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OF THE
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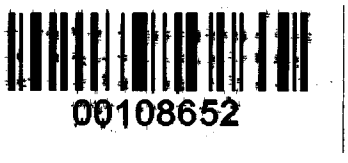
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THE

# FINANCE ACCOUNTS

## I.—VII.

OF

## THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

## 1867-68,69

## ENDED 31st MARCH 1868.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

108652

(*Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act* 17 & 18 *Vict. c.* 94, *s.* 2.)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *July* 1868.

# FINANCE ACCOUNTS

For the YEAR 1867-68,—ended 31 March 1868.


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# THE FINANCE ACCOUNTS.

I. TO VII.

1867—68.

## No. 1.—CASH ACCOUNT, showing the whole of the Financial Operations of the Lords Commissioners of Her

1st April 1867 and

| | | Page. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To BALANCE in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1867 | At the Bank of England (including £. 50,000 of Fortification Money) | – | 5,893,691 13 2 | |
| | At the Bank of Ireland | – | 1,400,459 16 10 | |
| | | | | 7,294,151 10 – |
| To REVENUE received by the Exchequer in the Year 1867-68 : | | | | |
| CUSTOMS | | 23 | 22,650,000 – – | |
| EXCISE | | 27 | 20,162,000 – – | |
| STAMPS | | | 9,541,000 – – | |
| TAXES (LAND AND ASSESSED) | | | 3,509,000 – – | |
| PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX | | | 6,177,000 – – | |
| POST-OFFICE | | 29 | 4,630,000 – – | |
| CROWN LANDS (NET) | | 31 | 345,000 – – | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | £. s. d. | | |
| | Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue | 10,697 10 2 | | |
| | Bank of England (Payment out of Profits of Issue) | 138,578 – – | | |
| | Fees, &c., of Public Offices | 271,179 11 10 | | |
| | Old Stores and Extra Receipts, Naval and Military Departments | 866,580 3 1 | | |
| | Extra Receipts, Civil Departments | 205,559 12 1 | | |
| | Income of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes | 28,682 16 10 | | |
| | Contribution from the Revenues of India, for Military Charges | 850,500 – – | | |
| | Ditto – for Diplomatic and Consular Services | 23,553 6 – | | |
| | Ditto – Moiety of Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity | 18,027 – – | | |
| | Contributions towards Expenses of the Mail Service | 11,804 9 3 | | |
| | Unclaimed Wages, &c., of deceased Merchant Seamen, and Contributions to Seamen's Pensions | 8,820 1 6 | 32 | 2,586,218 4 1 |
| | Savings on Grants of Parliament, &c., and Over-Issues repaid | 30,690 18 11 | | |
| | Conscience Money | 4,688 3 7 | | |
| | Civil Contingencies (Advances out of former Votes repaid) | 41 18 4 | | |
| | Treasury Chest | 2,738 11 6 | | |
| | Greenwich Hospital | 15,480 – – | | |
| | Isle of Man | 12,389 1 9 | | |
| | Greek Loan | 7,937 1 3 | | |
| | Casual Receipts | 9,738 7 3 | | |
| | Japan Indemnity | 68,531 10 9 | | |
| | TOTAL INCOME £. | | – | 69,600,218 4 1 |
| To REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES CHARGED ON CONSOLIDATED FUND : | | | | |
| For Purchase of Bullion (per Act 7 Will. 4, c. 9) | | | 250,000 – – | |
| For Public Works and Improvements, &c. (various Acts) | | 37 | 1,243,063 18 10 | |
| Interest and Sinking Fund of Loan to Sardinia (per Acts 18 Vict. c. 17, and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 39) | | | 80,000 – – | |
| | | | | 1,573,063 18 10 |
| To REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES VOTED IN SUPPLY : | | | | |
| *For New Courts of Justice* | | – | – – – – | 375,000 – – |
| For Greenwich Hospital | | – | – – – – | 115,445 8 7 |
| To MONEY RAISED BY CREATION OF ADDITIONAL DEBT : | | | | |
| FUNDED :— | | | | |
| Amount raised by the creation of Annuities to expire 5 April 1885, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61, to provide for the Expense of constructing certain Fortifications, &c. | | – | – – – – | 480,000 – – |
| UNFUNDED : | | | | |
| Exchequer Bonds, per Act 30 Vict. c. 31, viz. : | | | | |
| Series N, dated 12 December 1867, and payable 12 December 1869 | | – | 700,000 – – | |
| Series O, dated 27 March 1868, and payable 27 March 1870 | | – | 1,000,000 – – | |
| | | | | 1,700,000 – – |
| To EXCHEQUER BILLS ISSUED (Unfunded Debt) :— | | | | |
| Nil | | – | — | — |
| To TEMPORARY ADVANCES RECEIVED : | | | | |
| Advances by Bank of England (Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39) : | | | | |
| In Quarter to 30th June 1867 | For Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund on the preceding Quarter-day | – | — | |
| In Quarter to 30th September 1867 | | – | — | |
| In Quarter to 31st December 1867 | | – | 672,681 12 4 | |
| In Quarter to 31st March 1868 | | – | 1,528,956 17 – | |
| | | | | 2,201,638 9 4 |
| | | | £. | 83,339,517 10 10 |

Majesty's Treasury, in connexion with the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the United Kingdom, between the the 31st March 1868.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BY INTEREST OF FUNDED DEBT, including Exchequer Bonds of 1853 | 38 | 22,251,669 11 7 | |
| INTEREST OF GOVERNMENT DEBT of 11,015,100 *l.* to the Bank of England, at 3 per cent. | 38 | 330,453 – – | |
| DITTO of 2,630,769 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Bank of Ireland (*see* Note at page 38) | 38 | 78,923 1 6 | |
| MANAGEMENT of Funded Debt, &c., payable to the Bank of England (24 Vict. c. 3) | 38 | 195,898 0 9 | |
| DITTO of Exchequer Bills (25 Vict. c. 3) | 38 | 800 3 9 | |
| DITTO of Funded Debt, &c., payable to Bank of Ireland | 38 | 11,179 10 – | |
| | | 22,868,923 16 7 | |
| LIFE ANNUITIES (per *Acts* 10 *Geo.* 4, c. 24; 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 14; and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45) | 39 | £. s. d. 934,813 14 3 | |
| IRISH LIFE ANNUITIES (per various Acts) | 39 | 15,727 10 10 | |
| EXCHEQUER ANNUITIES (Tontine, 1789) | 39 | 11,176 1 11 | |
| ANNUITIES FOR TERMS OF YEARS (per various Acts) | 39 | 92,296 19 – | |
| DITTO expiring in 1885 | 39 | 2,100,955 14 2 | |
| NAVAL AND MILITARY PENSION ANNUITY (per Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 22) (final payment) | 39 | 292,870 – – | |
| | | 3,447,270 – 2 | |
| | | 26,316,193 16 9 | |
| INTEREST OF EXCHEQUER BONDS | 40 | 87,250 – – | |
| INTEREST OF EXCHEQUER BILLS (per Act 29 Vict. c. 25) | 40 | 165,918 15 – | |
| INTEREST OF BANK ADVANCES FOR DEFICIENCY OF CONSOLIDATED FUND | 40 | 2,387 10 – | |
| | | 255,556 5 – | |
| | | | 26,571,750 1 9 |
| BY CIVIL LIST (per Act 1 Vict. c. 2) | 40 | 495,721 5 – | |
| ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS | 41 | 286,889 1 10 | |
| SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES | 45 | 143,419 8 – | |
| DIPLOMATIC SALARIES AND PENSIONS (per Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 116) | 47 | 174,053 1 4 | |
| COURTS OF JUSTICE | 50 | 672,559 13 8 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES: | | | |
| Russian-Dutch Loan (per Acts 55 Geo. 3, c. 115, and 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 81) | 59 | 72,339 15 10 | |
| Greek Loan (per Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 121) | 59 | 71,069 2 9 | |
| Annuity to Greenwich Hospital (per Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 34) | 59 | 20,000 – – | |
| Secret Service (per Act 1 Vict. c. 2) | 59 | 10,000 – – | |
| Compensation for Loss of Duties on Tin (per Act 1 Vict. c. 120) | 59 | 16,413 15 – | |
| Other Charges | 59 | 21,453 – – | |
| | | 211,305 13 7 | |
| [For expenses of Fortifications, *see* below.] | | | 1,893,404 3 5 |
| BY ARMY SERVICES | 78 | 15,418,581 17 1 | |
| NAVY SERVICES (including Transport Service) | 78 | 11,168,949 – 9 | |
| ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION | 78 | 2,000,000 – – | |
| | £. | 28,587,530 17 10 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SERVICES | 78 | 8,491,341 11 7 | |
| SALARIES, SUPERANNUATIONS, &c., of Customs and Inland Revenue | 78 | 2,481,152 – 2 | |
| DITTO ditto of Post Office | 78 | 2,402,051 9 2 | |
| POST OFFICE PACKET SERVICE | 78 | 808,517 13 8 | |
| | | | 42,770,593 12 5 |
| TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE | — | £. | 71,236,241 17 7 |
| BY EXPENSES of FORTIFICATIONS, &c., defrayed out of money raised by Terminable Annuities (as per contra) | — | | 530,000 – – |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (including Fortifications) | — | £. | 71,766,241 17 7 |
| BY ADVANCES BY WAY OF LOAN CHARGED ON CONSOLIDATED FUND: | | | |
| For Purchase of Bullion for Coinage (per Act 7 Will. 4, c. 9) | 59 | 370,000 – – | |
| For Public Works and Improvements, &c. (various Acts) | 59 | 1,052,880 2 2 | |
| | | | 1,422,880 2 2 |
| BY ADVANCES VOTED IN SUPPLY: | | | |
| For New Courts of Justice | 78 | 317,000 – – | |
| For Greenwich Hospital | 78 | 215,445 8 7 | |
| | | | 532,445 8 7 |
| BY REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT: | | | |
| Amount applied out of Sinking Fund to redemption of Funded Debt (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39) | 63 | | 888,760 – |
| BY REDEMPTION OF UNFUNDED DEBT: | | | |
| Exchequer Bills paid off in Money | 70 | 45,700 – – | |
| Exchequer Bonds paid off, viz.: | | | |
| Series K, dated 8 November 1864 | 70 | 700,000 – – | |
| Series M, dated 27 March 1866 | 70 | 1,000,000 – – | |
| | | | 1,745,700 – – |
| BY TEMPORARY ADVANCES REPAID: | | | |
| Bank Advances for Deficiency of Consolidated Fund repaid (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39) out of Revenue | — | 1,300,000 – – | |
| Bank Advances for Deficiency of Consolidated Fund repaid (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39) out of Sinking Fund | 63 | 901,638 9 4 | |
| | | | 2,201,638 9 4 |
| BY BALANCE in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1868 At the Bank of England (no Balance remaining of Fortification Money) | — | 3,723,017 19 3 | |
| BY BALANCE in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1868 At the Bank of Ireland | — | 1,057,927 13 11 | |
| | | | 4,781,845 11 2 |
| | | £. | 83,339,317 10 10 |

Treasury Chambers, 30 April 1868.

G. SCLATER-BOOTH.

## Class I.—PUBLIC INCOME.

### Nos. 2, 3, and 4.—ACCOUNTS of the INCOME of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*,

| HEADS of REVENUE. | 1. BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding and Advances repayable on 31st March 1867. | 2. GROSS RECEIPT. | 3. REPAYMENTS, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, Bounties, &c. | 4. NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c. | 5. TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 2.—GREAT BRITAIN:** | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| CUSTOMS | 593,384 9 2 | 21,550,540 1 4 | 1,032,850 6 1 | 20,517,689 15 3 | 21,111,074 4 5 |
| EXCISE | | 17,549,681 1 3½ | | | |
| STAMPS | 1,098,622 5 5 | 9,137,311 4 2 | 1,101,041 2 9¼ | 34,955,422 16 9½ | 36,054,045 2 2½ |
| TAXES (Land and Assessed) | | 3,468,159 11 5¼ | | | |
| TAXES (Income and Property) | | 5,901,312 2 8¼ | | | |
| POST OFFICE | 1,106,099 9 6 | 4,244,880 13 9 | 12,428 – 7 | 4,232,452 13 2 | 5,338,552 2 8 |
| CROWN LANDS | 63,846 6 2 | 449,252 6 10 | – – – | 449,252 6 10 | 513,098 13 – |
| MISCELLANEOUS | – – – | 2,549,827 16 5 | – – – | 2,549,827 16 5 | 2,549,827 16 5 |
| TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN £. | 2,861,952 10 3 | 64,850,964 17 10¾ | 2,146,319 9 5¼ | 62,704,645 8 5½ | 65,566,597 18 8½ |
| **No. 3.—IRELAND:** | | | | | |
| CUSTOMS | 58,617 – 4 | 2,839,423 4 4 | 692,132 8 10 | 2,147,290 15 6 | 2,205,907 15 10 |
| EXCISE | | 3,703,206 15 3½ | | | |
| STAMPS | 175,497 4 10 | 614,974 13 1¼ | 356,692 2 6¾ | 4,347,256 15 7 | 4,522,754 – 5 |
| TAXES, Income and Property | | 385,767 9 9 | | | |
| POST OFFICE | 84,430 12 11½ | 329,450 16 6 | 2,941 7 – | 326,509 9 6 | 410,940 2 5½ |
| MISCELLANEOUS | – – – | 36,390 7 8 | – – – | 36,390 7 8 | 36,390 7 8 |
| TOTAL, IRELAND £. | 318,544 18 1½ | 7,909,213 6 7¾ | 1,051,765 18 4¾ | 6,857,447 8 3 | 7,175,992 6 4½ |
| **No. 4.—UNITED KINGDOM:** | | | | | |
| CUSTOMS | 652,001 9 6 | 24,389,963 5 8 | 1,724,982 14 11 | 22,664,980 10 9 | 23,316,982 – 3 |
| EXCISE | | 21,252,887 16 6¾ | | | |
| STAMPS | 1,274,119 10 3 | 9,752,285 17 3¼ | 1,457,733 5 4 | 39,302,679 12 4½ | 40,576,799 2 7½ |
| TAXES (Land and Assessed) | | 3,468,159 11 5¼ | | | |
| TAXES (Income and Property) | | 6,287,079 12 5¼ | | | |
| POST OFFICE | 1,190,530 2 5½ | 4,574,331 10 3 | 15,369 7 7 | 4,558,962 2 8 | 5,749,492 5 1½ |
| CROWN LANDS | 63,846 6 2 | 449,252 6 10 | – – – | 449,252 6 10 | 513,098 13 – |
| MISCELLANEOUS | – – – | 2,586,218 4 1 | – – – | 2,586,218 4 1 | 2,586,218 4 1 |
| TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM £. | 3,180,497 8 4½ | 72,760,178 4 6½ | 3,198,085 7 10 | 69,562,092 16 8½ | 72,742,590 5 1 |

## Class I.—PUBLIC INCOME.

and of the *United Kingdom*, respectively, for the Year ended 31st March 1868.

| 6. PAYMENTS out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer. | 7. PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER. | 8. BALANCES and BILLS, and ADVANCES (repayable from Votes), outstanding 31st March 1868. | | 9. TOTAL DISCHARGE of the INCOME. | 10. Vouchers: *See* Accounts numbered | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | BALANCES, &c. | ADVANCES. | | No. | Page. |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| - - - - | 20,504,000 - - | 377,465 16 9 | 229,608 7 8 | 21,111,074 4 5 | 15 | 23 |
| - - - - | 16,786,000 - -<br>8,949,028 1 11<br>3,509,000 - -<br>5,814,419 12 9 | 634,985 6 11½ | 360,612 - 7 | 36,054,045 2 2½ | 19 | 27 |
| - - - - | 4,299,642 - 7½ | 434,030 6 9½ | 604,879 15 3 | 5,338,552 2 8 | 21 | 29 |
| 95,780 10 9 | 345,000 - - | 72,318 2 3 | - - - - | 513,098 13 - | 25 | 31 |
| - - - - | 2,549,827 16 5 | - - - - | - - - - | 2,549,827 16 5 | 26 | 32 |
| 95,780 10 9 | 62,756,917 11 8½ | 1,518,799 12 9 | 1,195,100 3 6 | 65,566,597 18 8½ | | |
| - - - - | 2,146,000 - - | 39,886 14 2 | 20,021 1 8 | 2,205,907 15 10 | 15 | 23 |
| - - - - | 3,376,000 - -<br>591,971 18 1<br>362,580 7 3 | 153,018 16 9½ | 39,182 18 3¼ | 4,522,754 - 5 | 19 | 27 |
| - - - - | 330,357 19 4½ | 23,253 5 2 | 57,328 17 11 | 410,940 2 5½ | 21 | 29 |
| - - - - | 36,390 7 8 | - - - - | - - - - | 36,390 7 8 | 26 | 32 |
| - - - - | 6,843,300 12 4½ | 216,158 16 1½ | 116,532 17 10½ | 7,175,992 6 4½ | | |
| - - - - | 22,650,000 - - | 417,352 10 11 | 249,629 9 4 | 23,316,982 - 3 | 15 | 23 |
| - - - - | 20,162,000 - -<br>9,541,000 - -<br>3,509,000 - -<br>6,177,000 - - | 788,004 3 9 | 399,794 18 10½ | 40,576,799 2 7½ | 19 | 27 |
| - - - - | 4,630,000 - - | 457,283 11 11½ | 662,208 13 2 | 5,749,492 5 1½ | 21 | 29 |
| 95,780 10 9 | 345,000 - - | 72,318 2 3 | - - - - | 513,098 13 - | 25 | 31 |
| - - - - | 2,586,218 4 1 | - - - - | - - - - | 2,586,218 4 1 | 26 | 32 |
| 95,780 10 9 | 69,600,218 4 1 | 1,734,958 8 10½ | 1,311,633 1 4½ | 72,742,590 5 1 | | |

## Class II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

No. 5 (A).—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and Actual Issues within the same Periods, including the Expenditure for Collection and Management defrayed by the several and of the Advances and Re-

| INCOME. | In the Year ended 30th June 1867. | In the Year ended 30th September 1867. | In the Year ended 31st December 1867. | In the Year ended 31st March 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Customs | 22,531,000 – – | 22,492,000 – – | 22,630,000 – – | 22,650,000 – – |
| Excise | 20,554,000 – – | 20,334,000 – – | 19,955,000 – – | 20,162,000 – – |
| Stamps | 9,484,000 – – | 9,609,000 – – | 9,597,000 – – | 9,541,000 – – |
| Taxes (Land and Assessed) | 3,496,000 – – | 3,525,000 – – | 3,484,000 – – | 3,509,000 – – |
| Property Tax | 5,680,000 – – | 5,695,000 – – | 5,266,000 – – | 6,177,000 – – |
| Post Office | 4,550,000 – – | 4,590,000 – – | 4,630,000 – – | 4,630,000 – – |
| Crown Lands (Net) | 331,000 – – | 332,000 – – | 337,000 – – | 345,000 – – |
| Miscellaneous, viz.: | | | | |
| Military and Naval Extra Receipts, and Proceeds of Old Stores sold | 837,574 9 3 | 824,876 7 6 | 793,221 8 4 | 866,580 3 1 |
| Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the Effective and Non-effective Charges of British Troops serving in that country | 810,000 – – | 1,095,250 – – | 830,250 – – | 850,500 – – |
| Allowance out of Profits of Issue received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3 | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 590,492 5 4 | 584,582 6 11 | 752,281 16 7 | 730,560 1 – |
| China War Indemnity | 250,184 – – | 250,184 – – | 250,184 – – | — |
| New Zealand Bonds, per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 104 | 500,000 – – | — | — | — |
| Total Gross Income £. | 69,752,828 14 7 | 69,470,470 14 5 | 68,663,515 4 11 | 69,600,218 4 1 |
| Excess of Total Expenditure over Income | – – – | – – – | 1,265,540 12 – | 2,166,023 13 6 |
| £. | 69,752,828 14 7 | 69,470,470 14 5 | 69,929,055 16 11 | 71,766,241 17 7 |

No. 5 (B).—AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the for Collection and Management defrayed by the several Revenue Departments), and of the Actual Issues within and of the Advances and

| INCOME. | In the Year ended 30th June 1867. | In the Year ended 30th September 1867. | In the Year ended 31st December 1867. | In the Year ended 31st March 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Customs | 21,535,224 16 5 | 21,499,241 5 9 | 21,639,286 13 1 | 21,660,075 – 7 |
| Excise<br>Stamps<br>Taxes (Land and Assessed)<br>Property Tax | 37,703,509 13 7 | 37,658,509 13 7 | 36,789,509 13 7 | 37,897,772 19 3 |
| Post Office | 2,127,736 – 6 | 2,190,487 14 5 | 2,196,980 13 7 | 2,227,948 10 10 |
| Crown Lands | 331,000 – – | 332,000 – – | 337,000 – – | 345,000 – – |
| Miscellaneous, viz.: | | | | |
| Military and Naval Extra Receipts, and Proceeds of Old Stores sold | 837,574 9 3 | 824,876 7 6 | 793,221 8 4 | 866,580 3 1 |
| Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the Effective and Non-effective Charges of British Troops serving in that Country | 810,000 – – | 1,095,250 – – | 830,250 – – | 850,500 – – |
| Allowance out of Profits of Issue received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3 | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 590,492 5 4 | 584,582 6 11 | 752,281 16 7 | 730,560 1 – |
| China War Indemnity | 250,184 – – | 250,184 – – | 250,184 – – | — |
| New Zealand Bonds, per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 104 | 500,000 – – | — | — | — |
| Total Net Income £. | 64,824,299 5 1 | 64,573,709 8 2 | 63,727,292 5 2 | 64,717,014 14 9 |
| Excess of Total Expenditure over Income | – – – | – – – | 1,265,540 12 – | 2,166,023 13 6 |
| £. | 64,824,299 5 1 | 64,573,709 8 2 | 64,992,832 17 2 | 66,883,038 8 3 |

## Class II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

*Ireland*, in the Years ended 30th June 1867, 30th September 1867, 31st December 1867, and 31st March 1868, and of the Revenue Departments, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Redemption of FUNDED or paying off UNFUNDED DEBT, PAYMENTS for LOCAL WORKS, &c.

| EXPENDITURE. | In the Year ended 30th June 1867. | In the Year ended 30th September 1867. | In the Year ended 31st December 1867. | In the Year ended 31st March 1868. | No. of Acct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debt: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt | 23,367,187 1 – | 23,330,191 16 5 | 22,998,333 6 2 | 22,868,923 16 7 | 28 |
| Terminable Annuities | 2,468,948 13 1 | 2,788,585 4 4 | 2,790,360 1 4 | 3,447,270 – 2 | 28 |
| Interest of Exchequer Bonds | 87,250 – – | 87,250 – – | 87,250 – – | 87,250 – – | 30 |
| Ditto - Exchequer Bills | 216,830 8 5 | 215,301 18 5 | 189,419 15 – | 165,918 15 – | 30 |
| Ditto - Deficiency Bills, and of Bank Advances for Deficiency | 597 18 4 | 150 – – | - - - | 2,387 10 – | 30 |
| Consolidated Fund Charges: | | | | | |
| Civil List | 406,266 5 – | 406,513 15 – | 406,281 5 – | 405,721 5 – | 31 |
| Annuities and Pensions | 277,516 4 11 | 283,595 17 1 | 286,012 17 5 | 286,839 1 10 | 32 |
| Salaries and Allowances | 155,142 17 9 | 152,191 6 10 | 147,918 7 10 | 143,419 8 – | 33 |
| Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions | 177,263 13 6 | 177,109 – 3 | 176,232 – 5 | 174,053 1 4 | 34 |
| Courts of Justice | 668,020 14 6 | 667,436 18 6 | 673,977 1 9 | 672,559 13 8 | 35 |
| Miscellaneous Charges | 208,117 12 8 | 193,014 1 4 | 192,814 1 4 | 211,305 13 7 | 36 |
| Supply Services: | | | | | |
| Army | 14,632,902 8 5 | 15,037,902 8 5 | 16,272,902 8 5 | 15,418,581 17 1 | 46 |
| Navy | 10,571,811 7 – | 11,147,076 7 – | 11,477,076 7 – | 11,168,949 – 9 | 46 |
| Abyssinian Expedition | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,000,000 – – | 46 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Services | 7,729,723 17 5 | 8,065,569 12 9 | 8,103,261 11 9 | 8,491,341 11 7 | 46 |
| Salaries, Superannuations, &c., of Customs and Inland Revenue | 2,506,265 10 – | 2,497,249 – 8 | 2,503,203 13 4 | 2,481,152 – 2 | 46 |
| Ditto - ditto - Post Office | 2,422,263 19 6 | 2,399,512 5 7 | 2,433,019 6 5 | 2,402,051 9 2 | 46 |
| Post Office Packet Service | 785,993 13 9 | 755,993 13 9 | 760,993 13 9 | 808,517 13 8 | 46 |
| Marriage Portion of Princess Helena | 30,000 – – | — | — | — | 46 |
| TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE £. | 66,712,102 5 3 | 68,204,643 6 4 | 69,499,055 16 11 | 71,236,241 17 7 | |
| Add—Expenses of Fortifications (27 & 28 Vict. c. 109, and 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61) | 350,000 – – | 350,000 – – | 430,000 – – | 530,000 – – | |
| EXCESS of INCOME over EXPENDITURE (including Fortifications) | 2,690,726 9 4 | 915,827 8 1 | - - - | — | |
| £. | 69,752,828 14 7 | 69,470,470 14 5 | 69,929,055 16 11 | 71,766,241 17 7 | |

Years ended 30th June 1867, 30th September 1867, 31st December 1867, and 31st March 1868 (after abating the Expenditure the same Periods, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Redemption of FUNDED or paying off UNFUNDED DEBT, REPAYMENTS for LOCAL WORKS, &c.

| EXPENDITURE. | In the Year ended 30th June 1867. | In the Year ended 30th September 1867. | In the Year ended 31st December 1867. | In the Year ended 31st March 1868. | No. of Acct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debt: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt | 23,367,187 1 – | 23,330,191 16 5 | 22,998,333 6 2 | 22,868,923 16 7 | 28 |
| Terminable Annuities | 2,468,948 13 1 | 2,788,585 4 4 | 2,790,360 1 4 | 3,447,270 – 2 | 28 |
| Interest of Exchequer Bonds | 87,250 – – | 87,250 – – | 87,250 – – | 87,250 – – | 30 |
| Ditto - Exchequer Bills | 216,830 8 5 | 215,301 18 5 | 189,419 15 – | 165,918 15 – | 30 |
| Ditto - Deficiency Bills, and of Bank Advances for Deficiency | 597 18 4 | 150 – – | - - - | 2,387 10 – | 30 |
| Consolidated Fund Charges: | | | | | |
| Civil List | 406,266 5 – | 406,513 15 – | 406,281 5 – | 405,721 5 – | 31 |
| Annuities and Pensions | 277,516 4 11 | 283,595 17 1 | 286,012 17 5 | 286,839 1 10 | 32 |
| Salaries and Allowances | 155,142 17 9 | 152,191 6 10 | 147,918 7 10 | 143,419 8 – | 33 |
| Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions | 177,263 13 6 | 177,109 – 3 | 176,232 – 5 | 174,053 1 4 | 34 |
| Courts of Justice | 668,020 14 6 | 667,436 18 6 | 673,977 1 9 | 672,559 13 8 | 35 |
| Miscellaneous Charges | 208,117 12 8 | 193,014 1 4 | 192,814 1 4 | 211,305 13 7 | 36 |
| Supply Services: | | | | | |
| Army | 14,632,902 8 5 | 15,037,902 8 5 | 16,272,902 8 5 | 15,418,581 17 1 | 46 |
| Navy | 10,571,811 7 – | 11,147,076 7 – | 11,477,076 7 – | 11,168,949 – 9 | 46 |
| Abyssinian Expedition | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,000,000 – – | 46 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Services | 7,729,723 17 5 | 8,065,569 12 9 | 8,103,261 11 9 | 8,491,341 11 7 | 46 |
| Post Office Packet Service | 785,993 13 9 | 755,993 13 9 | 760,993 13 9 | 808,517 13 8 | 46 |
| Marriage Portion of Princess Helena | 30,000 – – | — | — | — | 46 |
| TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE (Net) £. | 61,783,572 15 9 | 63,307,882 – 1 | 64,562,832 17 2 | 66,353,038 8 3 | |
| Add—Expenses of Fortifications (27 & 28 Vict. c. 109, and 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61) | 350,000 – – | 350,000 – – | 430,000 – – | 530,000 – – | |
| EXCESS of INCOME over EXPENDITURE (including Fortifications) | 2,690,726 9 4 | 915,827 8 1 | — | — | |
| £. | 64,824,299 5 1 | 64,573,709 8 2 | 64,992,832 17 2 | 66,883,038 8 3 | |

No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of the PUBLIC MONEY remaining in the EXCHEQUER on the 31st day of March 1867, the amount of Money raised by additions to the FUNDED or UNFUNDED DEBT, and the amount applied towards the redemption of FUNDED or paying off UNFUNDED DEBT, in the Year ended the 31st day of March 1868; the total amount of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on account of LOCAL WORKS, &c., in the same period; and the BALANCES in the EXCHEQUER on the 31st day of March 1868.

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| BALANCES in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1867 — At the Bank of England | *5,893,691 13 2 | |
| BALANCES in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1867 — At the Bank of Ireland | 1,400,459 16 10 | |
| | | 7,294,151 10 – |
| MONEY raised in the Year ended 31st March 1868: | | |
| TERMINABLE DEBT: | | |
| By the creation of TERMINABLE ANNUITIES, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61 (to provide for the Expense of constructing certain Fortifications), to expire on the 5th April 1885, as follows:— | | |
| £. | | |
| 15 July 1867, for 6,096 — Annuity commencing 6 April 1867. | 80,000 – – | |
| 28 Sept. „ 11,781 | 150,000 – – | |
| 31 Oct. „ 3,912 | 50,000 – – | |
| 11 Nov. „ 7,813 — Ditto, 11 Oct. 1867 | 100,000 – – | |
| 16 Jan. 1868 7,751 | 100,000 – – | |
| | | 480,000 – – |
| UNFUNDED DEBT: | | |
| EXCHEQUER BONDS (Series N.), per Act 30 Vict. c. 31, dated 12 December 1867, and payable 12 December 1869 | 700,000 – – | |
| EXCHEQUER BONDS (Series O.), per Act 30 Vict. c. 31, dated 27 March 1868, and payable 27 March 1870 | 1,000,000 – – | |
| | | 1,700,000 – – |
| REPAYMENTS on account of ADVANCES for the Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. | | 1,573,063 18 10 |
| REPAYMENTS on account of ADVANCES for New Courts of Justice | | 375,000 – – |
| REPAYMENTS on account of ADVANCES for Greenwich Hospital | | 115,445 8 7 |
| | £. | 11,537,660 17 5 |

* Including £. 50,000 of the Money raised for Fortifications.

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| ISSUED to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the Redemption of the Public Debt | 1,790,404 9 4 | |
| Deduct,—Amount applied in repayment of Bank Advances for Deficiency | 901,638 9 4 | |
| | | 888,766 – – |
| Exchequer Bonds paid off, viz.:— | | |
| Series K., dated 8 November 1864 | 700,000 – – | |
| Series M., dated 27 March 1866 | 1,000,000 – – | |
| | | 1,700,000 – – |
| Exchequer Bills paid off in Money | | 45,700 – – |
| ADVANCES for the Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. | | 1,422,880 2 2 |
| ADVANCES for New Courts of Justice | | 317,000 – – |
| ADVANCES for Greenwich Hospital | | 215,445 8 7 |
| Excess of Total Expenditure over Income, in the year ended 31st March 1868 | | 2,166,023 13 6 |
| BALANCES in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1868 — At the Bank of England | †3,723,917 19 3 | |
| BALANCES in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1868 — At the Bank of Ireland | 1,057,927 13 11 | |
| | | 4,781,845 13 2 |
| | £. | 11,537,660 17 5 |

† No balance remaining of the Money raised for Fortifications.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 11 April 1868.

G. SCLATER-BOOTH.

No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year ended 31st March 1868, after deducting the Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the nature of Drawbacks; together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the National Debt, within the same Period.

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | NET RECEIPT, as per Account No. 4, (Column 4), page 10. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Balances and Bills and Advances repayable from Votes, outstanding on the 31st March 1867 - | - - - - | 3,180,497 8 4½ |
| Customs - - - - - - - - - | 22,664,980 10 9 | |
| Excise - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Stamps - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Taxes (Land and Assessed) - - - - | 39,302,679 12 4½ | |
| Income and Property Tax - - - - | | |
| Post Office - - - - - - - | 4,558,962 2 8 | |
| Crown Lands - - - - - - - | 449,252 6 10 | |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - | 2,586,218 4 1 | |
| | | 69,562,092 16 8½ |
| | | 72,742,590 5 1 |
| Deduct,—Balances and Bills, outstanding on the 31st March 1868 - - - | 1,734,958 8 10½ | |
| Advances repayable from Votes of Parliament, outstanding on the 31st March 1868 - - - | 1,311,633 1 4½ | |
| | | 3,046,591 10 3 |
| | | 69,695,998 14 10 |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income - - | - - - - | 2,166,023 13 6 |
| Mem.:— | | |
| Excess of Expenditure, as above - - - - - - | 2,166,023 13 6 | |
| Balances, Bills, &c., 31 March 1867 - £. 3,180,497 8 4½ | | |
| Balances, Bills, &c., 31 March 1868 - £. 3,046,591 10 3 | | |
| | 133,905 18 1½ | |
| Actual Excess of Expenditure over Income - - £. | 2,299,929 11 7½ | |
| | £. | 71,862,022 8 4 |

| No. of Account. | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 13 | Payments out of the Income of Crown Lands in its progress to the Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 95,780 10 9 |
| 28 | Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt - - - - - - - - | 22,868,923 16 7 | |
| | Terminable Annuities - - - - | 3,447,270 - 2 | |
| 30 | Interest of Exchequer Bonds - - - | 87,250 - - | |
| | Ditto - Exchequer Bills - - - | 165,918 15 - | |
| | Ditto - Bank Advances for Deficiency - | 2,387 10 - | |
| | | | 26,571,750 1 9 |
| 31 | Civil List - - - - - - - | 405,721 5 - | |
| 32 | Annuities and Pensions - - - - | 286,839 1 10 | |
| 33 | Salaries and Allowances - - - - | 143,419 8 - | |
| 34 | Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions - - | 174,053 1 4 | |
| 35 | Courts of Justice - - - - - | 672,559 13 8 | |
| 36 | Miscellaneous Charges - - - - | 211,305 13 7 | |
| | | | 1,893,898 3 5 |
| | Army - - - - - - - - | 15,418,581 17 1 | |
| | Navy - - - - - - - - | 11,168,949 - 9 | |
| | Abyssinian Expedition - - - - | 2,000,000 - - | |
| | Miscellaneous Civil Services - - - | 8,491,341 11 7 | |
| 46 | Salaries, Superannuations, &c. of Customs and Inland Revenue - - - - | 2,481,152 - 2 | |
| | Ditto - - ditto - - Post Office | 2,402,051 9 2 | |
| | Post Office Packet Service - - - | 808,517 18 8 | |
| | | | 42,770,593 12 5 |
| | Total Ordinary Expenditure - - - | | 71,332,022 8 4 |
| 36 | Expenses of Fortifications (per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61) - - | | 530,000 - - |
| | | £. | 71,862,022 8 4 |

## Class III.—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

No. 8.—AN ACCOUNT of the INCOME of the CONSOLIDATED FUND arising in the United Kingdom, in the Year ended 31st March 1868, and of the Actual Payments on Account of the Consolidated Fund within the same Period.

| No. of Account. | | £. | s. | d. | No. of Account. | HEADS OF PAYMENT. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Total Income applicable to the Consolidated Fund | 69,600,218 | 4 | 1 | 28 | Interest and Management of the Debt | 26,316,193 | 16 | 9 |
| 1 | Money raised by the creation of Annuities, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61 | 480,000 | – | – | 41 | Sinking Fund | 1,790,404 | 9 | 4 |
| | | | | | 30 | Interest of Unfunded Debt | 255,556 | 5 | – |
| 1 | Money raised by the issue of Exchequer Bonds | 1,700,000 | – | – | 31 to 36 | Civil List, and other ordinary Charges on the Consolidated Fund | 1,893,898 | 3 | 5 |
| 27 | Repayments on account of Advances made for the Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. | 1,573,063 | 18 | 10 | 36 | Expenses of Fortifications, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61 | 530,000 | – | – |
| | | | | | 37 | Advances for Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. | 1,422,880 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | Ditto ditto for New Courts of Justice | 375,000 | – | – | 1 | Exchequer Bonds paid off | 1,700,000 | – | – |
| | | | | | 1 | Exchequer Bills paid off | 45,700 | – | – |
| 1 | Ditto ditto for Greenwich Hospital | 115,445 | 8 | 7 | | £. | 33,954,632 | 16 | 8 |
| 41 | Amount of Sinking Fund applied in Repayment of Bank Advances for Deficiency | 901,638 | 9 | 4 | | Surplus viz. £. 43,303,039 1 – Deduct 2,512,305 16 10 | 40,790,733 | 4 | 2 |
| | £. | 74,745,366 | – | 10 | | £. | 74,745,366 | – | 10 |

No. 9.—AN ACCOUNT of the MONEYS applicable to the Payment of the CONSOLIDATED FUND of the United Kingdom, in the Year ended 31st March 1868, and of the several Charges which have become due thereon in the same Year, including the Amount of Deficiency of the said Fund at the Commencement of the Year.

| | £. | s. | d. | HEADS OF CHARGE. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Income paid to the Consolidated Fund in the United Kingdom | 69,600,218 | 4 | 1 | Interest and Management of the Debt | 26,054,084 | 8 | 1 |
| Money raised by the creation of Annuities, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61 | 480,000 | – | – | Sinking Fund | 1,452,681 | 8 | 7 |
| | | | | Interest of Unfunded Debt | 255,556 | 5 | – |
| Money raised by the issue of Exchequer Bonds | 1,700,000 | – | – | Civil List and other ordinary Charges on the Consolidated Fund | 1,896,846 | 9 | 7 |
| Repayments on account of Advances for the Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. | 1,573,063 | 18 | 10 | Expenses of Fortifications, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61 | 530,000 | – | – |
| | | | | Advances for Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. | 1,447,480 | 2 | 2 |
| Ditto ditto for New Courts of Justice | 375,000 | – | – | Exchequer Bonds paid off | 1,700,000 | – | – |
| Ditto ditto for Greenwich Hospital | 115,445 | 8 | 7 | Exchequer Bills paid off | 45,700 | – | – |
| | | | | £. | 33,352,348 | 13 | 5 |
| Amount of Sinking Fund applied in Repayment of Bank Advances for Deficiency | 901,638 | 9 | 4 | Surplus viz. £. 43,303,039 1 – Deduct 1,762,179 – 8 | 41,540,860 | – | 4 |
| Surplus beyond the Charge to the 31st March 1867, in Ireland | 324,605 | 12 | 7 | Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain at the commencement of the Year (less amount of Charge cancelled) | 676,762 | 19 | 8 |
| £. | 75,569,971 | 13 | 5 | £. | 75,569,971 | 13 | 5 |

No. 10.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the SUMS voted for the CHARGES of COLLECTION of the PUBLIC INCOME of the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Expense of the POST OFFICE PACKET SERVICE, and for SUPERANNUATIONS of the REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, for the Year ended 31st March 1868, of the Sums Expended, and of the Balances unexpended out of the Grants for those Services for the said Year.

| HEADS OF SERVICE. | EXPENDITURE. | AMOUNTS VOTED. | EXPENDED MORE OR LESS THAN VOTES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | MORE. | LESS. |
| CUSTOMS: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Salaries and Expenses of the Customs Department | 793,413 6 7 | 801,623 – – | – – – | 8,209 13 5 |
| INLAND REVENUE: | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses of the Inland Revenue Department | 1,329,570 15 4 | 1,332,707 – – | – – – | 3,136 4 8 |
| POST OFFICE: | | | | |
| Post Office Services, and Collection of the Revenue | 2,314,338 18 9½ | 2,438,929 – – | – – – | 124,590 1 2½ |
| PACKET SERVICE: | | | | |
| Expenses of the Post Office Packet Service | 813,283 15 8 | 807,428 – – | 5,855 15 8 | — |
| SUPERANNUATIONS OF REVENUE DEPARTMENTS: | | | | |
| Superannuations and Compensation Allowances, &c., in the Departments of Customs, Inland Revenue, and Post Office | 457,289 8 1 | 471,741 – – | – – – | 14,451 11 11 |
| £. | 5,707,896 4 5½ | 5,852,428 – – | 5,855 15 8 | 150,387 11 2½ |
| WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES: | | | | |
| Class II.—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES: | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Woods, &c. | 24,416 19 4 | 25,744 – – | – – – | 1,327 – 8 |
| £. | 5,732,313 3 9½ | 5,878,172 – – | | |
| Deficiency to be provided for | | £. | 5,855 15 8 | |
| Balance of Votes unexpended | | | £. | 151,714 11 10½ |

No. 11.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of PAYMENTS out of the PUBLIC INCOME of the UNITED KINGDOM, in its Progress to the Exchequer, for the Year ended 31st March 1868.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES (*Vide* Account No. 13, p. 20) - £. 95,780 10 9

No. 12.—AN ACCOUNT, in detail, of the SUMS expended for CHARGES of COLLECTION of the several Branches of the PUBLIC REVENUE of the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Expense of the POST OFFICE PACKET SERVICE, and for SUPERANNUATIONS of the REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, in the Year ended 31st March 1868, compared with the Sums estimated.

| HEADS OF SERVICE. | EXPENDITURE. | ESTIMATE. | Expended More or Less than Estimate. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | More. | Less. |
| **CUSTOMS:** | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| SALARIES AND EXPENSES, &c.: | | | | |
| Salaries of, and Allowances to, the Board and Officers of the Superintending Establishment at the Custom House in Thames-street, including Travelling Expenses and the Pay of Extra Clerks | 89,926 16 1 | 91,680 — — | - - - | 1,753 3 11 |
| Salaries of, and Allowances to, the Officers on the Establishment of the Port of London, the Pay of Extra and Glut Officers, and Incidental Charges - - | 257,245 8 8 | 257,943 — — | - - - | 697 11 4 |
| Salaries of, and Allowances to, the Officers on the Establishment of the Port of Liverpool, the Pay of Extra and Glut Officers, and Incidental Charges - | 112,800 5 6 | 110,810 — — | 1,990 5 6 | — |
| Salaries of, and Allowances to, the Officers at the other Ports and Creeks in the United Kingdom, and at the Inland Bonding Towns, the Pay of Extra and Glut Officers, and Incidental Charges - | 325,413 12 11 | 324,890 — — | 523 12 11 | — |
| Law Charges, Subsistence of Prisoners, Rewards for the capture of Smugglers, Rewards for Seizures, and on account of Penalties recovered, and Expenses on account of Seizures - - - | 3,819 8 9 | 11,300 — — | - - - | 7,480 11 3 |
| Expenses incurred by the Customs Department in the conduct of Suits and Prosecutions, or in otherwise carrying into effect certain Provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104 - - - - - - - | 4,207 14 8 | 5,000 — — | - - - | 792 5 4 |
| £. | 793,413 6 7 | 801,623 — — | 2,513 18 5 | 10,723 11 10 |
| **INLAND REVENUE:** | | | | |
| Salaries of, and Allowances to, the Board and Officers of the Establishment - | 868,102 10 3 | 867,387 — — | 715 10 3 | — |
| Salaries to Distributors of Stamps and Collectors of Taxes in Scotland - - | 15,019 10 — | 15,020 — — | - - - | - 10 - |
| Poundage to Distributors of Stamps - | 54,293 9 8 | 50,000 — — | 4,293 9 8 | — |
| Poundage to Clerks to Local Commissioners of Taxes, and to Collectors and Assessors - - - - - - - | 206,405 7 6 | 220,000 — — | - - - | 13,594 12 6 |
| Expenses of the Receiving Officers in collecting the Duties - - - - - | 15,400 17 6 | 16,000 — — | - - - | 599 2 6 |
| Repairs of Buildings - - - - - | 5,709 1 11 | 3,500 — — | 2,209 1 11 | — |
| Printing Permits and Card Wrappers - | 1,591 17 — | 2,000 — — | - - - | 408 3 — |
| Rents, Rates, and Taxes - - - | 19,287 14 9 | 16,000 — — | 3,287 14 9 | — |
| Postage and Carriage of Books and Parcels - - - - - - - - - | 24,055 14 1 | 22,000 — — | 2,055 14 1 | — |
| Rewards to Officers - - - - - | 7,905 — — | 11,000 — — | - - - | 3,095 — — |
| Expenses of Metropolitan Hackney Carriages, per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33 - | 12,100 — — | 12,100 — — | — | — |
| Printing and Gumming Receipt, Draft, Foreign Bills of Exchange, and other adhesive Stamps, and Paper for the same - - - - - - - | 4,606 11 9 | 5,500 — — | - - - | 893 8 3 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses - - - - | 95,093 — 11 | 92,200 — — | 2,893 — 11 | — |
| £. | 1,329,570 15 4 | 1,332,707 — — | 15,454 11 7 | 18,590 16 3 |

No. 12.—Sums expended for the Charges of Collection of the Public Revenue of the United Kingdom—*continued*.

| HEADS OF SERVICE. | EXPENDITURE. | ESTIMATE. | Expended More or Less than Estimate. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | More. | Less. |
| **POST OFFICE:** | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Chief Offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh | 624,108 - 11 | 612,521 - - | 11,587 - 11 | — |
| Surveyors, United Kingdom | 43,270 7 6½ | 43,595 - - | - - - | 324 12 5½ |
| Provincial Establishments: | | | | |
| England and Wales | 541,085 1 6 | 538,973 - - | 2,112 1 6 | — |
| Ireland | 59,361 14 7 | 58,901 - - | 460 14 7 | — |
| Scotland | 82,090 9 4 | 81,693 - - | 397 9 4 | — |
| Establishments in the Colonies and Agents Abroad | 15,446 9 7 | 15,342 - - | 104 9 7 | — |
| Conveyance of Mails, United Kingdom | 753,066 5 1 | 772,164 - - | - - - | 19,097 14 11 |
| Buildings and Repairs - - ditto | 172,212 1 5 | 283,410 - - | - - - | 111,197 18 7 |
| Manufacture of Postage Labels | 23,698 8 10 | 32,330 - - | - - - | 8,631 11 2 |
| £. | 2,314,338 18 9½ | 2,438,929 - - | 14,661 15 11 | 139,251 17 1½ |
| **PACKET SERVICE:** | | | | |
| Contracts | 799,015 3 2 | 798,714 - - | 301 3 2 | — |
| Allowances to Government Agents on board Mail Packets, and other Expenses | 14,268 12 6 | 8,714 - - | 5,554 12 6 | — |
| £. | 813,283 15 8 | 807,428 - - | 5,855 15 8 | — |
| **SUPERANNUATIONS OF REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:** | | | | |
| Customs: | | | | |
| Superannuation Allowances | 88,719 7 - | 93,207 - - | - - - | 4,487 13 - |
| Compensation Allowances | 61,393 - 1 | 63,989 - - | - - - | 2,595 19 11 |
| Pensions and Gratuities | 494 13 8 | 587 - - | - - - | 92 6 4 |
| * Coast Guard and Revenue Cruisers: | | | | |
| Superannuation Allowances | 30,828 3 2 | 33,086 - - | - - - | 2,257 16 10 |
| Compensation Allowances | 968 4 6 | 984 - - | - - - | 15 15 6 |
| Pensions and Gratuities | 3,952 9 3 | 3,984 - - | - - - | 31 10 9 |
| Colonies: | | | | |
| Superannuation Allowances | 3,228 13 1 | 3,336 - - | - - - | 107 6 11 |
| Compensation Allowances | 9,382 1 8 | 8,981 - - | 401 1 8 | — |
| £. | 198,966 12 5 | 208,154 - - | 401 1 8 | 9,588 9 3 |
| Inland Revenue: | | | | |
| Superannuation Allowances | 152,539 7 6 | 153,022 - - | - - - | 482 12 6 |
| Compensation Allowances | 24,656 13 9 | 26,765 - - | - - - | 2,108 6 3 |
| Pensions and Gratuities | 6,028 10 8 | 6,800 - - | - - - | 771 9 4 |
| £. | 183,224 11 11 | 186,587 - - | - - - | 3,362 8 1 |
| Post Office: | | | | |
| Superannuation Allowances | 66,277 6 11 | 68,916 3 1 | - - - | 2,638 16 2 |
| Compensation Allowances | 8,820 16 10 | 8,083 16 11 | 736 19 11 | — |
| £. | 75,098 3 9 | 77,000 - - | 736 19 11 | 2,638 16 2 |
| Total Superannuations £. | 457,289 8 1 | 471,741 - - | 1,138 1 7 | 15,589 13 6 |

* The expenses under this head are for allowances granted to officers of the Coast Guard Service prior to the transfer of that service to the Naval Department (in 1857). All expenses of this nature which have arisen subsequently to the transfer are charged in the Accounts for Naval Services

No. 12.—Sums expended for the Charges of Collection of the Public Revenue of the United Kingdom—*continued.*

| HEADS OF SERVICE. | EXPENDITURE. | ESTIMATE. | Expended More or Less than Estimate. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | More. | Less. |
| WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| (Class II.—Civil Service Estimates:) | | | | |
| Salaries, &c. | 15,209 13 11 | 15,497 – – | – – – | 287 6 1 |
| Pay of Persons temporarily employed | 1,592 5 8 | 1,244 – – | 348 5 8 | — |
| Legal Expenses | 7,041 9 2 | 8,403 – – | – – – | 1,361 10 10 |
| Contingencies | 573 10 7 | 600 – – | – – – | 26 9 5 |
| Total £. | 24,416 19 4 | 25,744 – – | 348 5 8 | 1,675 6 4 |

## SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | 793,413 6 7 | 801,623 – – | 2,513 18 5 | 10,723 11 10 |
| Inland Revenue | 1,329,570 15 4 | 1,332,707 – – | 15,454 11 7 | 18,590 16 3 |
| Post Office | 2,314,338 18 9½ | 2,438,929 – – | 14,661 15 11 | 139,251 17 1½ |
| Packet Service | 813,283 15 8 | 807,428 – – | 5,855 15 8 | — |
| Superannuations, &c. | 457,289 8 1 | 471,741 – – | 1,138 1 7 | 15,589 13 6 |
| £. | 5,707,896 4 5½ | 5,852,428 – – | 39,624 3 2 | 184,155 18 8½ |
| Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues | 24,416 19 4 | 25,744 – – | 348 5 8 | 1,675 6 4 |
| £. | 5,732,313 3 9½ | 5,878,172 – – | 39,972 8 10 | 185,831 5 –½ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Net Balance | £. 145,858 16 2½ |
| Add—Excess of Expenditure on Vote for Packet Service | 5,855 15 8 |
| Total unexpended Balances on the other Votes (as at p. 17) | £. 151,714 11 10½ |

No. 13.—AN ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS out of the PUBLIC INCOME of the UNITED KINGDOM, in its Progress to the Exchequer, for the Year ended 31st March 1868.

| WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES: | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Payments as per detailed Accounts, Nos. 23 and 24, page 30: viz.— | |
| Charges of Collection | 16,815 18 1 |
| Other Charges | 78,964 12 8 |
| Total £. | 95,780 10 9 |

No. 14.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of CUSTOMS in the UNITED KINGDOM, distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year ended 31st March 1868; showing the Amount collected on each Article usually contributing £. 1,000 or more to the Annual Revenue of the United Kingdom; and also the Amount of Payments out of the Gross Receipt during the said Year, for Drawbacks, and for Allowances on Over-Entries, Damages, &c.

| LIST OF ARTICLES. | GROSS RECEIPT. | | | PAYMENTS OUT OF THE GROSS RECEIPT. | | | | | | NET PRODUCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | DRAWBACKS. | | | REPAYMENTS on Over-Entries, &c. | | | | | |
| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Beer, Spruce | 2,353 1 5 | - - - | 2,353 1 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4 8 5 | - - - | 4 8 5 | 2,348 13 - | - - - | 2,348 13 - |
| Chicory | 112,505 8 10 | - 1 4 | 112,505 10 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 762 7 9 | - - - | 762 7 9 | 111,743 1 1 | - 1 4 | 111,743 2 5 |
| Cocoa, Cocoa Husks, and Chocolate | 22,010 3 7 | 822 4 10 | 22,832 8 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 23 8 10 | 36 18 4 | 60 7 2 | 21,986 14 9 | 785 6 6 | 22,772 1 3 |
| Coffee | 386,060 5 6 | 7,361 8 8 | 393,421 14 2 | 3,000 19 3 | 4 9 6 | 3,005 8 9 | 245 11 9 | 9 18 6 | 255 10 3 | 382,813 14 6 | 7,347 - 8 | 390,160 15 2 |
| Corn, Meal and Flour | 753,324 18 11 | 123,344 6 4 | 876,669 5 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 6,280 6 9 | 1,066 4 8 | 7,346 11 5 | 747,044 12 2 | 122,278 1 8 | 869,322 13 10 |
| Currants | 274,764 11 2 | 1,387 18 8 | 276,152 9 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 683 2 1 | 25 12 - | 708 14 1 | 274,081 9 1 | 1,362 6 8 | 275,443 15 9 |
| Figs | 26,216 7 3 | 133 4 7 | 26,349 11 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 252 13 1 | 2 1 9 | 254 14 10 | 25,963 14 2 | 131 2 10 | 26,094 17 - |
| Ginger, Preserved | 1,713 12 2 | 1 18 2 | 1,715 10 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 15 16 3 | - - - | 15 16 3 | 1,697 15 11 | 1 18 2 | 1,699 14 1 |
| Plate, Gold and Silver | 4,241 17 10 | 7 16 - | 4,249 13 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 36 18 - | - - - | 36 18 - | 4,204 19 10 | 7 16 - | 4,212 15 10 |
| Plums, Dried or Preserved, French Plums and Prunelloes | 2,344 7 6 | 132 4 4 | 2,476 11 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 31 2 8 | 5 3 11 | 36 6 7 | 2,313 4 10 | 127 - 5 | 2,440 5 3 |
| Prunes | 4,439 12 9 | 44 3 6 | 4,483 16 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 19 15 3 | 2 10 1 | 22 5 4 | 4,419 17 6 | 41 13 5 | 4,461 10 11 |
| Raisins | 110,112 4 8 | 2,165 - 1 | 112,277 4 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 546 5 3 | 32 1 2 | 578 6 5 | 109,565 19 5 | 2,132 18 11 | 111,698 18 4 |
| Sago | 3,811 17 9 | - - - | 3,811 17 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 17 10 | - - - | 27 17 10 | 3,783 19 11 | - - - | 3,783 19 11 |
| Spirits, Colonial and Foreign: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rum | 2,085,015 6 8 | 52,519 9 - | 2,137,534 15 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 504 14 11 | 4 1 1 | 508 16 - | 2,084,510 11 9 | 52,515 7 11 | 2,137,025 19 8 |
| Brandy | 1,548,715 18 10 | 111,101 15 10 | 1,659,817 14 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,018 4 6 | 622 14 8 | 1,640 19 2 | 1,547,697 14 4 | 110,479 1 2 | 1,658,176 15 6 |
| Geneva | 56,429 2 7 | 12,077 6 10 | 68,506 9 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 78 - 1 | 58 - 1 | 136 - 2 | 56,351 2 6 | 12,019 6 9 | 68,370 9 3 |
| Of other Sorts | 429,290 10 11 | 6,058 1 11 | 435,348 12 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 508 13 8 | 9 19 6 | 518 13 2 | 428,781 17 3 | 6,048 2 5 | 434,829 19 8 |
| Succades and Confectionery, including all Fruits and Vegetables preserved in Sugar | 3,330 2 5 | 8 1 10 | 3,338 4 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 44 - 5 | - 6 4 | 44 6 9 | 3,286 2 - | 7 15 6 | 3,293 17 6 |
| Sugar, Unrefined | 5,184,680 13 2 | 56,712 6 10 | 5,241,393 - - | 132,294 17 6 | 41 9 8 | 132,336 7 2 | 37,362 7 4 | 34 5 6 | 37,396 12 10 | 5,015,023 8 4 | 56,636 11 8 | 5,071,660 - - |
| —— Refined, and Sugar Candy | 421,779 9 - | 39,149 3 6 | 460,928 12 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,271 18 5 | 498 18 5 | 2,770 16 10 | 419,507 10 7 | 38,650 5 1 | 458,157 15 8 |
| —— Molasses | 53,250 4 4 | 2 7 3 | 53,252 11 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 597 6 3 | - - - | 597 6 3 | 52,652 18 1 | 2 7 3 | 52,655 5 4 |
| Tea | 2,463,557 16 2 | 365,572 13 8 | 2,829,130 9 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,730 14 5 | 83 4 4 | 1,813 18 9 | 2,461,827 1 9 | 365,489 9 4 | 2,827,316 11 1 |

(continued)

No 14.—ACCOUNT of the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Revenue of Customs in the United Kingdom, in the Year ended 31st March 1868—*continued*.

| LIST OF ARTICLES. | GROSS RECEIPT. | | | PAYMENTS OUT OF THE GROSS RECEIPT. | | | | | | NET PRODUCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | DRAWBACKS. | | | REPAYMENTS on Over-Entries, &c. | | | | | |
| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Tobacco and Snuff | 5,368,577 – 9 | 1,227,706 12 1 | 6,596,283 12 10 | 51,660 1 – | – – – | 51,660 1 – | 1,329 7 4 | 1,043 14 7 | 2,373 1 11 | 5,315,587 12 5 | 1,226,662 17 6 | 6,542,250 9 11 |
| Wine | 1,327,038 4 11 | 144,090 6 – | 1,471,128 10 11 | – – – | – – – | – – – | 1,727 7 9 | 408 10 3 | 2,135 18 – | 1,325,310 17 2 | 143,681 15 9 | 1,468,992 12 11 |
| All other Articles | 12,004 12 10 | 173 13 – | 12,178 5 10 | 108 10 9 | – – | 108 10 9 | 555 10 10 | 26 1 4 | 581 12 2 | 11,340 11 3 | 147 11 8 | 11,488 2 11 |
| £. | 20,657,567 11 11 | 2,150,572 4 3 | 22,808,139 16 2 | 187,064 8 6 | 45 19 2 | 187,110 7 8 | 56,657 19 10 | 3,970 6 6 | 60,628 6 4 | 20,413,845 3 7 | 2,146,555 18 7 | 22,560,401 2 2 |
| Duties collected on behalf of the Inland Revenue on the Delivery, for Home Consumption, of British Spirits deposited in the Customs' Warehouses (under Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 11): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Receipt | 753,423 14 1 | 681,347 4 5 | 1,434,770 18 6 | – – – | – – – | – – – | 291 14 4 | 50 3 5 | 341 17 9 | 6,895 12 7 | (Excess of Payments over Receipts within the Year, 6,761 1 –) | 134 11 7 |
| Payments on account thereof to the Inland Revenue | – – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | 746,236 7 2 | 688,058 2 – | 1,434,294 9 2 | | | |
| Charges on Delivery from the Bonded Warehouses, and Arrears of repealed Charges on Import Entries and Bills of Lading (under Acts 23 Vict. c. 22 and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 110) | 40,947 4 11 | 3,980 14 9 | 44,927 19 8 | – – – | – – – | – – – | 89 12 2 | 2 15 – | 92 7 2 | 40,857 12 9 | 3,977 19 9 | 44,835 12 6 |
| Duties collected at the Isle of Man | 45,243 13 5 | – – – | 45,243 13 5 | – – – | – – – | – – – | 18 13 4 | – – – | 18 13 4 | 4,312 – 11 | – – – | 4,312 – 11 |
| Payments on account thereof, under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 23 | – – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | 40,912 19 2 | – – – | 40,912 19 2 | | | |
| Rents of Legal Quays, Warehouse Rents, &c. | 8,862 11 1 | 3,000 17 5 | 11,863 8 6 | – – – | – – – | – – – | 7 – 2 | – – – | 7 – 2 | 8,855 10 11 | 3,000 17 5 | 11,856 8 4 |
| Proceeds of Goods sold for the Duties, &c. | 6,692 10 – | 189 8 10 | 6,881 18 10 | – – – | – – – | – – – | 660 6 8 | 3 14 8 | 664 1 4 | 6,032 3 4 | 185 14 2 | 6,217 17 6 |
| Fees received under Merchant Shipping Act, Part 2 | 506 12 6 | 25 13 6 | 532 6 – | – – – | – – – | – – – | 1 17 6 | – – – | 1 17 6 | 504 15 – | 25 13 6 | 530 8 6 |
| Monies received from the Board of Trade in reimbursement of charges incurred under the Merchant Shipping Act | 13,531 8 4 | – – – | 13,531 8 4 | – – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | – – – | 13,531 8 4 | – – – | 13,531 8 4 |
| Proceeds of Sale of Premises, Old Stores, &c. &c. | 11,073 5 11 | 112 3 6 | 11,185 9 5 | – – – | – – – | – – – | 800 4 10 | 1 8 1 | 801 12 11 | 10,273 1 1 | 110 15 5 | 10,383 16 6 |
| Monies received from the Merchants in respect of the special attendance of Officers given on their application | 12,691 9 2 | 194 17 8 | 12,886 6 10 | – – – | – – – | – – – | 109 2 5 | – – – | 109 2 5 | 12,582 6 9 | 194 17 8 | 12,777 4 5 |
| TOTAL REVENUE of CUSTOMS £. | 21,550,540 1 4 | 2,839,423 4 4 | 24,389,963 5 8 | 187,064 8 6 | 45 19 2 | 187,110 7 8 | 845,785 17 7 | 692,086 9 8 | 1,537,872 7 3 | 20,517,689 15 3 | 2,147,290 15 6 | 22,664,980 10 9 |

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 6 May 1868.

*Edward Bernard*,
Inspector General.

No. 15.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE of CUSTOMS in the UNITED KINGDOM, distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.

## INCOME.

| | GREAT BRITAIN. | IRELAND. | UNITED KINGDOM. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Balances in the hands of Collectors on 31 March 1867 | 94,775 3 5 | 17,955 19 8 | 112,731 3 1 |
| Balances in the hands of the Receiver General, or Bank of Ireland, on 31 March 1867 | 96,624 3 4 | 5,696 9 6 | 102,320 12 10 |
| Bills outstanding on 31 March 1867 | 178,783 8 10 | 14,850 10 – | 193,633 18 10 |
| TOTAL BALANCES and BILLS OUTSTANDING on 31 March 1867 | 370,182 15 7 | 38,502 19 2 | 408,685 14 9 |
| Advances out of the Revenue of Customs for Charges of Collection or other Services repayable from Votes under Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94, but outstanding on 31 March 1867 | 223,201 13 7 | 20,114 1 2 | 243,315 14 9 |
| Gross Receipt from 1 April 1867 to 31 March 1868 | 21,550,540 1 4 | 2,839,423 4 4 | 24,389,963 5 8 |
| Drawbacks on Goods Exported | 187,064 8 6 | 45 19 2 | 187,110 7 8 |
| Repayments on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c. | 58,636 11 3 | 4,028 7 8 | 62,664 18 11 |
| Paid on account of Isle of Man Revenue | 40,912 19 2 | – – – | 40,912 19 2 |
| Paid Inland Revenue, Duty received on British Spirits | 746,236 7 2 | 688,058 2 – | 1,434,294 9 2 |
| TOTAL DRAWBACKS, REPAYMENTS, &c. | 1,032,850 6 1 – | 692,132 8 10 | 1,724,982 14 11 |
| Net Receipt from 1 April 1867 to 31 March 1868, after deducting Drawbacks, Repayments, &c. | 20,517,689 15 3 | 2,147,290 15 6 | 22,664,980 10 9 |
| TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES £. | 21,111,074 4 5 | 2,205,907 15 10 | 23,316,982 – 3 |

## DISPOSAL OF THE INCOME.

| | GREAT BRITAIN. | IRELAND. | UNITED KINGDOM. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Payments into the Exchequer | 20,504,000 – – | 2,146,000 – – | 22,650,000 – – |
| Balances in the hands of Collectors on 31 March 1868 | 79,198 11 2 | 16,629 13 5 | 95,828 4 7 |
| Balances in the hands of the Receiver General, or Bank of Ireland, on 31 March 1868 | 87,661 12 3 | 6,464 – 5 | 94,125 12 8 |
| Bills outstanding on 31 March 1868 | 210,605 13 4 | 16,793 – 4 | 227,398 13 8 |
| TOTAL BALANCES and BILLS OUTSTANDING on 31 March 1868 | 377,465 16 9 | 39,886 14 2 | 417,352 10 11 |
| Advances out of the Revenue of Customs, for Charges of Collection or other Services, repayable from Votes under Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94, but outstanding on 31 March 1868 | 229,608 7 8 | 20,021 1 8 | 249,629 9 4 |
| TOTAL Discharge of INCOME £. | 21,111,074 4 5 | 2,205,907 15 10 | 23,316,982 – 3 |

Office of Comptroller General, Customs, London, 17 April 1868.

*H. W. Dobell*,
Comptroller General.

Nos. 16, 17, and 18.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the INLAND REVENUE of the UNITED KINGDOM, distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year ended 31st March 1868, specifying the Amount collected under each Head of Duty; and also, the Amount of Payments out of the Gross Receipt during the said Year for Drawbacks, Allowances, and Repayments on Over-charges, &c.

## No. 16.—EXCISE

| HEADS OF DUTY. | GROSS RECEIPT. | | | DRAWBACKS, AND BOUNTIES OF THE NATURE OF DRAWBACKS. | | | DISCOUNTS AND PARLIAMENTARY ALLOWANCES. | | | ALLOWANCES AND REPAYMENTS ON OVERCHARGES, DAMAGED GOODS, &c. | | | NET PRODUCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
| EXCISE. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Chicory | 21,607 14 -¼ | - - - | 21,607 14 -¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 21,607 14 -¼ | - - - | 21,607 14 -¼ |
| Hackney Carriages | 102,640 6 - | - - - | 102,640 6 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 224 - - | - - - | 224 - - | 102,416 6 - | - - - | 102,416 6 - |
| Licenses (including Licenses to Kill and Sell Game) | 2,499,290 12 1¼ | 183,876 17 9½ | 2,683,167 9 11 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 40,175 3 2½ | 2,754 16 5½ | 42,929 19 7¾ | 2,459,115 8 11 | 181,122 1 4¼ | 2,640,237 10 3¼ |
| Malt | 6,194,257 2 -½ | 324,643 4 11½ | 6,518,900 6 11¾ | 214,240 16 7 | 1,082 2 2 | 215,322 18 9 | - - - | - - | - - - | 1,060 13 - | 97 18 5 | 1,158 11 5 | 5,978,955 12 5½ | 323,463 4 4¼ | 6,302,418 16 9¾ |
| Race Horses | 9,263 2 - | - - - | 9,263 2 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,263 2 - | - - - | 9,263 2 - |
| Railways | 486,142 - 5 | - - - | 486,142 - 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 486,142 - 5 | - - - | 486,142 - 5 |
| Stage Carriages | 35,573 18 6½ | - - - | 35,573 18 6½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 17 16 7½ | - - - | 17 16 7½ | 35,556 1 10½ | - - - | 35,556 1 10½ |
| Spirits | 8,125,443 2 1 | 3,188,979 1 11 | 11,314,422 4 - | 283,199 12 - | 319,482 9 4 | 602,682 1 4 | 200,131 13 6 | - - | 200,131 13 6 | 63 14 - | 14 14 - | 78 8 - | 7,642,848 2 7 | 2,869,481 18 7 | 10,511,530 1 2 |
| Sugar | 61,064 5 9½ | 3,056 6 -¼ | 64,120 11 9¾ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 3 8 11½ | 3 8 11½ | 61,064 5 9½ | 3,052 17 -¾ | 64,117 2 10¼ |
| £. | 17,535,282 3 -¼ | 3,700,555 10 8 | 21,235,837 13 8¼ | 497,440 8 7 | 320,564 11 6 | 818,005 - 1 | 200,131 13 6 | - - | 200,131 13 6 | 41,541 6 10½ | 2,870 17 9¾ | 44,412 4 8 | 16,796,168 14 1 | 3,377,120 1 4½ | 20,173,288 15 5¼ |
| Law Costs recovered | 484 15 9 | 16 5 3 | 501 1 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 484 15 9 | 16 5 3 | 501 1 - |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 5,248 11 1½ | 382 9 4 | 5,631 - 5½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 5,248 11 1½ | 382 9 4 | 5,631 - 5½ |
| Sums received from Contributors to late Scotch Excise Incorporation Fund, per Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 72 | 504 11 1 | 15 - - | 519 11 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 504 11 1 | 15 - - | 519 11 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 8,161 - 3½ | 2,237 10 -½ | 10,398 10 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,161 - 3½ | 2,237 10 -½ | 10,398 10 4 |
| TOTAL EXCISE - £. | 17,549,681 1 3½ | 3,703,206 15 3½ | 21,252,887 16 6¾ | 497,440 8 7 | 320,564 11 6 | 818,005 - 1 | 200,131 13 6 | - - | 200,131 13 6 | 41,541 6 10½ | 2,870 17 9¾ | 44,412 4 8 | 16,810,367 12 4 | 3,379,771 5 11¾ | 20,190,138 18 3¾ |

## No. 17.—STAMPS.

| HEADS OF DUTY. | GROSS RECEIPT. | | | DRAWBACKS, AND BOUNTIES OF THE NATURE OF DRAWBACKS. | | | DISCOUNTS AND PARLIAMENTARY ALLOWANCES. | | | ALLOWANCES AND REPAYMENTS ON OVERCHARGES, DAMAGED GOODS, &c. | | | NET PRODUCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
| STAMPS: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Deeds and other Instruments, not included under any of the following Heads | 1,535,223 7 4 | 83,473 2 –¾ | 1,618,696 9 4¾ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,260 11 11 | 191 13 4 | 8,452 5 3 | 7,453 3 7 | 597 5 9 | 8,050 9 4 | 1,519,509 11 10 | 82,684 2 11¾ | 1,602,193 14 9¾ |
| Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration | 1,669,901 8 8 | 101,931 – – | 1,771,832 8 8 | - - - | - - | - - - | 867 5 11 | - - - | 867 5 11 | 125,509 15 10 | - - - | 125,509 15 10 | 1,543,524 6 11 | 92,311 9 5 | 1,635,835 16 4 |
| Bills of Exchange | 659,608 19 11 | 44,451 6 3 | 704,060 6 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,415 3 8 | 837 15 9 | 9,252 19 5 | 4,367 3 6 | 9,619 10 7 | 13,986 14 1 | 646,826 12 9 | 43,613 10 6 | 690,440 3 3 |
| Bankers' Notes | 1,356 5 – | - - - | 1,356 5 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,356 5 – | - - - | 1,356 5 – |
| Composition for the Duties on the Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers | 107,521 12 6 | 21,477 18 6 | 128,999 11 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 107,521 12 6 | 21,477 18 6 | 128,999 11 – |
| Receipts, Drafts, and other 1 *d.* Stamps | 546,174 5 6 | 40,790 – 3 | 586,964 5 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 22,433 13 4 | 1,657 2 8 | 24,090 16 – | 326 – 5 | - - - | 326 – 5 | 523,414 11 9 | 39,132 17 7 | 562,547 9 4 |
| Marine Insurances | 167,960 – 10 | 304 11 6 | 168,264 12 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 986 2 – | - - - | 986 2 – | 3,751 6 11 | 304 11 6 | 4,055 18 5 | 163,222 11 11 | - - - | 163,222 11 11 |
| Licenses and Certificates | 122,785 15 – | 9,441 – – | 132,226 15 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 279 – – | - - - | 279 – – | 122,506 15 – | 9,441 – – | 131,947 15 – |
| Newspapers and Supplements | 102,353 11 8½ | 17,871 8 11 | 120,225 – 7½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4,446 16 10 | 4,446 16 10 | – 8 4 | - - - | – 8 4 | 102,353 3 4½ | 13,424 12 1 | 115,777 15 5½ |
| Medicine | 62,556 8 9 | - - - | 62,556 8 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,671 8 1½ | - - - | 2,671 8 1½ | 70 10 9 | - - - | 70 10 9 | 59,814 9 10½ | - - - | 59,814 9 10½ |
| Legacies and Successions | 2,713,271 5 3 | 181,109 9 8 | 2,894,380 14 11 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,038 7 3 | 1,038 7 3 | 10,525 12 11 | 69 9 – | 10,595 1 11 | 2,702,745 12 4 | 180,001 13 5 | 2,882,747 5 9 |
| Fire Insurances | 981,671 16 9½ | 41,933 19 2 | 1,023,605 15 11½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 46,825 9 3½ | 2,039 6 11 | 48,864 16 2½ | 722 6 2 | - - - | 722 6 2 | 934,124 1 4 | 39,894 12 3 | 974,018 13 7 |
| Gold and Silver Plate | 68,082 17 10 | 896 3 10 | 68,979 1 8 | 8,065 19 6 | - - - | 8,065 19 6 | 701 3 7 | 109 11 4 | 810 14 11 | 34 8 6 | - - - | 34 8 6 | 59,231 6 3 | 786 12 6 | 60,067 18 9 |
| Cards | 9,197 16 – | 156 5 – | 9,354 1 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 140 6 – | - - - | 140 6 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,057 10 – | 156 5 – | 9,213 15 – |
| Probate Court Fee Stamps | 124,486 7 11 | 14,342 2 – | 138,828 9 11 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 852 15 – | 132 16 6 | 985 11 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 123,633 12 11 | 14,209 5 6 | 137,842 18 5 |
| Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Fee Stamps | 2,565 – – | - - - | 2,565 – – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 38 9 6 | - - - | 38 9 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,526 10 6 | - - - | 2,526 10 6 |
| Admiralty Court Fee Stamps | 10,914 – – | 177 15 – | 11,091 15 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 136 13 – | 2 8 – | 139 1 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 10,777 7 – | 175 7 – | 10,952 14 – |
| Patents for Inventions | 117,892 – – | - - - | 117,892 – – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 150 – – | - - - | 150 – – | 117,742 – – | - - - | 117,742 – – |
| Land Registry Fee Stamps | 1,265 15 – | - - - | 1,265 15 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12 – – | - - - | 12 – – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,253 15 – | - - - | 1,253 15 – |
| Common Law Court Fee Stamps | 113,769 2 – | - - - | 113,769 2 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,635 8 6 | - - - | 1,635 8 6 | 53 10 – | - - - | 53 10 – | 112,080 3 6 | - - - | 112,080 3 6 |
| Companies Registration Fee Stamps | 7,449 17 6 | 258 7 6 | 7,703 5 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9 – – | - - - | 9 – – | 39 13 1 | - - - | 39 13 1 | 7,401 4 5 | 253 7 6 | 7,654 11 11 |
| Law Fund | - - - | 9,376 7 2 | 9,376 7 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 124 16 – | 124 16 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,251 11 2 | 9,251 11 2 |
| Chancery Fund | - - - | 6,042 8 –½ | 6,042 8 –½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 76 4 1 | 76 4 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 5,966 3 11½ | 5,966 3 11½ |
| Judgments Registry Fund | - - - | 3,199 13 – | 3,199 13 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 45 9 2 | 45 9 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 3,154 3 10 | 3,154 3 10 |
| Civil Bill Fund | - - - | 15,113 15 6 | 15,113 15 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 6 13 9 | 6 13 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 15,107 1 9 | 15,107 1 9 |
| Registration of Deeds Fee Stamps | - - - | 11,883 – 7 | 11,883 – 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 114 4 9 | 114 4 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 11,768 15 10 | 11,768 15 10 |
| Record of Title Fee Stamps | - - - | 73 12 6 | 73 12 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 73 12 6 | 73 12 6 |
| Chancery Fee Fund Stamps | - - - | 7,563 4 – | 7,563 4 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 110 5 11 | 110 5 11 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7,452 18 1 | 7,452 18 1 |
| Penalties in Law Proceedings, and Costs recovered | 9,841 5 8½ | 3,106 12 8 | 12,947 18 4½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,841 5 8½ | 3,106 12 8 | 12,947 18 4½ |
| Miscellaneous | 1,462 4 11½ | 6 10 – | 1,468 14 11½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,462 4 11½ | 6 10 – | 1,468 14 11½ |
| TOTAL STAMPS - - £. | 9,137,311 4 2 | 614,974 13 1½ | 9,752,285 17 3¼ | 8,065 19 6 | - - - | 8,065 19 6 | 93,985 9 10 | 10,933 12 3 | 104,919 2 1 | 153,283 – – | 10,590 16 10 | 163,873 16 10 | 8,881,976 14 10 | 593,460 4 –¼ | 9,475,426 18 10¼ |
| Repayment of Marine Insurance Duty in Excess of Receipt | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - Add | 249 13 3 | 249 13 3 | - - Deduct | 249 13 3 | 219 13 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | £. | 10,840 10 1 | 164,123 10 1 | | 593,200 10 9½ | 9,475,177 5 7¼ |

D

## No. 18.—TAXES.

| HEADS OF DUTY. | GROSS RECEIPT. | | | DRAWBACKS, AND BOUNTIES OF THE NATURE OF DRAWBACKS. | | | DISCOUNTS AND PARLIAMENTARY ALLOWANCES. | | | ALLOWANCES AND REPAYMENTS ON OVERCHARGES, DAMAGED GOODS, &c. | | | NET PRODUCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
| TAXES. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Land Tax on Lands and Tenements | 1,106,695 4 7½ | - - - | 1,106,695 4 7½ | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 13,999 10 8 | - - - | 13,999 10 8 | 1,092,695 13 11½ | - - - | 1,092,695 13 11½ |
| Duties on Offices and Pensions | 19 16 – | - - - | 19 16 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 19 16 – | - - - | 19 16 – |
| ASSESSED TAXES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schedules: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Inhabited Houses | 1,068,984 4 3¼ | - - - | 1,068,984 4 3¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 211 3 11½ | - - - | 211 3 11½ | 1,068,773 – 3¾ | - - - | 1,068,773 – 3¾ |
| C. Servants | 220,625 4 – | - - - | 220,625 4 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 169 10 9 | - - - | 169 10 9 | 220,455 13 3 | - - - | 220,455 13 3 |
| D. Carriages | 383,291 4 4 | - - - | 383,291 4 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 379 16 8 | - - - | 379 16 8 | 382,911 7 8 | - - - | 382,911 7 8 |
| E. Horses for Riding | 260,558 6 6 | - - - | 260,558 6 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 192 18 6 | - - | 192 18 6 | 260,365 8 – | - - - | 260,365 8 – |
| F. Other Horses and Mules | 151,643 13 9 | - - - | 151,643 13 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 38 16 – | - - - | 38 16 – | 151,604 17 9 | - - - | 151,604 17 9 |
| G. Dogs | 191,771 14 – | - - - | 191,771 14 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | 108 11 10 | - - - | 108 11 10 | 191,663 2 2 | - - - | 191,663 2 2 |
| H. Horse Dealers | 14,949 5 5½ | - - - | 14,949 5 5½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 14,949 5 5½ | - - - | 14,949 5 5½ |
| I. Hair Powder | 933 – – | - - - | 933 – – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8 7 – | - - - | 8 7 – | 924 13 – | - - - | 924 13 – |
| K. Armorial Bearings | 64,515 – 9 | - - - | 64,515 – 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 53 7 11 | - - - | 53 7 11 | 64,461 12 10 | - - - | 64,461 12 10 |
| Additional 10 per Cent. per Act 3 Vict. c. 17 | 1,494 18 6½ | - - - | 1,494 18 6½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,494 18 6½ | - - - | 1,494 18 6½ |
| Penalties in Law Proceedings, and Costs recovered | 2,166 9 –½ | - - - | 2,166 9 –½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,166 9 –½ | - - - | 2,166 9 –½ |
| Miscellaneous | 511 10 2 | - - - | 511 10 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 511 10 2 | - - - | 511 10 2 |
| TOTAL LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES | 3,468,159 11 5¼ | - - - | 3,468,159 11 5¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 15,162 3 3½ | - - - | 15,162 3 3½ | 3,452,997 8 1¾ | - - - | 3,452,997 8 1¾ |
| PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX | 5,901,312 2 8¼ | 385,767 9 9 | 6,287,079 12 5¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,801 13 – | 926 13 8 | 9,728 6 8 | 82,629 8 2½ | 10,555 17 3 | 93,185 5 5½ | 5,809,881 1 5¾ | 374,284 18 10 | 6,184,166 – 3¾ |
| TOTAL TAXES £. | 9,369,471 14 1½ | 385,767 9 9 | 9,755,239 3 10½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,801 13 – | 926 13 8 | 9,728 6 8 | 97,791 11 6 | 10,555 17 3 | 108,347 8 9 | 9,262,878 9 7½ | 374,284 18 10 | 9,637,163 8 5½ |
| TOTAL INLAND REVENUE £. | 36,056,463 19 6¾ | 4,703,948 18 1¾ | 40,760,412 17 8½ | 505,506 8 1 | 320,564 11 6 | 826,070 19 7 | 302,918 16 4 | 11,860 5 11 | 314,779 2 3 | 292,615 18 4¼ | 24,267 5 1¾ | 316,883 3 6 | 34,955,422 16 9½ | 4,347,256 15 7 | 39,302,679 12 4½ |

Inland Revenue Office,
30 May 1868.

*Fred. Gripper*,
Accountant and Comptroller General.

## No. 19.—A GENERAL STATEMENT of the INLAND REVENUE of the UNITED KINGDOM, distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, for the Year ended 31st March 1868.

| | GREAT BRITAIN. | | | IRELAND. | | | UNITED KINGDOM. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INCOME:** | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| BALANCES in the hands of the several Receiving Officers on 31st March 1867 | 136,949 | 17 | 11½ | 16,731 | 13 | 2½ | 153,681 | 11 | 2 |
| Balances in the hands of the several late Distributors of Stamps since 5th January 1800 | 25,273 | 13 | 7 | 7,312 | 3 | 1½ | 32,585 | 16 | 8½ |
| Balances in the hands of the Receiver General on 31st March 1867 | 213,055 | 15 | 2¼ | 726 | 13 | 9¼ | 213,782 | 8 | 11½ |
| Moneys imprested and Advances made to Officers for the Service of the Revenue, outstanding on 31st March 1867 | 5,444 | 7 | 10½ | 1,002 | 17 | 4¾ | 6,447 | 5 | 3¼ |
| Advances on account of Votes outstanding on 31st March 1867 | 356,968 | 15 | 7 | 38,154 | 8 | 1 | 395,123 | 3 | 8 |
| Bills outstanding on 31st March 1867 | 360,929 | 15 | 2¾ | 111,569 | 9 | 3 | 472,499 | 4 | 5¾ |
| TOTAL BALANCES and BILLS outstanding on 31st March 1867 £. | 1,098,622 | 5 | 5 | 175,497 | 4 | 10 | 1,274,119 | 10 | 3 |
| GROSS RECEIPT; viz.: | | | | | | | | | |
| Excise | 17,549,681 | 1 | 3¼ | 3,703,206 | 15 | 3½ | 21,252,887 | 16 | 6¾ |
| Stamps | 9,137,311 | 4 | 2 | 614,974 | 13 | 1¼ | 9,752,285 | 17 | 3¼ |
| Land and Assessed Taxes | 3,468,159 | 11 | 5¼ | - | - | - | 3,468,159 | 11 | 5¼ |
| Property and Income Tax | 5,901,312 | 2 | 8¼ | 385,767 | 9 | 9 | 6,287,079 | 12 | 5¼ |
| £. | 36,056,463 | 19 | 6¾ | 4,703,948 | 18 | 1¾ | 40,760,412 | 17 | 8½ |
| Drawbacks | 505,506 | 8 | 1 | 320,564 | 11 | 6 | 826,070 | 19 | 7 |
| Discounts and Parliamentary Allowances | 302,918 | 16 | 4 | 11,860 | 5 | 11 | 314,779 | 2 | 3 |
| Allowances and Repayments for Overcharges, &c. | 292,615 | 18 | 4¼ | 24,267 | 5 | 1¾ | 316,883 | 3 | 6 |
| TOTAL Drawbacks, Repayments, &c. £. | 1,101,041 | 2 | 9¼ | 356,692 | 2 | 6¾ | 1,457,733 | 5 | 4 |
| Net Receipt, after deducting Repayments, &c. £. | 34,955,422 | 16 | 9½ | 4,347,256 | 15 | 7 | 39,302,679 | 12 | 4½ |
| TOTAL INCOME, including Balances £. | 36,054,045 | 2 | 2½ | 4,522,754 | - | 5 | 40,576,799 | 2 | 7½ |
| **DISPOSAL OF THE INCOME:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Payments into the Exchequer; viz.: | | | | | | | | | |
| Excise | 16,786,000 | - | - | 3,376,000 | - | - | 20,162,000 | - | - |
| Stamps | 8,949,028 | 1 | 11 | 591,971 | 18 | 1 | 9,541,000 | - | - |
| Land and Assessed Taxes | 3,509,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,509,000 | - | - |
| Property and Income Tax | 5,814,419 | 12 | 9 | 362,580 | 7 | 3 | 6,177,000 | - | - |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS into the Exchequer £. | 35,058,447 | 14 | 8 | 4,330,552 | 5 | 4 | 39,389,000 | - | - |
| Balances in the hands of the several Receiving Officers on 31st March 1868 | 224,581 | 7 | 2 | 67,805 | 4 | 1¼ | 292,386 | 11 | 3¼ |
| Balances in the hands of the several late Distributors of Stamps since 5th January 1800 | 25,264 | 10 | 2½ | 7,312 | 3 | 1½ | 32,576 | 13 | 4 |
| Balances in the hands of the Receiver General on 31st March 1868 | 109,145 | 17 | -½ | 1,062 | 14 | 2¼ | 110,208 | 11 | 2¾ |
| Moneys imprested and Advances made to Officers for the Service of the Revenue, outstanding on 31st March 1868 | 6,214 | 4 | 10½ | 443 | 3 | 2½ | 6,657 | 8 | 1 |
| Advances on account of Votes outstanding on 31st March 1868 | 360,612 | - | 7 | 39,182 | 18 | 3½ | 399,794 | 18 | 10½ |
| Bills outstanding on 31st March 1868 | 269,779 | 7 | 8 | 76,395 | 12 | 2 | 346,174 | 19 | 10 |
| TOTAL BALANCES and BILLS outstanding on 31st March 1868 £. | 995,597 | 7 | 6½ | 192,201 | 15 | 1 | 1,187,799 | 2 | 7½ |
| TOTAL DISCHARGE of the Income £. | 36,054,045 | 2 | 2½ | 4,522,754 | - | 5 | 40,576,799 | 2 | 7½ |

Inland Revenue Office,
30 May 1868.

*Fred. Gripper*, Accountant and Comptroller General.

## No. 20.—AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the POST OFFICE REVENUE of the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Year ended 31st March 1868, distinguishing the Principal Items of Receipt.

| LIST OF ITEMS. | GROSS RECEIPTS. | | | Returned, Refused, Mis-sent, and Re-directed Letters, Overcharges, and Returns. | | | NET PRODUCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Great Britain.* | *Ireland.* | *United Kingdom.* | *Great Britain.* | *Ireland.* | *United Kingdom.* | *Great Britain.* | *Ireland.* | *United Kingdom.* |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Postage collected by Country Postmasters - - - | 83,843 3 5½ | 11,213 11 5 | 95,056 14 10½ | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - in the Metropolis - - - - - - | 91,182 18 2 | 2,238 18 2 | 93,421 16 4 | | | | | | |
| Postage charged against Public Departments - - - | 176,809 5 4 | 14,921 8 5 | * 191,730 13 9 | | | | | | |
| Postage collected by Postmasters and Agents Abroad - - - - - - - - £. s. d. 172,315 10 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| Postage collected by Foreign Offices for Credit of Great Britain - - - 206,705 18 6¾ | | | | | | | | | |
| 379,021 9 4¾ | | | | 12,428 - 7 | 2,941 7 - | 15,369 7 7 | 396,293 1 7½ | 25,442 11 - | 421,725 12 7½ |
| Postage collected by Great Britain for Credit of Colonial Offices not under the control of the Imperial Post Office - £. s. d. 55,828 16 3¾ | | | | | | | | | |
| Postage collected by Great Britain for Credit of Foreign Offices - - 266,306 17 10¼ | | | | | | | | | |
| 322,135 14 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 56,885 15 2¾ | - - - | 56,885 15 2¾ | | | | | | |
| £. | 408,721 2 2¼ | 28,378 18 - | 437,095 - 2¼ | 12,428 - 7 | 2,941 7 - | 15,369 7 7 | 396,293 1 7½ | 25,432 11 - | 421,725 12 7½ |
| Amount of Postage Stamps issued to Postmasters, Receivers, and Window-men - - - - - - - - | 2,914,181 12 4 | 233,543 19 3 | 3,175,243 11 7 | | | | | | |
| Amount of Postage Stamps issued to Colonial Agents - | 27,518 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,941,699 12 4 | 233,543 19 3 | 3,175,243 11 7 |
| Amount received from Inland Revenue on account of Postage Stamps sold by that Department - - - | 713,682 19 - | 55,317 1 - | 769,000 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 713,682 19 - | 55,317 1 - | 769,000 - - |
| Commission on Money Orders - - - - - - | 162,177 - 8 | 11,211 8 3 | 173,388 8 11 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 162,177 - 8 | 11,211 8 3 | 173,388 8 11 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - | 18,599 19 6¾ | 1,004 10 - | 19,604 9 6¾ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 18,599 19 6¾ | 1,004 10 - | 19,604 9 6¾ |
| £. | 4,244,880 13 9 | 329,450 16 6 | 4,574,331 10 3 | 12,428 - 7 | 2,941 7 - | 15,369 7 7 | 4,232,452 13 2 | 326,509 9 6 | 4,558,962 2 8 |

* The sum chargeable for Postage on Public Departments in the year ended 31st March 1868 was 237,916 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.*, but in consequence of the insufficiency of the Vote for the year 1867–68, and the subsequent discontinuance of payment for this service, 191,730 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.* only is chargeable in this Account.

General Post Office,
28 May 1868.

*Geo. Chetwynd,*
Receiver and Accountant General.

## No. 21.—A GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE of the POST OFFICE in the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Year ended 31st March 1868.

| INCOME. | | GREAT BRITAIN. | IRELAND. | UNITED KINGDOM. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Balances, Bills outstanding, &c. on 31st March 1867, viz.: | | | | |
| Balances and Bills outstanding | | 487,735 6 9½ | 28,352 19 2½ | 516,088 6 – |
| Advances out of Revenue for Voted Services | | 618,364 2 8½ | 56,077 13 9 | 674,441 16 5½ |
| | | 1,106,099 9 6 | 84,430 12 11½ | 1,190,530 2 5½ |
| GREAT BRITAIN: | £. s. d. | | | |
| Gross Receipts | 4,244,880 13 9 | | | |
| Returned, Refused, Mis-sent, and Re-directed Letters, and Overcharges | 12,428 – 7 | | | |
| IRELAND: | | | | |
| Gross Receipts | 329,450 16 6 | | | |
| Returned, Refused, Mis-sent, and Re-directed Letters, and Overcharges | 2,941 7 – | | | |
| Net Receipts within the Year, after deducting Returned Letters, &c. | | 4,232,452 13 2 | 326,509 9 6 | 4,558,962 2 8 |
| TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES | £. | 5,338,552 2 8 | 410,940 2 5½ | 5,749,492 5 1½ |

| DISPOSAL OF INCOME. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Payments into the Exchequer | 4,299,642 – 7½ | 330,357 19 4½ | 4,630,000 – – |
| Balances, Bills outstanding, &c. on 31st March 1868, viz.: | | | |
| Balances and Bills outstanding | 434,030 6 9½ | 23,253 5 2 | 457,283 11 11½ |
| Advances out of Revenue for Voted Services | 604,879 15 3 | 57,328 17 11 | 662,208 13 2 |
| TOTAL DISCHARGE of INCOME | £. 5,338,552 2 8 | 410,940 2 5½ | 5,749,492 5 1½ |

General Post Office,
28 May 1868.

*Geo. Chetwynd,*
Receiver and Accountant General.

No. 22.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS RECEIPT arisen from Her Majesty's WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES, in the Year ended 31st March 1868; distinguishing the Sources from which it was derived.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT collected by the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in England and Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, in Alderney and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st March 1868 - - | 375,783 | 3 | 7 |
| Amount arisen by Rents and Casual Revenues not included in the Receivers' Accounts - - | 9,805 | 15 | 4 |
| Amount arisen by Sale of Old Materials, and by Repayment of Moneys advanced for Surveys, and for Record Office and Docket Fees, and for Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - | 8,358 | 12 | 2 |
| Amount arisen by Sales of Bark, Timber and Offal Wood; Gale Rents, and Rents for the temporary occupation of Lands intended for Planting - - - - - - - - - - - | 55,304 | 15 | 9 |
| £. | 449,252 | 6 | 10 |

Office of Woods, &c. 30 June 1868.

*Charles Gore*, *James K. Howard*, } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

No. 23.—AN ACCOUNT, in Detail, of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the Moneys arisen from Her Majesty's WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES, in the Year ended 31st March 1868.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALARIES and Allowances to Deputy Surveyors and other Local Officers in the Woods and Forests - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 7,072 | 13 | 10 |
| Per-centage and Allowances to Receivers of the Land Revenues - - - - - - | 9,743 | 4 | 3 |
| £. | 16,815 | 18 | 1 |

Office of Woods, &c. 30 June 1868.

*Charles Gore*, *James K. Howard*, } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

No. 24.—AN ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS out of the MONEYS arisen from Her Majesty's WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES, in its Progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, for the Year ended 31st March 1868.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ancient Pensions, and Payments to Schools, Churches, and other Foundations, and Payments charged on the Land Revenue, under the Denomination of Perpetual Pensions, and Payments transferred from the Civil List, by the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 86 - - - - - - - | 10,692 | 4 | 6 |
| Salaries and other Annual Allowances in the Department of the Wardens, Rangers, Keepers, and others holding Ancient Offices in the Parks, Forests, &c. - - - - - - - - - | 2,526 | 6 | 6 |
| Payments for Repairs, &c. on Crown Estates, and for Land, Property, and other Taxes payable on the same, and Allowances to Crown Tenants - - - - - - - - - - - | 26,221 | 8 | 3 |
| Payments for Repairing and Maintaining Buildings, Walls, Fences, and Roads, and for making Inclosures and Plantations in the Royal Forests, &c. (including Windsor and Bagshot), and upon Estates of the Crown reserved for the purpose of raising Navy Timber, together with Rates and Taxes charged thereon - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 39,524 | 13 | 5 |
| £. | 78,964 | 12 | 8 |

Office of Woods, &c. 30 June 1868.

*Charles Gore*, *James K. Howard*, } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

# No. 25.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the Moneys arisen from the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown in England and Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, in Alderney and the Isle of Man, and of the Application thereof, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1868.

| RECEIPT: | £. s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Balances of the Accounts standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., at the Bank of England, on 31st March 1868 - - - - - | | |
| The like at the Bank of Ireland - - - - - | 64,936 15 4 | |
| The like at the Royal Bank of Scotland - - - | | |
| Balances in the hands of the Receivers of the Land Revenue | 1,962 2 4 | |
| Balances in the hands of the Deputy Surveyors, &c., of the Woods and Forests (including Debts due by Purchasers of Produce) - - - - - - - - - - | 3,009 13 8 | |
| Balances in the hands of Stewards of Manors, &c. - - | 121 11 7 | |
| | 70,030 2 11 | |
| Less,—Amount of the Net Proceeds of the Sales of Timber, Bark, &c., which has arisen upon the Disafforestation of Hainault Forest (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43) - - - - | £. s. d. 891 8 10 | |
| The like upon the Disafforestation of Whittlewood Forest (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42) - - - - | 2,269 8 1 | |
| Other Balances - - - - | 3,022 19 10 | |
| | 6,183 16 9 | |
| | | 63,846 6 2 |
| Gross Receipt for the Year ended 31st March 1868 - - - - | | 449,252 6 10 |
| | £. | 513,098 13 – |

| EXPENDITURE: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Charges of Collection for Salaries and Allowances to Wardens, Rangers, Keepers, Deputy Surveyors, Woodwards, Woodmen, and Allowances to Receivers on Collection of the Land Revenue - - - - - | 16,815 18 1 | |
| Other Payments - - - - - - - - - | 78,964 12 8 | |
| | | 95,780 10 9 |
| Paid into the Exchequer - - - - - - | - - - | 345,000 – – |
| Balances of the Accounts standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., at the Bank of England, on the 31st March 1868 - - - | 73,582 11 1 | |
| The like at the Bank of Ireland - - - - - | | |
| The like at the Royal Bank of Scotland - - - - | | |
| Balances in the hands of the Receivers of the Land Revenue | 825 14 2 | |
| Balances in the hands of the Deputy Surveyors, &c., of the Woods and Forests (including Debts due by Purchasers of Produce) - - - - - - - - - | 4,619 4 8 | |
| Balances in the hands of Stewards of Manors, &c. - - | 134 12 3 | |
| | 79,162 2 2 | |
| Less,—Amount of the Net Proceeds of the Sales of Timber, Bark, &c., which has arisen upon the Disafforestation of Hainault Forest (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43) - - - - - - | £. s. d. 860 8 10 | |
| The like upon the Disafforestation of Whittlewood Forest (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42) - - - - - | 2,111 8 1 | |
| Other Balances - - - - | 3,872 3 – | |
| | 6,843 19 11 | |
| | | 72,318 2 3 |
| | £. | 513,098 13 – |

Office of Woods, &c.
30 June 1868.

*Charles Gore,*
*James K. Howard,*
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

No. 26.—AN ACCOUNT of "Miscellaneous Receipts" paid into the Exchequer in the Year ended the 31st March 1868, under the Heads after-mentioned.

## ABSTRACT.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue | 10,697 | 10 | 2 |
| Bank of England (Profits of Issue) | 138,578 | – | – |
| Fees, &c. of Public Offices | 271,179 | 11 | 10 |
| Old Stores and Extra Receipts, Naval and Military Departments | 866,580 | 3 | 1 |
| Extra Receipts, Civil Departments | 205,559 | 12 | 1 |
| Income of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes | 28,268 | 16 | 10 |
| Contribution from Revenues of India for Military Charges | 850,500 | – | – |
| Ditto for Diplomatic and Consular Services | 23,553 | 6 | – |
| Ditto for Red Sea Telegraph Company's Annuity | 18,027 | – | – |
| Contributions towards Expenses of the Mail Service | 11,804 | 9 | 3 |
| Unclaimed Wages, &c. of Deceased Merchant Seamen, &c. | 8,820 | 1 | 6 |
| Savings on Grants of Parliament, &c., and Over-Issues Repaid | 30,690 | 18 | 11 |
| Conscience Money | 4,688 | 3 | 7 |
| Civil Contingencies | 41 | 18 | 4 |
| Treasury Chest | 2,738 | 11 | 6 |
| Greenwich Hospital | 15,480 | – | – |
| Isle of Man | 12,389 | 1 | 9 |
| Greek Loan | 7,937 | 1 | 3 |
| Casual Receipts | 9,738 | 7 | 3 |
| Japan Indemnity | 68,531 | 10 | 9 |
| Total — Great Britain £. 2,549,827 16 5; Ireland 36,390 7 8 | £. 2,586,218 | 4 | 1 |

## DETAIL OF THE PRECEDING ABSTRACT:

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue:** | | | | | | |
| Hereditary Revenues received, per Act 1 V. c. 2 | 2,650 | – | – | | | |
| Fines and Forfeitures received in the Justiciary and Sheriffs' Courts in Scotland | 5,214 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Rent-charge from the Lagan Navigation Company, reserved to the Crown, per Act (Local and Personal) 6 & 7 Vict. c. 104, s. 60 | 295 | – | – | | | |
| Moiety of the proceeds of a Piratical Vessel captured by H. M. S. "Bustard," in May 1865 | 326 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| On account of the balance of proceeds of wrecks received by the Board of Trade (17 & 18 Vict c. 104), and of proceeds of wrecks received into the Treasury Chest in Ceylon, and unclaimed | 2,058 | 13 | 8 | | | |
| Proceeds of sale (received at Bermuda) of a Schooner condemned for a breach of the Merchant Shipping Act | 152 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | 10,697 | 10 | 2 |
| **Bank of England:** | | | | | | |
| Amount payable by the Bank of England, out of the Profits of Issue, for the year to 5 April 1867 (formerly deducted from the gross charge payable to the Bank for management), per Act 24 Vict. c. 3 | | | | 138,578 | – | – |
| Carried forward £. | | | | 149,275 | 10 | 2 |

No. 26.—Account of Miscellaneous Receipts paid into the Exchequer, &c.—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | 149,275 10 2 |
| **Fees, &c. of Public Offices:** | | |
| ENGLAND: | | |
| Fees, &c., received as under; viz. | | |
| Interest of Exchequer Bills on Surplus Fee Account of the House of Lords - | 2,222 7 9 | |
| At the House of Commons, in the year 1867, under Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 72 - | 37,700 2 5 | |
| At the Home Office, to 31 Dec. 1867 (including Fees on Irish Instruments) - | 1,772 16 6 | |
| At the Foreign Office, to 31 March 1867 - - - - - - - - - | 448 10 – | |
| At the Privy Council Office, to 30 Sept. 1867 - - - - - - - | 1,158 15 6 | |
| At the Public Record Office, in the year 1867, under Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 94 - | 441 11 – | |
| At the Office for Registration of Joint Stock Companies, to 31 Dec. 1867, under Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110 - - - - - - - - - - | 274 – – | |
| At the Office for Registration of Designs, to 30 Nov. 1867, under Acts 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 104 - - - - - - - - | 2,021 18 – | |
| At the Office of the Registrar General of Births, &c., to 29 Feb. 1868, under Acts 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 86, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 92, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 68, and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 81; &c. - - - - - - - - - - | 1,719 6 6 | |
| On Licenses granted by the Lunacy Commissioners, to 31 Dec. 1867, under Acts 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94 - - - - - - - | 1,290 18 4 | |
| At the Office of the Secretary of Presentations to the Lord Chancellor, to 30 Sept. 1867, under Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87 - - - - - - - | 504 9 6 | |
| At the Office of the Secretary of Commissions to the Lord Chancellor, to 31 Dec. 1867, under Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87 - - - - - - | 635 – – | |
| At Her Majesty's Exchequer, on Weights, Measures, &c., to 5 Aug. 1866, when these Fees were abolished - - - - - - - - - - | 181 5 6 | |
| At the Patent Office, under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84, year to 31 Mar. 1867 - | 185 3 4 | |
| At the Bank of England, on Stock Certificates, under Act 26 Vict. c. 28 - | 485 2 – | |
| Fees taken in Equitable Proceedings in the County Courts, to 31 Dec. 1866, under Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 99 - - - - - - - - - - | 950 10 – | |
| Fees, Fines, and Penalties received at Police Courts, to 30 June 1867, under Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 9,311 5 8 | |
| Salaries formerly payable to Officers of the late Marshalsea, to 31 December 1867, under Act 5 Vict., Sess. 2, c. 22 - - - - - - - - | 615 – – | |
| Consular Fines and Forfeitures - - - - - - - - - | 430 10 6 | |
| Fees received at British Consulates Abroad - - - - - - - | 26,557 5 10 | |
| At the Office of the Master of the Rolls, under Act 7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict. c. 46, year 1866 - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 13 12 – | |
| Under the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104 (Fines) - - | 200 – – | |
| By the West India Incumbered Estates Commission - - - - - - | 713 19 7 | |
| By the Registrar and Treasurer of the University of London, to 31 Dec. 1867 | 3,942 10 9 | |
| In the Department of Science and Art, to 31 March 1866 - - - - | 1,835 15 1 | |
| In the Office of the Copyhold, Inclosure and Tithe Commissioners (for searches), to 31 Jan. 1868 - - - - - - - - - - | 763 7 6 | |
| Ditto - under the Land Improvement Act, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 114 - - | 8 – – | |
| By the Board of Trade, towards the expenses of Provisional Orders (in respect of Piers, Harbours, &c.), under the Act 25 Vict. c. 19 - - - - | 189 10 – | |
| By the Board of Trade, under the Chain Cables and Anchors Act, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 27 - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,596 1 11 | |
| Penalties under the Coal Mines Inspection Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151 - - | 900 – – | |
| In the Jewel House, Tower of London - - - - - - - - | 721 18 4 | |
| Surplus Fees received by the Clerk of the Crown, in the Hanaper Office - | 650 – – | |
| Fees received by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery - - - - - | 450 – – | |
| From the Herald's College; amount paid on the Installation of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales as Knight of the Thistle - - - - - - - | 68 16 8 | |
| Balance of Fees received to the credit of the Fee Fund of the Superior Courts of Common Law, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 73 - - - - - - - - | 114,280 14 11 | |
| Total, England - - - £. | 215,240 5 1 | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 215,240 5 1 | 149,275 10 2 |

No. 26.—Account of Miscellaneous Receipts paid into the Exchequer, &c.—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 215,240 5 1 | 149,275 10 2 |
| Fees, &c. of Public Offices— *continued.* | | |
| SCOTLAND: | | |
| Fees received in the Year 1867, under Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 64; viz.: | | |
| In the Department of the Director of Her Majesty's Chancery in Scotland including Fees for Prince's Writs and Charters, per Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 51 - - - - - - | £. s. d. 1,462 9 1 | |
| In the Department of the Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet - - - - - - - - - - | 5,467 12 5 | |
| In the Searching Department of the Lord Clerk Register - | 3,815 2 4 | |
| In the Department of the Keeper of the Register of Seizins | 12,352 6 – | |
| In the Department of the Keeper of the Register of Hornings | 720 7 6 | |
| In the Department of the Clerk for Admission of Notaries, Session 1866–67 - - - - - - - - - - | 451 – – | |
| In the Department of the Presenter of Signatures, in the year 1867, under Act 6 Anne, c. 26 - - - - - | 241 9 6 | |
| In the Civil Department of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, to 21 June 1867, under Act 6 Anne, c. 26 - | 31 3 4 | |
| In the Court of Session, to 29 February 1868, under Acts 50 Geo. 3, c. 112, and 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 38 - - - | 4,303 16 6 | |
| In the Department of the Commissary Clerk, Edinburgh, in the year 1867, under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 97 - - - | 1,982 3 3 | |
| In the Department of Sheriff Clerks, in the year 1867, under Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 119 - - - - - - - | 9,649 7 1 | |
| By the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in the year 1867, under Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 80 - - | 263 8 – | |
| By the Clerk of the Bill Chamber, in the year 1867, under Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 18 - - - - - - - | 165 11 10 | |
| By the Clerk of Justiciary, in the year 1867 - - - | 76 18 6 | |
| By the Fishery Board, for Brands on Herring Barrels, under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 69 - - - - - - - | 5,295 19 8 | |
| In the Department of the Registrar of Deeds, to 31 December 1865, under Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 143 - - - - - | 173 3 3 | |
| Total, Scotland - - - £. | | 46,451 18 3 |
| IRELAND: | | |
| Fees, &c. received as under; viz.: | | |
| In the Landed Estates Court (Duties), to March 1868, under Acts 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 123 - - | 6,607 7 6 | |
| In the Landed Estates Record Office, to 10 October 1867 - | 26 19 10 | |
| In the Chief Secretary's Office, in the year 1867 - - - | 920 10 3 | |
| In the Office of the Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, to 31 March 1867, under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 61 - - - - - | 133 4 2 | |
| In the High Court of Admiralty, in the year 1867, under Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 116 - - - - - - - - - | 17 18 7 | |
| Formerly payable to the Lord Chancellor on Patents issued under the Great Seal of Ireland; under Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 116 - - - - - - - - - - - | 10 12 – | |
| In the Court of Queen's Bench, in the year 1867, under Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 55 - - - - - - - - - | 92 1 – | |
| In the Court of Exchequer, in the year 1867 - - - | 12 14 – | |
| In the Court of Common Pleas, in the year 1867 - - | 45 12 – | |
| By the Commissioner of Valuation, to 30 September 1867, under Act 23 Vict. c. 4 - - - - - - - - | 411 1 2 | |
| By the Registrar General - - - - - - - | 84 8 – | |
| Annuities payable to the Consolidated Fund, under Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 78; viz.— | | |
| From the "Counties Fines and Penalties Account," to 5 January 1868 - - - - - - - - - | 625 – – | |
| From the "County Treasurers' Fee Fund" for the year to 5 January 1868 - - - - - - - - | 500 – – | |
| Total, Ireland - - - £. | | 9,487 8 6 |
| Total Fees, &c. - - - - - £. | | 271,179 11 10 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 420,455 2 – |

No. 26.—Account of Miscellaneous Receipts paid into the Exchequer, &c.—*continued.*

| | Army. £. s. d. | Navy. £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | 420,455 2 – |
| **Old Stores and Extra Receipts, Naval and Military Departments; viz.:** | | | |
| For the Quarter to 31 March 1867 | 149,768 1 8 | 29,325 16 5 | |
| Ditto to 30 June 1867 | 83,477 6 2 | 74,547 15 1 | |
| Ditto to 30 September 1867 | 205,847 9 – | 74,574 6 1 | |
| Ditto to 31 December 1867 | 100,853 19 2 | 148,185 9 6 | |
| £. | 539,946 16 – | 326,633 7 1 | 866,580 3 1 |
| **Extra Receipts of Civil Departments:** | | | |
| Receipts in the Office of Works for Old Materials sold; also Grazing Rents and other Receipts on account of the Royal Parks, &c., Rents of the Westminster Bridge Estate, sale of Land, &c. | | 33,427 16 7 | |
| Net Proceeds of Sale of Materials of Building at Bethlehem Hospital | | 1,323 11 2 | |
| Receipts by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, on account of Grazing Rents | | 1,236 13 8 | |
| Rent of Property connected with Harbours of Refuge, and Pier Dues, &c. | | 1,913 9 9 | |
| Seignorage upon Coinage at the Royal Mint | | 4,331 10 7 | |
| Proceeds of the Sale of old Copper Coin | | 9,967 10 – | |
| Profit on Sales of Bronze Money struck from the old Copper Coin withdrawn from circulation | | 60,000 – – | |
| Rent of Refinery and other Receipts at the Royal Mint | | 473 13 7 | |
| Proceeds of the Sale of Books, Waste Paper, &c. at the Stationery Office | | 23,681 17 2 | |
| Proceeds of Sale of Examples, Catalogues, &c., Science and Art Department | | 108 3 10 | |
| Receipts on account of the Productive Labour of Prisoners in Convict Establishments at Home, &c. | | 13,726 7 10 | |
| Value of certain surplus Convict Clothing, &c. | | 604 13 9 | |
| To complete 10,060 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.* due to Her Majesty's Government in respect of the earnings of Convicts in Wakefield House of Correction up to the year 1862, and hitherto retained as the Government share of capital employed in carrying on the manufacture of the prison | | 5,060 8 10 | |
| Convict Earnings at Wakefield Prison, October 1865 to 31 March 1867 | | 1,983 1 6 | |
| Sums received at the Office of the Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioners for Extracts, &c.; also net receipts for Surveys and other expenses incurred on behalf of applicants for the Registration of Land, per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 53 | | 3,367 17 1 | |
| Sums received by the Inclosure Commissioners in Repayment of Inclosure Expenses, under Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118 | | 4,088 14 10 | |
| Sums received by the Inclosure Commissioners in Repayment of Drainage Expenses, under Acts 9 & 10 Vict. c. 101, and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 31 | | 5,836 5 3 | |
| Amount received from the "Land Securities Company (Limited)," in lieu of Fees, in re-imbursement of the Salary of an additional Clerk in the Land Registry Office | | 187 10 – | |
| Repayments of expenses of Preliminary Inquiries conducted by the General Board of Health, under Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, &c. | | 217 8 9 | |
| Gain by Exchange on Bills drawn on the Paymaster General, and Per-centage received on Payments made by him in Hanover | | 44 3 7 | |
| Rent of Coal Mines in Tasmania | | 226 2 4 | |
| Post Office Share of Profits under the contract with the Dublin Steam Packet Company | | 6,669 – – | |
| Rents received under the Post Office Extension Act | | 3,331 – – | |
| Sale of Furniture of the Office in Manchester occupied by Mr. Rawlinson, C. E., while engaged in carrying out the Public Works Act of 1863 | | 70 14 – | |
| Interest received on Exchequer Bills purchased with Moneys standing to the Credit of the Deposit Account in the Books of the Paymaster General | | 18,000 – – | |
| Interest on Public Balances deposited in Banks in Scotland | | 313 3 7 | |
| Rent of Land, &c., received into the Treasury Chest in China | | 5,368 14 5 | |
| | | | 205,559 12 1 |
| **Income of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes:** | | | |
| Gross Revenue of the London Gazette, to February 1868 | | 24,397 7 10 | |
| Ditto Edinburgh Gazette ditto | | 3,100 11 3 | |
| Ditto Dublin Gazette ditto | | 1,184 17 9 | |
| | | | 28,682 16 10 |
| **Contribution from the Revenues of India for Military Charges, in respect of Her Majesty's British Forces serving or having served in India, viz.:—** | | | |
| For Effective Charges | | 630,000 – – | |
| For Non-Effective Charges, per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 27 | | 220,500 – – | |
| | | | 850,500 – – |
| Carried forward £. | | | 2,371,777 14 – |

No. 26.—Account of Miscellaneous Receipts paid into the Exchequer, &c.—*continued.*

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 2,371,777 | 14 | – |
| Contribution from the Revenues of India on account of Diplomatic and Consular Services in China (for 1865-6) | 23,553 | 6 | – |
| Contribution from the Revenues of India for Moiety of the Annuity granted to the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, and of one year's charge for management of the same; per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39 | 18,027 | – | – |
| Contributions towards the Expenses of the Mail Service: | | | |
| Amount received by the Postmaster General from Colonial Governments in excess of the sums deducted from the Packet Service Estimates, in respect of Colonial Contributions | 11,804 | 9 | 3 |
| Unclaimed Wages, &c. of deceased Merchant Seamen, &c.: | | | |
| Wages and Effects of deceased Merchant Seamen remaining unclaimed for six years, from 31 December 1861, per Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 202 — £. s. d. 7,393 16 6 | | | |
| Contributions from Masters and Seamen towards their Pensions, in the year 1867, per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 131, s. 28 — 1,426 5 – | 8,820 | 1 | 6 |
| Savings on Grants of Parliament, &c. and Over-Issues Repaid: | | | |
| Unexpended balances of Grants of Parliament; and sundry savings and repayments on account of issues out of the Consolidated Fund, &c. | 30,690 | 18 | 11 |
| Conscience Money: | | | |
| Money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by sundry persons for conscience sake, &c. | 4,688 | 3 | 7 |
| Civil Contingencies: | | | |
| Further amounts repaid in respect of Advances from Votes for Civil Contingencies prior to 31 March 1862 | 41 | 18 | 4 |
| Treasury Chest: | | | |
| Sundry Drafts on the Treasury Chest, of old dates, not presented for payment, and now cancelled (*vide* Treasury Chest Account, 1865-6) | 2,738 | 11 | 6 |
| Greenwich Hospital (per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 89): | | | |
| Proportion payable for the year 1866-67, at 15 *l.* per head per annum, on the number of men by which the average number of Inmates of the Hospital, during that year, fell short of 1,400 men | 15,480 | – | – |
| Isle of Man: | | | |
| Amount of Contribution received from the Customs Revenue of the Isle of Man, for the year 1866-7, less Interest of the Port Erin Loan, per Act 29 Vict. c. 23 — £. s. d. 9,772 10 – | | | |
| Repayments of Expenditure defrayed out of Votes in the year 1866-7, on account of the following services in the island, viz.: | | | |
| Army (Volunteer Expenses) — £. 935 9 6 | | | |
| Works and Repairs of Buildings — 294 9 11 | | | |
| Education — 1,386 12 4 | | | |
| — 2,616 11 9 | 12,389 | 1 | 9 |
| Greek Loan: | | | |
| Proceeds of Bills remitted by the Greek Government, on account of Interest and Sinking Fund of the Greek Loan (being the stipulated Annuity for 1866) — – – – | 7,937 | 1 | 3 |
| Casual Receipts: | | | |
| Repayments to the Committee of Council on Education, by Teachers who have quitted their profession, in respect of the expenses of their training — 320 10 6 | | | |
| Royalties on Guano shipped from Tasmania and the Kooria Mooria Islands — 345 16 9 | | | |
| Amount forfeited, under Bonds to the Crown, in the matter of certain proposed Railways — 9,072 – – | 9,738 | 7 | 3 |
| Japan Indemnity: | | | |
| Amount of the English share of the first three instalments of the Japanese Indemnity, payable under the Convention of 22 October 1864 | 68,531 | 10 | 9 |
| Total £. | 2,586,218 | 4 | 1 |

Treasury Chambers,
30 April 1868.

G. SCLATER-BOOTH.

No. 27.—REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES made out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND for Purchase of BULLION, and for LOCAL WORKS and IMPROVEMENTS, &c., in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and for the LOAN to *Sardinia*, during the Year ended the 31st March 1868.

| | | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| BULLION purchased by the Master of the Mint for Coinage, per Act | 7 W. 4, c. 9 | 250,000 – – |
| COLONIAL DOCKS | 28 & 29 V. c. 106 | 840 – – |
| COUNTY GAOLS, Ireland | 50 G. 3, c. 103, and 7 G. 4, c. 74 | 6,986 8 2 |
| COURT OF EXCHEQUER, Ireland (Compensations) | 6 & 7 V. c. 55, and 13 & 14 V. c. 51 | — |
| DRAINAGE ADVANCES | 9 & 10 V. c. 101, and 13 & 14 V. c. 31 | 247,000 – – |
| DRAINAGE ANNUITIES AND AWARDS (Labouchere) | 10 V. c. 10, 11 & 12 V. c. 106, and 12 & 13 V. c. 60 | 10,627 19 4 |
| GLASGOW and CARLISLE ROADS | 56 G. 3, c. 83; 58 G. 3, c. 44; 59 G. 3, c. 90; 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 127 (Local) | 18 10 11 |
| HOLYHEAD ROADS | 24 & 25 V. c. 28 | 870 – – |
| LONDON BRIDGE, REBUILDING | 7 G. 4, c. 40 | 19,550 – – |
| LUNATIC ASYLUMS (Building and Support), Ireland | 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 33; 6 G. 4, c. 54, and 18 & 19 V. c. 109 | 128,702 4 9 |
| MENAI and CONWAY BRIDGES | 4 & 5 W. 4, c. 66, and 7 & 8 V. c. 65, s. 285 (Local) | 3,260 1 4 |
| METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS | 16 V. c. 18 | 482 17 4 |
| METROPOLIS INTERMENTS | 14 & 15 V. c. 89, and 15 & 16 V. c. 85 | 5,000 – – |
| NEW ZEALAND, Guaranteed Loan, Interest, &c. | 20 & 21 V. c. 51 | 1,500 – – |
| PUBLIC WORKS – LOAN FUND, Great Britain | 5 V. Sess. 2, c. 9; 9 & 10 V. c. 80; 14 & 15 V. c. 23, &c. | 584,016 16 7 |
| PUBLIC WORKS – LOAN FUND, Ireland | 1 & 2 W. 4, c. 33; 6 & 7 V. c. 44; 9 & 10 V. c. 85; 14 & 15 V. c. 51, &c. | 59,636 6 9 |
| PUBLIC WORKS – Loans by late Commissioners, and Employment of the Poor, Ireland | 57 G. 3, c. 34; 6 G. 4, c. 35, &c. | 913 13 5 |
| PUBLIC WORKS – Land Improvement, Ireland (including Preliminary Expenses) | 10 V. c. 32, &c. | 109,991 17 10 |
| RIVER DRAINAGE, IRELAND (Preliminary Expenses) | 9 V. c. 4 | — |
| ROADS AND BRIDGES, Ireland | 6 & 7 W. 4, c. 116 | 1,730 13 3 |
| SARDINIAN LOAN (Interest and Sinking Fund) | 18 V. c. 17, and 19 & 20 V. c. 39 | 80,000 – – |
| SOUTH WALES TURNPIKE TRUST | 7 & 8 V. c. 91 | 11,393 12 – |
| VALUATION OF LANDS, Ireland | 7 G. 4, c. 62; 6 & 7 W. 4, c. 84; 11 & 12 V. c. 22; 15 & 16 V. c. 63; and 23 & 24 V. c. 4 | 13,340 19 3 |
| WEST INDIA ISLANDS RELIEF | 2 & 3 W. 4, c. 125; 5 & 6 W. 4, c. 51; 6 & 7 V. c. 63, and 11 & 12 V. c. 22 | 36,088 19 10 |
| WIDE STREETS, DUBLIN | 6 G. 4, c. 128 | 1,112 18 1 |
| | TOTAL £. | 1,573,063 18 10 |

Treasury Chambers,
30 April 1868.

G. SCLATER-BOOTH.

No. 28.—AN ACCOUNT of Sums paid in the Year ended 31st March 1868, in respect of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT; with the future ANNUAL CHARGE of the said Debt as it stood on the 31st March 1868.

| NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF DEBT. | | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT.** | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | |
| *Great Britain:* | | | | | | |
| £.3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities | 11,693,809 – – | | – – – | | | |
| £.3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities | 3,203,520 7 9 | | – – – | | 20,607,616 17 2 | |
| New £.3 per Cent. Annuities | 5,750,931 15 4 | | – – – | | | |
| New £.3. 10. per Cent. Annuities | 8,426 2 4 | | – – – | | 8,426 2 4 | |
| New £.5 per Cent. Annuities | 21,512 9 8 | | – – – | | 21,512 9 8 | |
| New £.2. 10. per Cent. Annuities | 97,554 2 2 | | – – – | | 96,099 7 – | |
| Sinking Fund, 2½ per Cent. Annuities | 6,906 14 7 | | – – – | | 6,906 14 7 | |
| Exchequer Bonds of 1853, 16 Vict. c. 23 | 10,457 10 – | | – – – | | 10,457 10 – | |
| Savings Banks Annuity, 26 Vict. c. 25 (half year) converted into Terminable Annuities, by 30 & 31 V. c. 26 | 360,000 – – | | – – – | | — | |
| | | | 21,153,118 1 10 | | | |
| *Ireland:* | | | | | | |
| £.3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities | 182,528 2 4 | | – – – | | 1,090,160 19 8 | |
| £.3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities | 3,414 18 10 | | – – – | | | |
| New £.3 per Cent. Annuities | 912,356 8 7 | | – – – | | | |
| New £.5 per Cent. Annuities | 175 – – | | – – – | | 175 – – | |
| New £.2. 10. per Cent. Annuities | 77 – – | | – – – | | 77 – – | |
| | | | 1,098,551 9 9 | | | |
| | | £. | 22,251,669 11 7 | | 21,841,432 – 5 | |
| Interest of the Government Debt to the Bank of England: | | | | | | |
| 1st. Original Capital: | | | | | | |
| 1694: Act 5 & 6 Will. & Mary, c. 20 — £. 1,200,000 – – | | | | | | |
| 1708: Act 7 Anne, c. 7 — 400,000 – – | | | | | | |
| 1742: Act 15 Geo. 2, c. 13 — 1,600,000 – – | | | | | | |
| | 3,200,000 – – | | | | | |
| 2nd. Capital purchased of the South Sea Company: | | | | | | |
| 1721: Act 8 Geo. 1, c. 21, Residue of Capital of £.4,000,000 purchased of the South Sea Company | 3,328,300 – – | | | | | |
| 3rd. Other Advances to Government: | | | | | | |
| 1716: Act 3 Geo. 1, c. 8, Balance of £.2,000,000 of Exchequer Bills cancelled | 500,000 – – | | | | | |
| 1727: 1 Geo. 2, c. 8, Advance to Government | 1,750,000 – – | | | | | |
| 1728: 2 Geo. 2, c. 3 — ditto | 1,250,000 – – | | | | | |
| 1746: 19 Geo. 2, c. 6, Exchequer Bills delivered up to be cancelled | 986,800 – – | | | | | |
| TOTAL, bearing Interest at £.3 per cent. per annum — £. | 11,015,100 – – | | 330,453 – – | | 330,453 – – | |
| Interest of the Government Debt to the Bank of Ireland: | £. s. d. | | | | | |
| 1783: Act 21 & 22 Geo. 3, c. 16 (Irish Currency, £.600,000) | 553,846 3 1 | | | | | |
| 1797: Act 37 Geo. 3, c. 50 — (ditto £.500,000) | 461,538 9 3 | | | | | |
| 1808: Act 48 Geo. 3, c. 183 — (ditto £.1,250,000) | 1,153,846 3 1 | | | | | |
| 1821: Act 2 Geo. 4, c. 72 — (ditto £.500,000) | 461,538 9 3 | | | | | |
| TOTAL, bearing Interest at £.3 per cent. per annum — £. | *2,630,769 4 8 | | 78,923 1 6 | | 78,923 1 6 | |
| MANAGEMENT of Funded Debt for one Year, ended 5th April 1867, on the Capital of the Unredeemed Debt, as it stood on the 5th April 1866 (as *per* next page), viz.: | | | | | | |
| Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3 | | | 195,898 9 9 | | 195,674 2 10 | |
| Bank of Ireland, per Act 28 Vict. c. 16* | | | 11,179 10 – | | 11,096 9 10 | |
| MANAGEMENT (by the Bank of England) of the Unfunded Debt in Exchequer Bills and Bonds, one Year to 30th November 1867, per Act 29 & 30 V. c. 25 | | | 800 3 9 | | 721 4 2 | |
| | | £. | 22,868,923 16 7 | | 22,458,299 18 9 | |

* Under the provisions of the Act 28 Vict. c. 16, the interest on the capital of the Government Debt to the Bank of Ireland has been paid at the reduced rate of £.3 per cent. per annum from 6 April 1865, and payment has been made to the Bank of Ireland from that date, in respect of their charges for the management of the Unredeemed Public Debt in Ireland.

No. 28.—Account of Sums paid in the Year ended 31st March 1868, &c.—*continued.*

| NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF DEBT. | £. s. d. | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. £. s. d. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TERMINABLE ANNUITIES. | | | |
| Life Annuities, per Acts 10 G. 4, c. 24, 3 W. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 V. c. 45 | 934,343 14 3 | | |
| Irish Life Annuities, under various Acts | 15,727 10 10 | | |
| Exchequer Annuities, - ditto | 11,176 1 11 | | |
| | | 961,247 7 0 | 1,002,099 11 10 |
| Annuities for Terms of Years: viz.:— | | | |
| Per Acts 10 G. 4, c. 24, 3 W. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 V. c. 45 | 56,296 19 – | | |
| Per Acts 18 V. c. 18, 23 & 24 V. c. 109, 25 & 26 V. c. 78, 26 & 27 V. c. 80, 27 & 28 V. c. 109, and 28 & 29 V. c. 61, expiring 5 April 1885 | 428,848 – – | | |
| Per Act 26 V. c. 14 26 V. c. 25, and 29 V. c. 5 (Savings Banks), expiring 5 April 1885 | 574,186 14 2 | | |
| Per Act 30 & 31 V. c. 26 (Savings Banks Annuity) expiring 5 July 1885 | 1,097,821 – – | | |
| Per Act 25 & 26 V. c. 39, (Red Sea and India Telegraph Co.) expiring 4 August 1908 | 36,000 – – | | |
| | | 2,193,152 13 2 | 2,973,785 3 2 |
| Naval and Military Pension Annuity, per Act 4 G. 4, c. 22, half year to 5 April 1867 (final payment) | | 292,870 – – | — |
| | £. | 3,447,270 – 2 | 3,975,884 15 – |

No. 29.—AN ACCOUNT explanatory of the Sums paid for Management of the Public Debt, in the Year ended 31st March 1868.

| | Great Britain. £. s. d. | Ireland. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| UNREDEEMED CAPITAL, as it stood on the 5th April 1866:— | | |
| New Annuities, at £. 2½ per Cent. | 3,941,080 15 8 | 3,080 – – |
| Consolidated Annuities, £. 3 per Cent. | 392,138,191 2 11 | 6,002,800 13 2 |
| Reduced Annuities - - ditto | 107,110,823 16 2 | 115,618 6 2 |
| New Annuities - - - ditto | 194,080,638 10 – | 31,140,005 – 6 |
| New £. 3½ per Cent. Annuities | 240,746 6 4 | — |
| New £. 5 per Cent. Annuities | 429,624 19 4 | 3,500 – – |
| Annuities for terms of years, Annuities expiring in 1885, Red Sea Telegraph Annuity — computed at 10 years' purchase, to make a nominal capital | 555,068 10 – / 7,133,753 12 6 / 360,000 – – | — |
| £. | 705,989,927 12 11 | 37,265,003 19 10 |
| Charge for Management on the above Capital for the Year to 5th April 1867:— | | |
| Bank of England (per Act 24 V. c. 3): | | |
| On £. 600,000,000 – – at the rate of £. 300 per million | 180,000 – – | |
| 105,989,927 12 11 ditto - £. 150 ditto - | 15,898 9 9 | |
| | 195,898 9 9 | — |
| Bank of Ireland (per Act 28 V. c. 16): | | |
| On £. 37,265,003. 19. 10, at the rate of £. 300 per million. - - - | - - - | 11,179 10 – |
| Management of Exchequer Bills and Bonds by the Bank of England, for one Year to 30 November 1867, per Act 29 & 30 V. c. 25; | | |
| On £. 8,001,900 (the amount outstanding on 1 December 1866), at the rate of £. 100 per million - - - - - - - - - - - | 800 3 9 | — |
| Amounts paid to the Banks of England and Ireland - - - £. | 196,698 13 6 | 11,179 10 – |
| Expenses of the National Debt Office (per Account No 46) - - - | 14,144 – – | |
| £. | 210,842 13 6 | |

## No. 30.—AN ACCOUNT of the Sums paid for Interest of Exchequer Bills and Exchequer Bonds, in the Year ended 31st March 1868, and of the future Annual Charge for the same.

| | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Interest of Exchequer Bonds, charged on the Consolidated Fund (per Acts 27 & 28 V. c. 74, and 28 & 29 V. c. 29) | | 87,250 – – | 76,250 – – |
| Interest of Exchequer Bills (formerly Supply Exchequer Bills) charged on the Consolidated Fund, per Act 29 & 30 V. c. 25 | | 165,918 15 – | 139,750 – – (Estimated.) |
| Interest of amounts advanced by the Bank of England, on account of the deficiency of the Consolidated Fund (per Act 29 & 30 V. c. 39) viz.: | £. s. d. | | |
| Paid in Quarters ended: | | | |
| 30th June 1867 | — | | |
| 30th September 1867 | — | | |
| 31st December 1867 | — | | |
| 31st March 1868 | 2,387 10 0 | 2,387 10 – | - (uncertain). |
| | £. | 255,556 5 – | 216,000 – – |

## No. 31.—AN ACCOUNT of the Sum appropriated to the Charge of the Civil List, in the Year ended 31st March 1868, and of the future Annual Charge for the same.

| | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Sum appropriated out of the Consolidated Fund, on account of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Classes | 385,000 – – | 385,000 – – |
| Charge for Pensions granted per Act 1 V. c. 2 (Class 5) | 20,721 5 – | 21,800 – – |
| £. | 405,721 5 – | 406,800 – – |

No. 32.—AN ACCOUNT of ANNUITIES and PENSIONS paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year ended 31st March 1868, and of the future ANNUAL CHARGE for the same.

| NAMES OF PERSONS. | Duration of the Grant. | By what Acts Granted. Act. | Cap. | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. £. s. d. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN: | | | | | |
| ANNUITIES to the Royal Family: | | | | | |
| Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge | | 58 G. 3<br>1 G. 4 | 24<br>108 | 6,000 – – | |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz | | 6 & 7 V. | 25 | 3,000 – – | |
| His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge | | 13 & 14 V. | 77 | 12,000 – – | |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary (Princess of Teck) | | 13 & 14 V. | 77 | 3,000 – – | |
| Ditto ditto | | 29 & 30 V. | 48 | 2,000 – – | |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia) | | 20 & 21 V. | 2 | 8,000 – – | 111,000 – – |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary (Princess Frederick William Louis of Hesse) | | 24 V. | 15 | 6,000 – – | |
| His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales | | 26 V. | 1 | 40,000 – – | |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales | | 26 V. | 1 | 10,000 – – | |
| His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh | | 29 V. | 8 | 15,000 – – | |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena Augusta Victoria (Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenburg) | | 29 V. | 7 | 6,000 – – | |
| PENSIONS for NAVAL and MILITARY SERVICES: | Duration of the Grant. | | | | |
| Lord Rodney<br>Dowager Lady Rodney | To all and every the Heirs male to whom the Title of Lord Rodney shall descend | 33 G. 3 | 77 | 1,000 – –<br>1,000 – – | |
| Viscount Duncan (Earl of Camperdown) (to 30 January 1867) | For Life | 38 G. 3 | 22 | 138 17 9 | |
| Earl Morley, in trust for Earl Amherst | To the Representatives of Jeffery, Earl Amherst | 43 G. 3 | 159 | 3,000 – – | |
| Viscount St. Vincent | For Life | 46 G. 3<br>4 G. 4 | 50<br>92 | 2,000 – –<br>1,000 – – | |
| Earl Nelson<br>Frances Elizabeth, Countess Nelson | To whom the Title of Earl Nelson shall descend | 46 G. 3 | 146 | 3,500 – –<br>1,500 – – | |
| The Duke of Wellington | To the present Duke and his Successor | 50 G. 3<br>52 G. 3 | 8<br>37 | 2,000 – –<br>2,000 – – | |
| Viscount Combermere | To the present Viscount and next Heir male on whom the Title shall descend | 54 G. 3 | 163 | 2,000 – – | |
| Viscount Exmouth | To the Heirs male on whom the Title shall descend | 54 G. 3 | 164 | 2,000 – – | 35,000 – – |
| Lord Seaton | To the present Baron and next Heir male who may succeed to the Title | 3 V. | 11 | 2,000 – – | |
| Lord Keane | To the present Baron and his Successor | 4 V. | 1 | 2,000 – – | |
| Lord Hardinge | To the present Viscount and next Heir male who may succeed to the Title | 9 & 10 V. | 31 | 3,000 – – | |
| Lord Gough (2,000 *l.* per annum) | To the present Viscount and two next Heirs male who may succeed to the Title | 9 & 10 V | 32 | 1,000 – – Moiety while receiving a Pension of 2,000 *l.* from the Revenues of India. | |
| Lord Raglan | To the present Baron and next Heir male who may succeed to the Title | 18 & 19 V. | 64 | 2,000 – – | |
| Lady Raglan | For Life | 18 & 19 V. | 64 | 1,000 – – | |
| Sir William F. Williams, Bart. | ditto | 19 & 20 V. | 30 | 1,000 – – | |
| Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Bart.<br>Lady Havelock | ditto<br>ditto | 21 V. | 2 | 1,000 – –<br>1,000 – – | |
| | Carried forward £. | | | 146,138 17 9 | 146,000 – – |

No. 32.—Account of the Annuities and Pensions paid out of the Consolidated Fund, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES OF PERSONS. | Duration of the Grant. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.* | | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | | | | 146,138 17 9 | 146,000 – – |
| PENSIONS for CIVIL SERVICES: | | | | | |
| The Heirs of William Penn | To the Heirs of Wm. Penn for ever | 30 G. 3 | 46 | 4,000 – – | 9,000 – – |
| Lord Colchester (to 18 Oct. 1867) | For Life | 57 G. 3 | 47 | 2,318 19 3 | |
| Viscount Eversley | For Life | 20 V. | 9 | 4,000 – – | |
| Countess of Elgin and Kincardine | For Life | 27 & 28 V. | 31 | 1,000 – – | |
| *First Class* (Four, at £. 2,000): | | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Sir George Grey | | 4 & 5 W. 4 | 24 | 2,000 – – | 6,000 – – |
| The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli | (suspended) | | | — | |
| The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson | | | | 2,000 – – | |
| The Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole (from 17 May 1867) | | | | 1,274 14 6 | |
| *Second Class* (Two, at £. 1,400): | | | | | |
| (Two vacant) | | — | — | — | — |
| *Third Class* (Four, at £. 1,200): | | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington | | 57 G. 3 | 65 | 1,500 – – | 1,500 – – |
| The Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart. (to 23 December 1867) | | 4 & 5 W. 4 | 24 | 1,155 3 5 | — |
| Vice Admiral Lord Clarence E. Paget | (suspended) | | | — | — |
| (Two vacant) | | — | — | — | — |
| *Fourth Class* (Six, at £. 1,000): | | | | | |
| The Right Hon. H. U. Addington (late U. S. S. Foreign Dept.) (Receives also a Diplomatic Pension of 900 *l.* per annum: *vide* p. 49.) | | 57 G. 3 and 4 & 5 W. 4 | 65 24 | 600 – – | 1,600 – – |
| Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton (late Second Secretary of the Admiralty) | | 57 G. 3 and 4 & 5 W. 4 | 65 24 | 1,000 – – | |
| (Four vacant) | | — | — | — | — |
| Heather, John | Officers of the late African Company | 1 & 2 G. 4 | 28 | 100 – – | 230 – – |
| Sewell, William B. | Officers of the late African Company | 1 & 2 G. 4 | 28 | 130 – – | |
| Earle, Percival H., Officer of the late Lottery Office (to 2 August 1867) | | 4 G. 4 | 60 | 76 5 9 | — |
| Carried forward £. | | | | 167,294 – 8 | 164,330 – – |

No. 32.—Account of the Annuities and Pensions paid out of the Consolidated Fund, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES OF PERSONS. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.* | | | | |
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | - - | 167,294 - 8 | 164,330 - - |
| Glasse, William B. - - - - } Officers of the late Exchequer in England - - | - - - | - - | 108 - - | 709 - - |
| Nottidge, Charles - - - - - | 4 W. 4 | 15 | 260 - - | |
| Penwarne, John - - - - - | | | 291 - - | |
| Taylor, Henry - - - - - | - - - | - - | 50 - - | |
| Davis, Richard V. - } late Commissioners of Audit (from 1 April 1867) - - - - | 29 & 30 V. | 39 | 916 13 4 | 3,600 - - |
| Maberly, Willam L. - | | | 916 13 4 | |
| Macaulay, Charles Z. - | | | 916 13 4 | |
| PENSIONS for JUDICIAL SERVICES: | | | | |
| Lord Brougham and Vaux, late Lord Chancellor - - - | - - - | - - | 5,000 - - | |
| Lord St. Leonards - - - - - ditto - - - - - | - - - | - - | 5,000 - - | |
| Lord Cranworth - - - - - - ditto - - - - - | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 111 | 5,000 - - | |
| Lord Chelmsford - - - - - - ditto - - - - - | | | — | |
| Lord Westbury - - - - - - ditto - - - - - | - - - | - - | 5,000 - - | |
| Lord Cairns - - - - - - - ditto - - (suspended) | - - - | - - | — | |
| The Right Hon. Sir John Rolt, late Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery - - - - - - - - - - - | 14 & 15 V. | 83 | — | |
| The Right Hon. Sir F. Pollock, late Lord Chief Baron, Court of Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,750 - - | 50,000 - - |
| The Right Hon. Sir William Erle, late Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,750 - - | |
| The Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, late Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench - - - - - - - - - | 39 G. 3 | 110 | | |
| | 53 G. 3 | 153 | 3,500 - - | |
| Sir Hugh Hill, late Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench - - | 6 G. 4 | 83 | | |
| | 6 G. 4 | 84 | 3,500 - - | |
| Lord Wensleydale, late Baron, Court of Exchequer - - | - - - | - - | 3,500 - - | |
| The Right Hon. Sir Edward V. Williams, late Puisne Judge, Common Pleas - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,500 - - | |
| The Right Hon. Sir R. T. Kindersley, late Vice-Chancellor - | 5 V. | 5 | 3,500 - - | |
| The Right Hon. Sir Stephen Lushington, late Judge of the High Court of Admiralty (from 4 July 1867) - - - | 3 & 4 V. | 66 | 1,010 19 9 | |
| John Johnes, late Judge, County Court - - - - | 15 & 16 V. | 54 | 800 - - | 3,200 - - |
| William Walker - ditto - - - - - - | " | " | 800 - - | |
| John Tyrrell - - ditto - - - - - - | " | " | 800 - - | |
| Uvedale Corbett - ditto - - - - - - | " | " | 800 - - | |
| HEREDITARY PENSIONS, transferred from GROSS REVENUES: | | | | |
| The Duke of Marlborough - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 4,000 - - | 7,360 - - |
| The Heirs of the Duke of Schomberg - - - - - | 19 & 20 V. | 59 | 2,160 - - | |
| The Earl of Bath - - - (moiety) - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,200 - - | |
| MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS: | | | | |
| The Servants of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte - - | 59 G. 3 | 22 | 549 15 8 | 960 - - |
| — his late Majesty George the Third - - | 1 G. 4 | 109 | 278 16 8 | |
| — her late Majesty Queen Caroline - - - | 3 G. 4 | 98 | 195 - - | |
| Pensions formerly on the Civil List of their late Majesties George the Fourth and William the Fourth, the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, and 4½ per Cent. Duties - - - | 1 & 2 V. | 95 | 21,352 6 8 | 21,000 - - |
| Carried forward - - - | - £. | | 249,699 19 5 | 251,159 - - |

No. 32.—Account of the Annuities and Pensions paid out of the Consolidated Fund, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES OF PERSONS. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | - - - | - - | 249,699 19 5 | 251,159 - - |
| IRELAND: | | | | |
| Pension for Naval Services: | | | | |
| Viscount Duncan (Earl of Camperdown) (to 30 January 1867) | 38 G. 3 | 70 | 99 14 10 | — |
| Pensions for Civil Services: | | | | |
| Wm. D. Delap (now Dunlop), late Chief Clerk in the Irish Exchequer Office in London | 54 G. 3 | 83 | 248 6 - | |
| The Earl of Roden, late Auditor-General of the Exchequer, Ireland | 57 G. 3<br>3 G. 4 | 84<br>56 | 2,698 5 4 | |
| William Johnston - late Clerk - Military Audit Office, Ireland | - - - | - - | 43 2 8 | |
| Thomas James Quinton ditto - Military Audit Office, Ireland | 3 G. 4 | 56 | 55 - - | |
| Jacob M. Wanty - - ditto - Military Audit Office, Ireland | | | 124 10 - | |
| Robert Douglas - - ditto - Military Audit Office, Ireland | - - - | - - | 32 6 - | |
| | | | | 8,379 1 8 |
| George Archdall Greatwicke, late Commissioner of Board of Works, Ireland | 5 G. 4 | 23 | 177 11 8 | |
| Pensions for Judicial Services: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, late Lord Chancellor | 40 G. 3 | 69 | 3,692 6 - | |
| The Right Hon. Joseph Napier - - ditto | „ | „ | 3,692 6 - | |
| The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne - ditto (29 March to 17 September 1867) | „ | „ | 1,701 10 5 | |
| The Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, late Lord Chief Justice, Queen's Bench | 40 G. 3<br>54 G. 3 | 69<br>95 | 3,507 13 8 | |
| Hon. Edmund Hayes, late Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench (to 28 April 1867) | „ | „ | 824 3 6 | |
| The Right Hon. John Richards, late Baron, Court of Exchequer | „ | „ | 2,400 - - | |
| The Right Hon. Mountifort Longfield, late Judge of Landed Estates Court (from 25 December 1866) | 21 & 22 V. | 72 | 1,671 9 1 | 14,958 19 - |
| Acheson Lyle, late Master in Chancery | 13 & 14 V. | 51 | 500 - - | |
| Viscount Avonmore, late Principal Registrar, Court of Chancery | 4 G. 4 | 61 | 4,199 19 - | |
| Mervyn Stewart, late Second Clerk, or Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer | 5 & 6 W. 4 | 55 | 575 10 4 | |
| John Stewart, for Life of Mervyn Stewart, late Deputy to Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer | - - - | - - | 298 7 8 | 5,636 5 4 |
| John Stewart (for Life), late Secondary in the Office of Second Clerk, or Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer | - - - | - - | 62 8 4 | |
| John Gibson, late Assistant Barrister, County Antrim | - - - | - - | 733 6 8 | |
| Lord Plunket - - - ditto - - - Meath | - - - | - - | 466 13 4 | |
| Walter Berwick - - ditto - - - Cork (suspended) | - - - | - - | — | |
| Jonathan Henn - - ditto - - - Donegal | 21 & 22 V. | 88 | 733 6 8 | |
| John Richard Corballis, ditto - - - Kilkenny | - - - | - - | 660 - - | |
| Theophilus Jones - - ditto - - - Down (to 25 July 1867) | - - - | - - | 416 9 8 | |
| Robert Tighe - - - ditto - - - Limerick | - - - | - - | 733 6 8 | 3,326 13 4 |
| Miscellaneous Pensions: | | | | |
| The Trustees of Mrs. Sarah Hamilton and her Children | 37 G. 3 | 62 | 625 - 8 | |
| Annuities granted in Ireland | 39 G. 3 | 65 | 184 12 4 | |
| Mary Anne Forster (now Tomes), late Housemaid, House of Lords, Ireland, for loss of emoluments by the Union | 40 G. 3<br>2 & 3 W. 4<br>40 G. 3 | 34<br>116<br>50 | 18 - 10 | |
| Persons who suffered by the Rebellion in Ireland, in 1798 | 40 G. 3 | 49 | 60 - 4 | |
| Pensions formerly on the Civil List, Ireland | 1 & 2 V. | 95 | 5,903 14 9 | 6,791 8 11 |
| | | £. | 286,839 1 10 | 285,251 8 3 |

No. 33.—AN ACCOUNT of the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in the Year ended 31st March 1868, and of the future ANNUAL CHARGE for the same.

| GREAT BRITAIN. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| **HOUSE OF COMMONS:** | | | | |
| The Right Honourable John Evelyn Denison, Speaker | 4 & 5 W. 4 | 70 | 5,000 – – | 6,200 – – |
| Lord Charles Russell, Sergeant-at-Arms | 12 & 13 V. | 72 | 1,200 – – | |
| **EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT:** | | | | |
| (6 January to 31 March 1867.) | | | | |
| Sir William Dunbar, Bart., Chairman of the Board of Audit, and Comptroller-General of the Exchequer | 28 & 29 V. | 93 | 472 4 6 | |
| Richard Vaughan Davis, William Leader Maberly, Charles Z. Macaulay, William George Anderson (from 2 March 1867) — Commissioners of Audit | 46 G. 3 | 141 | 283 6 8 | — |
| | " | " | 283 6 8 | |
| | " | " | 283 6 8 | |
| | " | " | 100 – – | |
| (From 1 April 1867.) | | | | |
| Sir William Dunbar, Bart., Comptroller and Auditor General | 29 & 30 V. | 39 | 1,527 15 6 | 3,500 – – |
| William George Anderson, Assistant Comptroller and Auditor | " | " | 1,145 16 8 | |
| **LUNACY COMMISSION:** | | | | |
| Dr. R. Nairne, John Forster, W. G. Campbell, James Wilkes, R. W. Lutwidge, John D. Cleaton — Commissioners | 8 & 9 V. | 100 | 1,500 – – | 9,800 – – |
| | " | " | 1,500 – – | |
| | " | " | 1,500 – – | |
| | " | " | 1,500 – – | |
| | " | " | 1,500 – – | |
| | " | " | 1,500 – – | |
| Charles Palmer Phillips, Secretary | " | " | 800 – – | |
| On account of the Salaries of Clerks | " | " | 400 – – | 400 – – |
| *Note.*—The remainder of the Salaries of the Clerks, &c., and the Travelling and Contingent Expenses of the Commission, are voted in Class II., Civil Service Estimates. | | | | |
| **SCOTCH CLERGY:** | | | | |
| Augmentation of Stipends to Scotch Clergy | 50 G. 3<br>4 G. 4<br>17 & 18 V. | 84<br>79<br>94 | 17,039 19 10 | 17,039 19 10 |
| **CLERGY, WEST INDIES:** | | | | |
| Salaries of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in the West Indies | 6 G. 4<br>7 G. 4<br>5 V. Sess. 2 | 88<br>4<br>4 | 20,300 – – | 20,300 – – |
| **ISLE OF MAN:** | | | | |
| Salaries, &c., Civil Government of the Isle of Man (to 31 December 1866)* | 16 & 17 V.<br>17 & 18 V. | 107<br>94 | 3,070 10 8 | — |
| **INSPECTORS OF ANATOMY:** | | | | |
| Dr. G. Cursham (England) | – – – | – – | 100 – – | |
| Charles Hawkins (ditto) | – – – | – – | 100 – – | |
| Incidental Expenses (ditto) | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 75 | 543 2 6 | 900 – – |
| Dr. Andrew Wood (Scotland) | – – – | – – | 100 – – | (Estimated). |
| Incidental Expenses (ditto) | – – – | – – | 80 – – | |
| **COMPENSATIONS UNDER THE COPYRIGHT ACT:** | | | | |
| The University of Aberdeen | – – – | – – | 320 – – | |
| The University of St. Andrews | – – – | – – | 630 – – | |
| The University of Edinburgh | 6 & 7 W. 4 | 110 | 575 – – | |
| The University of Glasgow | | | 707 – – | 3,029 1 10 |
| King's Inns Library, Dublin | – – – | – – | 433 6 8 | |
| Sion College | – – – | – – | 363 15 2 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS:** | | | | |
| Salaries formerly charged on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, viz.:— | | | | |
| The High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland | – – – | – – | 2,000 – – | |
| The General Assembly, Church of Scotland, for Itinerant Preachers | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 2,000 – – | 5,100 – – |
| The Procurator, for Salaries of Officers, Church of Scotland | – – – | – – | 1,100 – – | |
| Carried forward £. | | | 69,958 11 6 | 66,269 1 8 |

*This charge on the Consolidated Fund has ceased, under Act 29 Vict. c. 23.

No. 33.—Account of the Salaries and Allowances paid out of the Consolidated Fund, &c.—*continued.*

| | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.* | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | - - - | - - | 69,958 11 6 | 66,269 1 8 |
| Salaries formerly on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland—*continued.* | | | | |
| The office of Heritable Usher of Scotland | - - - | - - | 242 15 – | |
| Six Trumpeters | - - - | - - | 100 18 – | |
| Hereditary Keeper, Deputy Keeper, and Porter, Holyrood House | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | | 900 8 4 |
| | - - - | - - | 133 5 4 | |
| Officers of the Order of the Thistle | - - - | - - | 423 10 – | |
| The Right Honourable William Beresford, Keeper of the Tennis Court | „ | „ | 83 – – | 83 – – |
| **IRELAND.** | | | | |
| LORD LIEUTENANT: | | | | |
| His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 20,000 – – | 20,000 – – |
| MAYNOOTH COLLEGE: | | | | |
| The President, Vice-President, Officers, and Professors of the College of Maynooth | 8 & 9 V. | 25 | 6,000 – – | 26,360 – – |
| Sundry Allowances to Students of the College of Maynooth | | | 20,360 – – | |
| QUEEN'S COLLEGES: | | | | |
| Belfast £.7,000 – – | 8 & 9 V. | 66 | 21,000 – – | 21,000 – – |
| Cork £.7,000 – – | | | | |
| Galway £.7,000 – – | | | | |
| INSPECTORS OF ANATOMY: | | | | |
| Sir James Murray, M.D. (including 300 *l.* Allowance for Expenses) | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 75 | 400 – – | 470 – – |
| William Beamish, M.D. (Province of Munster) | „ | „ | 70 – – | |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | |
| Salaries formerly charged on the Civil List, viz.: | | | | |
| William H. Kelly (paid in England) Attendant on Balls | - - - | - - | 91 16 4 | |
| Tenor | - - - | - - | 17 7 – | |
| Edward Robertson, Kettle Drummer | - - - | - - | 61 16 4 | |
| Charles Day, State Trumpeter | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 17 7 – | 669 – – |
| John T. Down - ditto | - - - | - - | 17 7 – | |
| Robert Leeson - ditto | - - - | - - | 17 7 – | |
| Geo. Edmund Cotter, Clerk of the State Paper Office | - - - | - - | 445 19 4 | |
| Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Charitable Bequests* | 7 & 8 V. | 97 | 1,741 6 3 | — |
| Allowances to sundry Persons, viz.: | | | | |
| The French Minister at Dundalk | - - - | - - | 52 17 4 | |
| The French Minister at Portarlington | - - - | - - | 43 18 4 | |
| The Rector of the Parish of St. Paul, for attending the Sick in the Barracks of Dublin | - - - | - - | 70 4 – | |
| The Vicar of Castleknock, in lieu of Tithe and Glebe Land in the Phœnix Park, near Dublin | - - - | - - | 44 11 8 | |
| The Minister of the Parish of St. James, in lieu of ditto | - - - | - - | 10 3 8 | |
| The Rector of St. Mitchan's Parish, in lieu of Minister's Money for Houses where the Courts of Justice are built | 41 G. 3 | 32 | 8 15 4 | |
| The Archbishop of Dublin, for Proxies out of divers Churches in the See of Dublin | - - - | - - | 15 16 – | 1,045 7 8 |
| The Bishop of Meath, for Proxies out of the Manor of Trim | - - - | - - | 2 18 – | |
| The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin | - - - | - - | 39 14 8 | |
| The Vicars Choral of Christ Church, Dublin | - - - | - - | 1 16 – | |
| The Lord Mayor and Citizens of Dublin | - - - | - - | 714 11 8 | |
| The Under Librarian at Marsh's Library, St. Patrick's, Dublin | - - - | - - | 26 2 8 | |
| Marquis of Downshire, for Rent of Ground near Carrickfergus Castle | - - - | - - | 13 18 4 | |
| Compensations to Weighmasters of Butter, viz.: | | | | |
| Hon. J. H. Knox | 10 G. 4 | 41 | 1,073 8 3 | 1,200 – – (Estimated). |
| Caleb Tyndall | | | 118 6 – | |
| | | £. | 143,419 8 – | 137,996 17 8 |

* These Salaries, &c., have been transferred to the Estimates for Civil Services, under the Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 54, s. 24.

No. 34.—AN ACCOUNT of the SALARIES and PENSIONS paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in the Year ended 31st March 1868, for the DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, and of the Future Annual Charge for the same.

| | SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES. (Per Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 116.) | £. s. d. | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. £. s. d. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| France | Ambassador | 11,241 2 1 | | |
| | Secretary of Embassy | 2,226 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 426 – – | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 300 – – | | |
| | Military Attaché | 500 – – | | |
| | Naval Attaché | 500 – – | | |
| | | | 15,203 2 1 | |
| Turkey | Ambassador | 7,177 18 10 | | |
| | Secretary of Embassy | 1,358 8 11 | | |
| | Oriental Secretary | 600 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 400 – – | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 300 – – | | |
| | Ditto 3d | 300 – – | | |
| | Ditto 4th | 300 – – | | |
| | | | 10,436 7 9 | |
| Russia | Ambassador | 8,668 15 10 | | |
| | Secretary of Embassy | 1,375 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 406 12 2 | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 303 6 1 | | |
| | Ditto 3d | 234 14 5 | | |
| | | | 10,988 8 6 | |
| Austria | Ambassador | 8,773 11 3 | | |
| | Secretary of Embassy | 1,355 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 400 – – | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 300 – – | | |
| | Ditto 3d | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 11,078 11 3 | |
| Prussia | Ambassador | 7,025 2 11 | | |
| | Secretary of Embassy | 1,031 13 1 | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 350 – – | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 250 – – | | |
| | Ditto 3d | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 8,906 16 – | |
| Spain | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 5,202 10 7 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 809 9 8 | | |
| | Second Secretary | 322 – – | | |
| | | | 6,334 – 3 | |
| United States | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 4,342 6 2 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 1,261 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 350 – – | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 300 – – | | |
| | Naval Attaché | 197 16 1 | | |
| | | | 6,451 2 3 | |
| Italy | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 5,572 – – | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 1,130 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 350 – – | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 7,302 – – | |
| Portugal | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 3,565 12 1 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 998 12 3 | | |
| | Second Secretary | 510 – – | | |
| | | | 5,074 4 4 | |
| Brazil | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 4,435 1 – | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 980 4 7 | | 150.000 – – (Estimated). |
| | Second Secretary | 234 14 5 | | |
| | | | 5,650 – – | |
| | Carried forward £. | | 87,424 12 5 | |

No. 34.—Account of Salaries and Pensions of the Diplomatic Service—*continued.*

| | SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES—*continued.* | £. s. d. | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. £. s. d. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward - - - | - - - | 87,424 12 5 | 150,000 - - |
| Netherlands | - Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary - - - - - - - | 3,764 7 1 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation - - - - - | 1,086 7 9 | | |
| | Second Secretary - - - - - | 250 - - | | |
| | | | 5,100 14 10 | |
| Sweden - | - Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary - - - - - - - | 2,992 14 2 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation - - - - - | 851 18 11 | | |
| | Second Secretary - - - - - | 175 5 2 | | |
| | | | 4,019 18 3 | |
| Hanover | - Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (to 5 February 1867) - - - | 292 15 6 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation (to 20 February 1867) | 31 18 10 | | |
| | | | 324 14 4 | |
| Belgium | - Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary - - - - - - - | 4,000 - - | | |
| | Secretary of Legation - - - - - | 500 - - | | |
| | Second Secretary - - - - - - | 250 - - | | |
| | | | 4,750 - - | |
| Denmark | - Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary - - - - - - - | 3,492 12 1 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation - - - - - | 583 17 10 | | |
| | Second Secretary - - - - - | 250 - - | | |
| | | | 4,326 9 11 | |
| Bavaria - | - Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary - - - - - - - | 4,000 - - | | |
| | Secretary of Legation - - - - - | 500 - - | | |
| | Second Secretary - - - - - | 250 - - | | |
| | | | 4,750 - - | |
| Wurtemburg | - Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary - - - - - - - | 2,226 - - | | |
| | Secretary of Legation - - - - - | 540 16 5 | | |
| | Second Secretary - - - - - - | 283 3 7 | | |
| | | | 3,050 - - | |
| Darmstadt | - Secretary of Legation - - - - - | 650 - - | | |
| | | | 650 - - | |
| Saxony - | - Minister Plenipotentiary (to 21 August 1867) | 621 2 8 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation - - - - - | 850 - - | | |
| | Ditto - - - - - - - - | 40 4 7 | | |
| | | | 1,511 7 3 | |
| Switzerland | - Minister Plenipotentiary - - - - | 2,656 7 9 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation - - - - - | 476 - - | | |
| | Second Secretary - - - - - | 15 - - | | |
| | | | 3,147 7 9 | |
| Greece - | - Minister Plenipotentiary - - - - | 3,272 14 1 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation - - - - - | 911 - - | | |
| | Second Secretary - - - - - | 250 - - | | |
| | | | 4,433 14 1 | |
| Mexico - | - Minister Plenipotentiary (to 10 October 1867) | 1,339 9 8 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation and Acting Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - | 2,281 16 9 | | |
| | Second Secretary - - - - - | 497 - - | | |
| | | | 4,118 6 5 | |
| Argentine Republic. | Minister Plenipotentiary - - - - | 2,890 8 10 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation - - - - - | 500 - - | | |
| | Second Secretary - - - - - | 250 - - | | |
| | | | 3,640 8 10 | |
| | Carried forward - - - £. | | 131,247 14 1 | 150,000 - - |

No. 34.—Account of Salaries and Pensions of the Diplomatic Service—*continued.*

| SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES—*continued.* | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| | Brought forward - - - | 131,247 14 1 | 150,000 – – |
| Morocco - | Minister Plenipotentiary - - - - - - - | 376 16 – | |
| Central American Republics - | Chargé d' Affaires - - - - - - - - | 2,128 13 4 | |
| Venezuela - | Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | 1,776 2 5 | |
| Peru - - | Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | 1,908 16 1 | |
| Chile - - | Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | 2,000 – – | |
| Monte Video - | Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | 1,695 – – | |
| Equator - - | Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | 980 18 5 | |
| United Provinces of Columbia - | Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | 2,000 – – | |
| Second Secretary, on Special Service at Rome | - - - - - - | 1,000 – – | |
| Persia - - | For the use of Her Majesty's Mission - - - - - | 5,697 16 2 | |
| | £. | 150,811 16 6 | |

| PENSIONS. (Per Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 116.) | DATE OF GRANT. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terrick Hamilton, Esq. - - - - - - - | 25 Feb. | - 1825 | - | 706 – – | |
| A. S. Douglas, Esq. - - - - - - - | 15 Sept. | - 1829 | - | 706 – – | |
| William Turner, Esq. (to 10 January 1867) - - | 14 June | - 1841 | - | 12 10 – | |
| Chas. Bankhead, Esq. - - - - - - - | 25 July | - 1851 | - | 700 – – | |
| P. Browne, Esq. - - - - - - - - | 21 May | - 1853 | - | 700 – – | |
| Rt. Hon. H. U. Addington (in addition to £. 600 at p. 42) - - - - - - - - - - | 5 Jan.<br>17 Jan. | - 1826<br>- 1834 | -<br>- | 900 – – | |
| Major Gen. Sir J. Sheil, K. C. B. - - - - | 2 Sept. | - 1854 | - | 1,300 – – | |
| Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Seymour, G. C. B. - - - | 14 April | - 1848 | - | 1,300 – – | |
| Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, K. C. B. - - - | 22 March<br>30 Nov. | - 1849<br>- 1855 | - | 1,300 – – | |
| Hon. Sir J. D. Bligh, K. C. B. - - - - - | 14 July | - 1856 | - | 900 – – | |
| Percy W. Doyle, Esq., C. B. - - - - - | 27 Feb. | - 1858 | - | 700 – – | |
| Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, G. C. B. - - - | 5 Feb.<br>14 Aug. | - 1813<br>- 1833 | - | 1,786 – – | |
| Lord Dunfermline, K. C. B. - - - - - - | 28 Nov.<br>27 Sept. | - 1849<br>- 1858 | - | 1,300 – – | |
| Sir Thomas Wathen Waller, Bart. - - - - | 21 Sept. | - 1858 | - | 700 – – | |
| Hon. G. Edgecumbe - - - - - - - | 18 June | - 1859 | - | 700 – – | |
| Hon. F. R. Forbes - - - - - - - - | 1 Nov. | - 1859 | - | 900 – – | |
| Hon. H. G. Howard - - - - - - - | 14 Oct. | - 1861 | - | 300 – – | |
| Sir James Hudson, G. C. B. - - - - - | 31 August | 1863 | - | 1,300 – – | 25,198 – – |
| W. D. Christie, Esq. - - - - - - - | 18 Nov. | - 1863 | - | 900 – – | |
| P. Griffith, Esq., C. B. (to 5 July 1867) - - - | 25 Oct. | - 1865 | - | 450 – – | |
| Rt. Hon. Sir H. L. Bulwer, G. C. B. - - - - | 25 April<br>18 Dec. | - 1855<br>- 1865 | - | 1,700 – – | |
| Sir A. C. Magenis, G. C. B. (to 14 February 1867) - | 9 June | - 1866 | - | 144 8 10 | |
| Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., K. C. B. - - - - | 22 Feb. | - 1867 | - | 900 – – | |
| Sir Charles Lennox Wyke (900 *l.* per annum from 6 February 1867) - - - - - - - - | 22 „ | - 1867 | - | 822 10 – | |
| The Rt. Hon. the Earl Cowley, K. G., G. C. B. (1,700 *l.* per annum from 16 July 1867) - - - - - | 22 „ | - 1867 | - | 806 3 8 | |
| Lord Napier, K. T. (31 January to 26 March 1866) - | 18 Dec. | - 1865 | - | 259 14 5 | |
| Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C. B. (900 *l.* per ann. from 11 Oct. 1867) - - - - - - - - | 8 May<br>22 Oct. | - 1860<br>- 1867 | - | 225 – – | |
| William R. Ward, Esq. (700 *l.* per ann. from 11 May 1867) - - - - - - - - - | 29 April | - 1867 | - | 457 13 10 | |
| Sir J. R. M. Huskisson (1,300 *l.* per ann. from 29 Sept. 1867) - - - - - - - - - | 22 Aug. | - 1867 | - | 365 4 1 | |
| Lord Howard de Walden, G. C. B. - - - - | 7 Feb. | - 1850 | 1,300 *l.* | Suspended whilst in active employment. | |
| | | | £. | 174,053 1 4 | 175,198 – – |

*Note.*—The Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 116, s. 5, limits the charge to £. 180,000 per annum.

## No. 35.—AN ACCOUNT of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice out of the Consolidated Fund in the Year ended 31st March 1868, and of the future Annual Charge for the same.

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN. | | | | |
| SALARIES: | *Acts.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Court of Chancery: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford, Lord Chancellor | 15 & 16 V. | 87 | 6,000 – – | |
| The Right Hon. Sir George J. Turner, Lord Justice, Court of Appeal (to 9 July 1867) | – „ – | „ | 3,061 17 1 | |
| The Right Hon. Lord Cairns, Lord Justice, Court of Appeal | – „ – | „ | 6,000 – – | |
| The Right Hon. Sir John Rolt (from 10 July 1867) | – „ – | „ | 2,938 2 11 | |
| The Right Hon. Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls | 14 & 15 V. | 83 | 6,000 – – | |
| Sir John Stuart, Vice-Chancellor | 15 & 16 V. | 87 | 5,000 – – | 39,250 – – |
| Sir W. Page Wood ditto | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | |
| Sir Richard Malins ditto | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | |
| The Secretary of Presentations | – „ – | „ | 400 – – | |
| The Secretary of Commissions | – „ – | „ | 400 – – | |
| Expenses of the Office of the Clerk of Presentations | 3 & 4 W. 4 | 84 | 50 – – | |
| Court of Queen's Bench: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Sir Alex. J. E. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice | 6 G. 4 / 14 & 15 V. | 82 / 41 | 8,000 – – | |
| Sir Colin Blackburn, Puisne Judge | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 5,000 – – | |
| Sir John Mellor ditto | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | |
| Sir William Shee ditto | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | |
| Sir Robert Lush ditto | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | 35,500 – – |
| Charles Robert Turner, Master | | | 1,125 – – | |
| Henry G. Hodgson ditto | | | 1,125 – – | |
| John Unthank ditto | from 1 April 1867 | | 1,125 – – | |
| J. H. Brewer ditto | 29 & 30 V. | 101 | 1,125 – – | |
| Charles M. Smith ditto | | | 1,125 – – | |
| Court of Common Pleas: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, Chief Justice | 2 & 3 W. 4 / 14 & 15 V. | 116 / 41 | 7,000 – – | |
| Sir James Shaw Willes, Puisne Judge | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 5,000 – – | |
| Sir J. B. Byles ditto | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | |
| Sir Henry Singer Keating ditto | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | |
| Sir Montague E. Smith ditto | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | 35,000 – – |
| Alexander A. Park Master / Registrar of Judgments | | | 1,500 – – | |
| H. Methold Master | | | 1,125 – – | |
| John Gordon ditto | from 1 April 1867 | | 1,125 – – | |
| Julius T. Airey ditto | 29 & 30 V. | 101 | 1,125 – – | |
| Will. M. Benett ditto | | | 1,125 – – | |
| Court of Exchequer: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 7,000 – – | |
| Sir Samuel Martin Baron | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | |
| Sir George W. W. Bramwell ditto | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | |
| Sir William Fry Channell ditto | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | |
| Sir Gillery Pigott ditto | – „ – | „ | 5,000 – – | 35,000 – – |
| W. H. Walton Master / Queen's Remembrancer | | | 1,500 – – | |
| William F. Pollock | | | 1,125 – – | |
| George F. Pollock | from 1 April 1867 | | 1,125 – – | |
| John C. Templer | 29 & 30 V. | 101 | 1,125 – – | |
| M. H. Johnson | | | 1,125 – – | |
| Court of Probate: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Sir James P. Wilde, Judge | 20 & 21 V. | 77 / 85 | 5,000 – – | 5,000 – – |
| Police Courts: | | | | |
| Salaries of Magistrates, Police Courts of the Metropolis (one at £. 1,500, and 22 at £. 1,200 per annum) | 2 & 3 V. | 71 | 27,900 – – | 27,900 – – |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Sir Stephen Lushington, Judge, High Court of Admiralty (to 3 July 1867) | 3 & 4 V. | 66 | 1,978 – 5 | |
| The Right Hon Sir Robert Phillimore (from 4 July 1867) | | | 2,021 19 7 | |
| The Assistant Judge, Middlesex Court of Sessions | 7 & 8 V. | 71 | 1,200 – – | |
| The Preacher, Rolls Chapel, for Expenses | 1 V. | 46 | 225 – – | |
| The Clerk of the Crown | 7 & 8 V. / 15 & 16 V. | 77 / 87 | 1,200 – – | 7,725 – – |
| The Right Hon. Sir Laurence Peel, for attending the Meetings of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council | 3 & 4 W. 4 | 41 | 400 – – | |
| Francis Edward Guise, Stipendiary Magistrate for Chatham and Sheerness (from 10 August 1867) | 30 & 31 V. | 63 | 286 17 1 | |
| Carried forward | | £. | 179,686 17 1 | 185,975 – – |

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | - | - - | 179,686 17 1 | 185,975 - - |
| GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.* | | | | |
| Salaries—*continued.* | | | | |
| Salaries to Judges of County Courts: | | | | |
| Bagshawe, Henry R. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Bayley, Francis | - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Bevan, Charles Dacres | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Birch, Thomas J. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Blair, James Kennedy | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Blanshard, Wm. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Cailliard, C. F. D. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Collyer, John | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Daniel, W. T. S. (from 21 March 1867) | - | - - | 1,170 16 8 | |
| Dasent, J. B. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Dinsdale, Frederick | - | - - | 1,650 - - | |
| Dowling, Mr. *Serjeant* A. S. | - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Ellis, F. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Ellison, Thomas | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Espinasse, James (to 16 March 1867) | - | - - | 312 10 - | |
| Everett, Edward | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Falconer, Thomas | - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Fortescue, Matthew | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Furner, William | - | - - | 1,650 - - | |
| Gale, Charles James | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Greene, John S. T. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Gurdon, William | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Harden, J. W. | - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Herbert, J. M. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Hulton, William Adam | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Ingham, T. Hastings | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Johnes, A. James | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Kettle, Rupert Alfred | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Lloyd, E. J. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Lonsdale, J. J. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Marshall, T. H. | 19 & 20 V. | 108 | 1,800 - - | |
| Miller, Mr. *Serjeant* R. | 20 & 21 V. | 36 | 1,500 - - | 92,400 - - |
| | 28 & 29 V. | 99 | | |
| Ovens, Edward | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Parry, John Billingsley | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Petersdorff, Mr. *Serjeant* C. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Raines, William | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Riddell, Sir Walter B. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Russell, George (from 25 December 1866) | - | - - | 1,528 10 8 | |
| Russell, George Lake | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Saunders, Charles | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Scott, William C. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Skinner, Allan Maclean | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Smith, Josiah William | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Spooner, Wm. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Stansfeld, James | - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Stapylton, Henry | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Stonor, Henry James | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Sumner, Charles | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Taylor, John Pitt | - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Teed, J. G. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Temple, C. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Terrell, T. H. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Welford, R. G. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Wheeler, Dr. Thomas | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Whigham, James | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Whitmore, Charles Shapland | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Wildman, Richard | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Williams, R. Vaughan | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Wilmot, Sir J. E. Eardley, Bart. | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Worlledge, John | - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Yates, Joseph St. John | - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Huish, John, *Deputy Judge* (21 to 24 December 1866) | - | - - | 16 6 1 | |
| Carried forward | - | - - £. | 272,415 - 6 | 278,375 - - |

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | - - | 272,415 - 6 | 278,375 - - |
| **GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*** | | | | |
| **COMPENSATIONS:** | | | | |
| Court of Chancery: | | | | |
| Josiah Humphrys, Clerk of the Dispensations and Faculties - - | 8 & 9 V. | 78 | 260 - - | |
| Frederick Newman Appleyard, Cursitor - - - - - - | 11 G. 4 & 1 W. 4 | 58 | 210 17 8 | |
| Philip Pensam - - - ditto - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 230 18 4 | |
| Richard Hall Appleyard - - ditto - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 102 18 8 | |
| Philip Pensam - Acting Cursitor - - - - - - | 5 & 6 W. 4 | 82 | 170 - - | |
| Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Keeper or Clerk of the Hanaper* - - | 15 & 16 V. | 87 | 4,028 - - | |
| James Gordon Seton - - - Deputy ditto - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 442 - - | 6,799 5 - |
| John Holdship - - Chaff Wax - - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 1,145 11 - | |
| | 9 & 10 V. | 95 | | |
| | 11 G. 4 & 1 W. 4 | 58 | | |
| Samuel Hollyer - Deputy - - - - - - - - | 15 & 16 V. | 87 | 209 - - | |
| Court of Queen's Bench: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough, Chief Clerk - - - | 7 W. 4 & 1 V. | 30 | 7,700 - - | |
| William Hanmer - - - { Clerk of the Treasuries - - | - „ - | „ | 217 2 4 | |
| { Ditto - - Nisi Prius - - | - „ - | „ | 443 7 4 | |
| Hon. Edward Kenyon, Clerk, Nisi Prius - - - - - { Oxford and Western Circuits - | - „ - | „ | 252 - - | |
| { City of London and other Cities | - „ - | „ | 112 10 - | |
| George Symonds - - - - Bag-bearer to the Custos Brevium | - „ - | „ | 117 - - | |
| George William Horn - - - Clerk, Declarations - - - | - „ - | „ | 260 - - | 11,517 2 4 |
| Hon. H. Spencer Law - - - Clerk, Docquets - - - | - „ - | „ | 450 - - | |
| Charles Calley - - - - Clerk of the Common Bails - | - „ - | „ | 370 9 8 | |
| Peter Le Pipre - - - - Deputy Coroner, Queen's Bench Prison. | - „ - | „ | 18 - - | |
| William Belt - - - - Sworn Clerk in Court, Examiner, Calendar Keeper and Clerk of Grand Juries, in Crown Office. | - „ - | „ | 536 4 4 | |
| Peter Le Pipre - - - - Sworn Clerk in Court - - | - „ - | „ | 197 8 8 | |
| Duke of Grafton - - - - Comptroller of the Seals in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. | 8 & 9 V. | 34 | 843 - - | |
| Court of Common Pleas: | | | | |
| Thomas Hudson - - Prothonotary - - - - - - | 7 W. 4 & 1 V. | 30 | 2,034 1 - | |
| Edmund Barker Ray - Secondary - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 597 3 - | |
| Lord Wynford - - Filacer - - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 251 8 - | |
| Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart. { Custos Brevium - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 303 5 - | |
| { For loss of right of appointment to the office of Second Prothonotary (one moiety) - | - „ | „ | 402 10 - | |
| { For loss of right of appointment of second Secondary (one moiety) - - - | - „ - | „ | 51 3 8 | |
| { For loss of appointment of Clerk of the Juries (one moiety) - - - - | - „ - | „ | 30 - - | |
| Sir William Eden, Bart. { Custos Brevium - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 303 5 - | 4,714 9 4 |
| { For loss of right of appointment to the office of Second Prothonotary (one moiety) - | - „ - | „ | 402 10 - | |
| { For loss of right of appointment of Second Secondary (one moiety) - - - | - „ - | „ | 51 3 8 | |
| { For loss of appointment of Clerk of the Juries (one moiety) - - - - | - „ - | „ | 30 - - | |
| Charles W. Brown, Clerk, Wardens Office, Fleet Prison - - - | 5 V. Sess. 2 | 22 | 78 - - | |
| The Rev. John Saunders, Chaplain, Fleet Prison - - - - | - „ - | „ | 38 - - | |
| John Hasleham, Turnkey - - - - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 90 - - | |
| Patrick Foy, Watchman - - - - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 30 - - | |
| John Speed Davis, Paymaster of poor prisoners - - - - | - „ - | „ | 22 10 - | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | 295,446 7 10 | 301,405 16 8 |

* In addition to £. 353. 7. 11., Compensation as late Prothonotary, Court of Pleas, Durham (*vide* p. 55), and £. 7,352. 14. 6. p. a., as Patentee of Bankrupts, London (*vide* Parliamentary Paper, No. 35, Session 1866).

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | - - | 295,446 7 10 | 301,405 16 8 |
| GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.* | | | | |
| COMPENSATIONS—*continued.* | | | | |
| COURT of EXCHEQUER: | | | | |
| Charles Bowyer, Sworn Clerk, Queen's Remembrancer's Office - | 7 W. 4 & 1 V. | 30 | 529 6 - | |
| Hugh Wood - - - - - ditto - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 136 3 - | |
| William Gatty, Side Clerk, Queen's Remembrancer's Office - - | - „ - | „ | 174 15 - | |
| Robert Thompson - - - - ditto - (to 30 June 1867) | - „ - | „ | 22 19 - | |
| Richard Tallemach - - - ditto - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 12 1 - | |
| Francis Henry Rich - - - ditto - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 46 9 - | |
| Frank Milne - - - - - ditto - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 33 - - | |
| William Kelly, Agent to Side Clerks, Queen's Remembrancer's Office | - „ - | „ | 16 - - | |
| Thomas Gorton - - - - - } | - - - | - - | 593 1 8 | |
| C. Meredith - - - - - } Sworn and Side Clerks - | 11 G. 4 & 1 W. 4. | 58 | 58 10 - | |
| Thomas White - - - - - } | - - - | - - | 1,114 1 - | |
| Henry Burgh - - - - - } | - - - | - - | 491 14 8 | |
| C. Panton - - - - - } | - - - | - - | 25 - - | |
| Henry Raper - - - - - } | - - - | - - | 41 4 - | |
| R. Thompson (to 30 June 1867) - - } Officers of the Pipe - - | 3 & 4 W. 4. | 99 | 2 8 10 | |
| H. Wood - - - - - - } | - - - | - - | 4 17 8 | |
| T. J. Wyld - - - - - } | - - - | - - | 5 8 8 | |
| R. Harrison (in perpetuity) - - } | - - - | - - | 62 9 8 | |
| George Heneage Walker Heneage, Hereditary Chief Proclamator and Chief Usher - - - - - - - - - - - - | 15 & 16 V. | 73 | 588 6 8 | |
| Richard Rouse Ellicombe, Assistant ditto - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 87 7 - | |
| John Henry Taylor, Patent Messenger (to 31 March 1867) - - | - „ - | „ | 23 9 7 | |
| Richard Rouse Ellicombe, ditto - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 93 13 4 | |
| Edward Simon Stephenson, Patent Messenger for South Wales - | - „ - | „ | 13 18 4 | |
| George Cockayne - - - ditto - North Wales - | - „ - | „ | 13 18 4 | 4,141 10 - |
| COURTS of REQUESTS: | | | | |
| Arnold, David - - Bailiff, St. Albans - - - - - | - - - | - - | 10 19 8 | |
| Ashbrooke, Thomas - Clerk, Treasurer's Office, Liverpool - | - - - | - - | 73 6 8 | |
| Bales, John - - - Serjeant, Yarmouth - - - - | - - - | - - | 12 12 - | |
| Barker, Robert - - Clerk, Sheffield - - - - - | - - - | - - | 166 13 4 | |
| Bellamy, Thomas - - Serjeant, Grimsby - - - - - | - - - | - - | 30 6 4 | |
| Booth, Henry - - Serjeant, Broseley - - - - - | - - - | - - | 58 6 8 | |
| Bourne, Henry Titus - Clerk, Alford - - - - - | - - - | - - | 22 18 8 | |
| Boyce, Charles - - Clerk, Isle of Ely - - - - - | - - - | - - | 23 6 8 | |
| Chester, John - - Assistant Bailiff, Watford - - - | - - - | - - | 29 14 - | |
| Clark, John - - - Bailiff, Southwark - - - - - | - - - | - - | 63 17 4 | |
| Coombs, Charles - - Bailiff, Middlesex - - - - - | - - - | - - | 57 4 8 | |
| Cox, Samuel M. - - Clerk, Exeter - - - - - | - - - | - - | 56 2 4 | |
| Edmunds, George - - Serjeant, Chippenham - - - - | - - - | - - | 47 11 8 | |
| Ely, Samuel - - - Serjeant, Tattershall - - - - | - - - | - - | 12 13 - | |
| Emmerson, R. Joynes - Clerk, Sandwich - - - - - | - - - | - - | 12 - - | |
| Flather, Thomas - - Bailiff, Pontefract - - - - - | 9 & 10 V. | 95 | 76 - - | 4,977 15 - |
| Foster, Jeremiah - - Execution Officer, Middlesex - - - | - - - | - - | 72 1 - | |
| Goff, William - - Beadle, Brixton - - - - - | - - - | - - | 60 13 4 | |
| Goodlad, John D. - - Serjeant, Horncastle - - - - | - - - | - - | 31 7 - | |
| Grapes, George - - Bailiff, Isle of Wight - - - - | - - - | - - | 52 - - | |
| Greenwood, William - ditto Eccleshall - - - - | - - - | - - | 110 8 - | |
| Greeves, Henry - - ditto Norwich - - - - - | - - - | - - | 45 12 8 | |
| Gregory, John - - ditto Tower Hamlets - - - - | - - - | - - | 100 - - | |
| Haines, Samuel - - Bailiff, Westbury - - - - - | - - - | - - | 14 10 8 | |
| Harris, William Silk - Clerk, Liverpool - - - - - | - - - | - - | 66 13 4 | |
| Heath, D. D. - - County Clerk, Middlesex - - - | - - - | - - | 3,100 - - | |
| Hill, Reuben - - Summoning Officer, Middlesex - - | - - - | - - | 87 5 - | |
| Holl, Joseph - - Serjeant, Birmingham - - - - | - - - | - - | 140 14 4 | |
| Howard, William - - Beadle, Exeter - - - - - | - - - | - - | 17 11 8 | |
| Howis, John - - - Serjeant, Oldbury - - - - - | - - - | - - | 68 9 4 | |
| Jewison, Thomas - - Bailiff, Pontefract - - - - - | - - - | - - | 99 14 4 | |
| Keilor, John - - Serjeant, Southwark - - - - | - - - | - - | 79 12 - | |
| Keene, Frederick - - ditto - ditto - - - - | - - - | - - | 45 11 - | |
| Kendall, William - - Serjeant, Bradford - - - - | - - - | - - | 31 18 4 | |
| | Carried forward - - - | £. | 304,614 10 3 | 310,525 1 8 |

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | | - - - | - - | 304,614 10 3 | 310,525 1 8 |
| GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.* | | | | | |
| Compensations—*continued.* | | | | | |
| Courts of Requests—*continued.* | | | | | |
| Lane, Samuel | Bailiff, Westbury | - - - | - - | 16 2 - | |
| Langley, Thomas | Serjeant, Deal | - - - | - - | 1 8 - | |
| Livick, James | Bailiff, Ramsgate | - - - | - - | 12 10 - | |
| M'Donald, James | Assistant Bailiff, Louth | - - - | - - | 31 13 8 | |
| Maude, Daniel | Steward, Eccleshall | - - - | - - | 259 5 - | |
| Mawer, Joseph | Serjeant, Sibsey | - - - | - - | 22 13 4 | |
| Mayfield, Joseph | ditto Oldbury | - - - | - - | 72 12 8 | |
| Merrefield, William | Beadle, Kidderminster | - - - | - - | 66 10 4 | |
| Molyneux, Hon. F. G. | Clerk, Manchester | - - - | - - | 148 17 4 | |
| Mosley, Aston N. E. | ditto Manchester | - - - | - - | 74 8 8 | |
| Noyes, James | Clerk, Chippenham | - - - | - - | 45 3 8 | |
| Noyes, John | ditto - ditto | - - - | - - | 45 3 8 | |
| Parish, Henry | Gaoler, Oldbury | - - - | - - | 35 9 - | |
| Parker, John | Judge, Sheffield | - - - | - - | 1,239 4 - | |
| Partridge, Thomas | Bailiff, Wolverhampton (to 30 September 1867) | - - - | - - | 8 15 6 | |
| Paterson, John | Assistant Beadle, Blackheath | - - - | - - | 13 6 8 | |
| Pearson, Archer | Serjeant, Boston | - - - | - - | 10 15 4 | |
| Penney, F. H. | Beadle, Tower Hamlets | - - - | - - | 100 - - | |
| Pollock, L. A. | Clerk, Ramsgate | 9 & 10 V. | 95 | 25 16 - | 2,870 19 - |
| Powell, William | Clerk, Bristol | - - - | - - | 100 - - | |
| Prinn, Richard | Serjeant, Shrewsbury | - - - | - - | 27 10 8 | |
| Roberts, James | Bailiff, Liverpool | - - - | - - | 52 - - | |
| Sharp, George | Beadle, Tower Hamlets | - - - | - - | 66 13 4 | |
| Spring, Jonathan | Serjeant, Brigg | - - - | - - | 14 13 4 | |
| Sutton, Robert | Beadle, Bromley | - - - | - - | 16 14 4 | |
| Swift, Charles | Bailiff, Beverley | - - - | - - | 16 13 4 | |
| Towl, Thomas | Serjeant, Burgh | - - - | - - | 11 7 - | |
| Wand, James | Accountant, Tower Hamlets (to 30 September 1867) | - - - | - - | 33 6 8 | |
| Webb, John | Serjeant, Dartford | - - - | - - | 46 - 8 | |
| Weller, Thomas | Beadle, Blackheath | - - - | - - | 33 - - | |
| Whieldon, Isaac | Execution Officer, Middlesex | - - - | - - | 90 6 - | |
| Whittam, R. | Bailiff, Liverpool | - - - | - - | 52 - - | |
| Whiteside, Joseph | ditto | - - - | - - | 52 - - | |
| Wilkins, George | Clerk, Warminster | - - - | - - | 40 - - | |
| Wright, Jonathan | Bailiff, Pontefract | - - - | - - | 31 1 4 | |
| Gibson, Thomas | Serjeant, Nottingham | - - - | - - | 3 7 5 | |
| Hunt, William Oakes | Clerk of the Peace, Warwickshire | - - - | - - | 20 3 10 | |
| Jeffreys, J. G. | Registrar, Swansea | - - - | - - | 17 14 6 | |
| Johnson, Richard | Registrar, Hereford | - - - | - - | 7 3 4 | |
| Miller, Henry | Registrar, Norwich (to 7 August 1867) | - - - | - - | 82 4 6 | |
| Roberts, Thomas | Serjeant, Bradford, Salop | - - - | - - | 8 18 10 | |
| Dowding, William | Keeper of Wilts County Gaol | 7 & 8 V. | 96 | 16 1 5 | 254 - - (Estimated). |
| Edis, John | ditto Cambridge ditto | - - - | - - | 4 6 2 | |
| Green, W. | ditto Durham County Gaol | - - - | - - | 8 - 8 | |
| Gully, John Geo. | ditto Exeter Borough Gaol | - - - | - - | 78 17 1 | |
| Jewison, Christopher | ditto Pontefract County Gaol | - - - | - - | 24 - 4 | |
| Keene, John | ditto Horsemonger-lane Gaol | - - - | - - | 65 6 7 | |
| Marshalsea Prison: | | | | | |
| Rev. Henry Collison, Chaplain | | 5 V. Sess. 2 | 22 | 36 - - | 88 - - |
| Charles Gaselee, Surgeon | | | | 52 - - | |
| | Carried forward | - - - | £. | 307,951 16 5 | 313,738 - 8 |

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | | | 307,951 16 5 | 313,738 - 8 |
| **GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*** | | | | |
| COMPENSATIONS—*continued.* | | | | |
| MARSHALSEA COURT: | | | | |
| William Ely — Crier | | | 55 - - | |
| James Dolman — Attorney | | | 504 - - | |
| Mark Blewers Miller — ditto | | | 172 - - | |
| Mark Shepard — ditto | | | 455 - - | |
| John Pinner — Bailiff or Officer | | | 51 - - | |
| William Raine — ditto (to 13 Jan. 1867) | | | - 10 1 | |
| Henry Herrick — ditto | | | 53 - - | |
| William Johnson — ditto (to 30 Sept. 1867) | | | 11 5 - | |
| George Kirby — ditto | 12 & 13 V. | 101 | 101 - - | 1,709 - - |
| George Simmons — ditto | | | 28 - - | |
| John Griffiths, junior — ditto | | | 50 - - | |
| Frederick W. Adams — ditto | | | 50 - - | |
| Aaron Johnson — ditto | | | 20 - - | |
| William Stone — ditto | | | 50 - - | |
| Joshua Elliman — Clerk (to 18 Feb. 1867) | | | 6 16 1 | |
| George Hewlett — ditto | | | 50 - - | |
| William Corrie — Deputy Judge | | | 70 - - | |
| For LOSS of POST FINES: | | | | |
| The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in respect of the Sees of — Canterbury | | | 22 19 6 | |
| — York | | | 10 16 10 | |
| — Bath and Wells | 5 & 6 W. 4 | 82 | 38 19 - | |
| — Durham | 23 & 24 V. | 124 | 7 6 2 | |
| — Ely | | | 34 14 8 | |
| — Rochester | | | 6 15 6 | |
| The Lord Bishop of London | | | 10 1 5 | |
| Ditto — Salisbury | | | 8 1 7 | |
| Ditto — Winchester | | | 6 14 1 | 284 16 5 |
| Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart. | | | 60 15 - | |
| The Marquis of Salisbury | | | 4 10 - | |
| The Corporation of New Windsor | 5 & 6 W. 4 | 82 | 1 10 4 | |
| William George Tyssen Daniel Tyssen, now William George Tyssen Amherst | | | 1 9 - | |
| Sir Edward Hulse | | | 10 4 6 | |
| Duke of Norfolk | | | 56 - 2 | |
| Earl Powis | | | 3 18 8 | |
| ECCLESIASTICAL AND PREROGATIVE COURTS: | | | | |
| Compensations to Officers of the late Ecclesiastical, Royal Peculiar and other Testamentary Courts | 20 & 21 V. | 77 & 79 | 98,536 3 1 | 95,680 8 - |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | |
| Abraham Cann — Prothonotary — Court of Record, Honor of Peveril | 12 & 13 V. | 101 | 113 - - | 113 - - |
| Thomas Bolton — Steward or Judge — Court of Offlow, Staffordshire | | | 100 - - | |
| Henry Cooper — Bailiff — ditto | | | 35 18 - | 178 18 8 |
| Henry Budd — ditto — ditto | | | 43 - 8 | |
| William Skellett — Bailiff — Court of Hemlingford, Warwickshire | 15 & 16 V. | 54 | 31 18 4 | |
| Robert Whiteby Nevill — Steward — Court of Hemlingford, Warwickshire | | | 62 6 - | 94 4 4 |
| Rev. Thomas Thurlow — Prothonotary, Court of Pleas, Durham, (*vide* also p. 52) | | | 353 7 11 | |
| J. W. R. Wilson — Cursitor, Court of Chancery, County Palatine of Lancaster | 11 G. 4 & 1 W. 4 | 58 | 72 11 6 | 490 - - (Estimated). |
| C. B. Walker — ditto — ditto | | | 72 11 6 | |
| Joseph Davison, Cursitor, County Court, Durham | 5 & 6 W. 4 / 2 V. | 55 / 16 | 24 - - | |
| Thomas Williams, Entering Clerk | 11 G. 4 & 1 W. 4 | 58 | 132 9 8 | |
| Elias Darby, Jun., Marshal of Assize, Isle of Ely | 6 & 7 W. 4 | 87 | 6 14 9 | 335 4 5 |
| Thomas Marchant, Clerk, Petty Session, Deptford | 8 & 9 V. | 78 | 172 - - | |
| Carried forward £. | | | 409,720 5 5 | 412,623 12 6 |

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | - - | 409,720 5 5 | 412,623 12 6 |
| **GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*** | | | | |
| **COURTS OF JUSTICE IN SCOTLAND:** | | | | |
| SALARIES: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord Justice-General, and President - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 4,800 - - | |
| The Right Hon. George Patton, Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 4,500 - - | |
| John Cowan - - - - Judge - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| John Marshall, of Curriehill - ditto - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| Sir George Deas - - - ditto - - - - Court of Session | 50 G. 3, - | 31 | 3,000 - - | |
| Hercules J. Robertson, of Benholme ditto - - - - | 2 & 3 W. 4, | 36 | 3,000 - - | 42,300 - - |
| Charles Neaves - - - ditto - - - - | 17 & 18 V. - | 94 | 3,000 - - | |
| James Crawfurd, of Ardmillan - ditto - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| William Penney, of Kinloch - ditto - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| Hon. Chas. Baillie, of Jerviswoode ditto - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| Robert Macfarlane, of Ormidale ditto - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| E. F. Maitland, of Barcaple - ditto - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| David Mure - - - - ditto - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| Sundry Sheriffs of Counties - - - - - - - - | 16 & 17 V. | 80 | 18,828 4 3 | 54,983 - - |
| | 17 & 18 V. | 72 | | |
| Sundry Sheriff Substitutes - - - - - - - - | 16 & 17 V. | 80 | 35,894 - 9 | |
| Sheriff Clerks, viz.: | | | | |
| George R. Forbes - - Banff - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 460 - - | |
| John Taylor - - Cromarty - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 78 5 8 | |
| Thomas Barclay - - Fife - - - - - - - | | | 1,050 - - | |
| George Webster - - Forfar - - - - - - - | | | 1,200 - - | |
| Peter Henderson - - Renfrew - - - - - - - | formerly charged on the Revenue of Excise | | 1,000 - - | 4,666 1 8 |
| George Rutherford - Roxburgh - - - - - - - | 19 & 20 V. | 59 | 580 11 - | |
| John Lang - - - Selkirk - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 95 5 - | |
| Donald Taylor - - Sutherland - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 202 - - | |
| ANNUITIES: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Lord Colonsay, late Lord Justice General (from 20 Feb. 1867) - - - - - - - - - - - | 48 G. 3 - | 145 | 4,000 - - | |
| Thomas Mackenzie, late Judge - - - - - - - - | | | 2,250 - - | 12,297 8 - |
| Sundry late Sheriff Substitutes - - - - - - - - | 1 & 2 V. - | 119 | 4,560 14 8 | |
| Sundry late Judges' Clerks - - - - - - - - - | - „ - | 86&118 | 1,886 13 4 | |
| COMPENSATIONS: | | | | |
| Sundry late Officers of the Court of Session, &c. - - - - - | - various Acts - | | 699 10 10 | 390 - - |
| Sundry late Town Clerks - - - - - - - - - | 10 & 11 V. | 47 | 215 4 - | (Estimated.) |
| **IRELAND:** | | | | |
| SALARIES: | | | | |
| COURT of CHANCERY: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Chancellor (to 28 March 1867) - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 1,822 4 5 | |
| The Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, Lord Chancellor (from 29 March 1867) - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 6,177 15 7 | |
| The Right Hon. J. E. Walsh, Master of the Rolls - - - - | 4 G. 4 | 61 | 3,969 4 8 | |
| The Right Hon. A. Brewster, Lord Justice, Court of Appeal (to 28 March 1867) - - - - - - - - - - - | 19 & 20 V. | 92 | 911 2 2 | |
| The Right Hon. Jonathan Christian (from 29 March 1867) - - | - „ - | „ | 3,088 17 10 | 30,776 18 8 |
| The Right Hon. H. E. Chatterton, Vice Chancellor (from 22 August 1867) - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 & 31 V. | 44 | 1,434 15 7 | |
| E. Litton - - - Master in Ordinary - - - - | 4 G. 4 | 61 | 2,769 4 8 | |
| W. Brooke - - - ditto - - - - | - „ - | „ | 2,769 4 8 | |
| J. J. Murphy - - - ditto - - - - | - „ - | „ | 2,769 4 8 | |
| Gerald Fitzgibbon - - Receiver Master - - - - - | 13 & 14 V. | 51 | 2,500 - - | |
| H. Quinan - - - Examiner in Chief (to 1 Nov. 1867) * - | 4 G. 4 | 61 | 225 4 1 | — |
| | 6 G. 4 | 30 | | |
| | 4 & 5 W. 4 | 78 | | |
| D. P. Starkey - - Accountant-General ( - ditto - )* - | 4 G. 4 | 61 | 525 9 5 | — |
| COURT of QUEEN'S BENCH: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. James Whiteside Chief Justice - - - - | - - - | - - | 5,074 9 4 | |
| The Hon. James O'Brien - - Justice - - - - - | | | 3,725 19 4 | |
| The Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald - ditto - - - - - | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 3,688 12 4 | |
| The Right Hon. John George - ditto - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,688 12 4 | 18,562 5 4 |
| Arthur Bushe, Master - - - - - - - - - - | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 1,584 12 1 | |
| | 30 & 31 V. | 129 | | |
| James Nagle, Clerk of the Crown - - - - - - - - | 2 W. 4 | 48 | 786 18 10 | |
| | 30 & 31 V. | 129 | | |
| Other Officers and Clerks of the Court (to 1 October 1867†) - - | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 2,705 5 - | — |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | 575,237 11 11 | 577,099 6 2 |

* Transferred to Estimates for Civil Services from this date, under the Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 44.

† Ditto - - - ditto - - - under the Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 129.

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | | | 575,237 11 11 | 577,099 6 2 |
| IRELAND—*continued.* | | | | |
| Salaries—*continued.* | | | | |
| Court of Common Pleas: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. J. H. Monahan — Chief Justice | | | 4,612 13 8 | |
| The Right Hon. William Keogh — Justice | | | 3,688 12 4 | |
| The Hon. Jonathan Christian — ditto (to 28 Mar. 1867) | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 840 3 8 | |
| The Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan — ditto | | | 3,688 12 4 | 17,078 15 8 |
| The Right Hon. Michael Morris — ditto (from 29 Mar. 1867) | | | 2,848 8 8 | |
| Charles G. Burke, Master | 7 & 8 V.<br>30 & 31 V. | 107<br>129 | 1,255 3 1 | |
| Other Officers and Clerks of the Court (to 1 Oct. 1867)* | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 2,063 15 — | — |
| Court of Exchequer: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. David R. Pigot — Chief Baron | | | 4,612 13 8 | |
| The Hon. Fras. A. Fitzgerald — Baron | | | 3,688 12 4 | |
| The Hon. Henry G. Hughes — ditto | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 3,688 12 4 | |
| The Right Hon. Rickard Deasy — ditto | | | 3,688 12 4 | |
| The Clerk of the Rules (to 1 Oct. 1867)* | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 675 — — | 16,878 15 8 |
| Robert Hitchcock, Master (to 10 April 1867) | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 342 17 1 | |
| James Corry Lowry, Q.C., Master (from 25 Sept. 1867) | 7 & 8 V.<br>30 & 31 V. | 107<br>129 | 349 9 8 | |
| Henry Yeo, Acting Master (11 April to 24 Sept. 1867) | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 133 10 1 | |
| Court of Probate: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Richard Keatinge, Judge | 20 & 21 V. | 79 | 3,500 — — | 3,500 — — |
| Landed Estates Court: | | | | |
| The Hon. William Cary Dobbs, Judge | 21 & 22 V. | 72 | 3,000 — — | 6,000 — — |
| The Hon. David Lynch — ditto — (from 8 Jan. 1867) | 29 & 30 V. | 99 | 2,941 13 4 | |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | |
| Thos. F. Kelly, LL.D., Judge of the Court of Admiralty (to 2 Nov. 1867) | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 408 — 11 | — |
| John F. Townsend, LL.D. — ditto — (from 3 Nov. 1867) | 30 & 31 V. | 114 | 220 13 9 | 1,200 — — |
| Chairmen of Quarter Sessions (including 100 *l.* each for revising lists of voters) viz.— | | | | |
| County Tipperary — Special | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Cork, East Riding — Special | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Dublin, County — Special | | | 900 — — | |
| Antrim — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Armagh — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Clare — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Donegal — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Down — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Galway — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Kerry — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Kilkenny — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Limerick — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Londonderry — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Mayo — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Monaghan — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Tyrone — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Cavan — 2d Class | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 88 | 900 — — | |
| Cork, West Riding — 2d Class | 14 & 15 V. | 57 | 900 — — | 31,450 — — |
| Fermanagh — 2d Class | 21 & 22 V. | 88 | 900 — — | |
| Leitrim — 2d Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Queen's — 2d Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Roscommon — 2d Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Sligo — 2d Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Waterford — 2d Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Wexford — 2d Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Carlow — 3d Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Kildare — 3d Class | | | 700 — — | |
| King's — 3d Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Longford — 3d Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Louth — 3d Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Meath — 3d Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Westmeath — 3d Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Wicklow — 3d Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, Recorder of the City of Dublin | | | 250 — — | |
| Thomas Forsaythe, Recorder, Borough of Cork | | | 100 — — | |
| William M'Dougall, Clerk of Writs, Appearances, and Seal | 13 V. | 18 | 800 — — | |
| Henry Colles, Taxing Officer in Common Law Business | 16 & 17 V. | 55 | 1,000 — — | 2,400 — — |
| P. M'Evoy Gartlan, Assistant ditto | — ,, — | ,, | 600 — — | |
| Judges attending adjourned Assizes | 36 G. 3<br>40 G. 3 | 26<br>69 | 369 4 8 | — |
| Judges presiding at Special Commissions in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick | 36 G. 3 | 26 | 6,000 — — | — |
| Carried forward | | £. | 661,704 10 10 | 655,606 17 6 |

* Transferred to Estimates for Civil Services from this date, under the Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 129.

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | | | 661,704 10 10 | 655,606 17 6 |
| IRELAND—*continued.* | | | | |
| Compensations: | | | | |
| Court of Queen's Bench: | | | | |
| William Johnson, Filacer | | | 738 9 – | |
| Philip Lawless, Clerk of Appearances | | | 184 12 – | |
| John Caffrey, General Clerk (paid in England) | | | 384 12 – | |
| John S. Hamilton, ditto | | | 346 3 – | |
| Patrick William Duff, Second Clerk | | | 189 11 – | |
| John Houston, Searching Clerk | | | 265 18 – | |
| Prowse Christian - ditto | | | 50 – – | |
| James Mallins, Second Assistant to Clerk of Writs | | | 146 – – | |
| Edward H. Moore, Engrossing and Copying Clerk | | | 106 – – | |
| Garrett Moore - - - ditto | | | 166 – – | |
| Robert F. Williams - - ditto | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 98 – – | 3,699 5 – |
| Matthew Caffrey - - ditto | | | 115 – – | |
| Luke V. Duff - - - ditto | | | 86 – – | |
| Charles F. Connolly - - ditto (paid in England) | | | 44 – – | |
| Arthur Bushe, Master | | | 56 – – | |
| William Gorman Williams, Clerk in the Master's Office | | | 90 – – | |
| Robert C. Christian, Record Assistant | | | 110 – – | |
| Thomas Ireland, First Clerk to ditto (paid in England) | | | 269 – – | |
| Richard Marlowe, Clerk to Clerk of the Rules | | | 100 – – | |
| Francis Lacy, First Clerk to Pleadings Assistant | | | 45 – – | |
| D. W. Hutcheson, Second ditto - ditto | | | 109 – – | |
| Court of Common Pleas: | | | | |
| Christopher Carey, Assistant to General Clerk | | | 133 8 – | |
| Richard F. Stack - - - ditto | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 97 4 – | 1,870 5 4 |
| Samuel Hill, Searching Clerk | | | 227 1 – | |
| The Hon. David Plunket, Master | | | 1,412 12 4 | |
| Court of Exchequer: | | | | |
| Edmond Power, Filacer | | | 738 9 – | |
| William H. Harte, Clerk of Appearances | | | 276 18 4 | |
| George Farran, Principal Assistant Clerk to Clerk of the Pleas | | | 357 8 – | |
| Richard Carey, Assistant to Filacer | | | 262 10 – | |
| John Reilly, Clerk to Clerk of Negative Searches (to 5 Feb. 1867) | | | 2 18 9 | |
| Michael Houston, Assistant to General Clerk (to 29 Oct. 1867) | | | 193 2 – | |
| Richard Patten Meares - - ditto | | | 141 4 – | |
| William Colles, Clerk to Keeper of the Seal | | | 60 – – | |
| A. J. Flood, Clerk in Clerk of the Pleas Office | | | 39 – – | |
| Thomas Paye, Chief Crier | | | 300 – – | |
| John Edward Kean, Acting Crier | | | 20 – – | |
| Joseph Davis, Crier at Nisi Prius | | | 64 – – | |
| William Woodlock, Registrar of Decrees | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 100 – – | 3,425 11 4 |
| Elijah Francis, Engrossing and Copying Clerk | | | 45 – – | |
| Francis O'Farrell - - - ditto | | | 72 – – | |
| Lewis Harty - - - ditto | | | 44 – – | |
| Blacker Castles, junior - - ditto | | | 54 – – | |
| Joseph Francis - - - ditto | | | 20 – – | |
| Maunsell W. Bedford - - ditto | | | 90 – – | |
| George C. Shaw - - - ditto | | | 44 – – | |
| Henry A. Cooper - - - ditto | | | 34 – – | |
| Edward F. Dobbin - - ditto (paid in England) | | | 70 – – | |
| Hugh M'Mahon - - - ditto - - ditto | | | 60 – – | |
| John James Cogan - - ditto - - ditto | | | 54 – – | |
| Thomas M'Mahon, Chief Clerk in the Office of Clerk of the Errors | | | 125 – – | |
| Charles J. M'Donough, Second Clerk in ditto | | | 80 – – | |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. J. Hatchell, late Commissioner, Insolvent Debtors' Court | 20 & 21 V. | 60 | 1,846 3 4 | 1,846 3 4 |
| Thomas F. Kelly, LL.D., late Judge of the Court of Admiralty (from 3 November 1867) | 30 & 31 V. | 114 | 91 19 1 | 500 – – |
| | | £. | 672,559 13 8 | 666,948 2 6 |

## No. 36.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, in the Year ended 31st March 1868, and the future ANNUAL CHARGE for the same.

| DESCRIPTION OF PAYMENT. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1868. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Interest and Sinking Fund of Russian Dutch Loan | 55 G. 3<br>2 & 3 W. 4 | 115<br>81 | 72,339 15 10 | 120,000 – – (Estimated.) |
| Interest and Sinking Fund of Greek Loan | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 121 | 71,069 2 9 | |
| Towards the support of Greenwich Hospital | 4 & 5 W. 4 | 34 | 20,000 – – | 20,000 – – |
| Secret Service, formerly charged on the Civil List | 1 V. | 2 | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – |
| Receiver General, Duchy of Lancaster, Annuity in lieu of Prisage and Butlerage on Wines imported into the Ports of that County | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 84 | 803 – – | 803 – – |
| Receiver General, Duchy of Cornwall, Compensation for Loss of Duties on the Coinage of Tin | 1 & 2 V. | 120 | 16,216 15 – | 16,216 15 – |
| Compensation to sundry Persons for the Loss of their Offices on the Abolition of the Duties on the Coinage of Tin | | | 227 – – | 227 – – |
| Moiety of the Expense of the Annual Revision of the Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland | 23 V. | 4 | 12,150 – – | 11,000 – – (Estimated.) |
| Piers and Harbours in Ireland | 10 & 11 V. | 75 | 8,500 – – | — |
| | | £. | 211,305 13 7 | 178,246 15 – |
| Expenses of constructing certain Fortifications, &c. | 27 & 28 V. | 109 | 530,000 – – | (Uncertain.) |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS (including Fortifications) | | £. | 741,305 13 7 | |

## No. 37.—ADVANCES out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND of the United Kingdom, for the PURCHASE of BULLION, and for LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS, &c., in the Year ended 31st March 1868.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Bullion (Purchase of), for Coinage, 7 W. 4, c. 9 | 370,000 – – |
| Compensation to Officers, Court of Exchequer, Ireland, 13 & 14 V. c. 51 | 3,748 8 8 |
| Court of Chancery, Ireland, Deficiency of Fee Fund, 19 & 20 V. c. 92 | 18,600 – – |
| Land Improvement, Great Britain (Inclosure Commissioners), 13 & 14 V. c. 31, and 14 & 15 V. c. 91 | 25,000 – – |
| Land Improvement, Ireland, including Preliminary Expenses, 10 V. c. 32, 12 V. c. 23, and 13 & 14 V. c. 31 | 43,800 – – |
| Lunatic Asylums, Ireland (Building and Support), 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 33, and 6 G. 4, c. 54 | 166,921 3 6 |
| Public Works Loan Fund, 24 & 25 V. c. 80 and 85, and 29 & 30 V. c. 72 | 240,000 – – |
| Ditto — Manufacturing Districts, 27 & 28 V. c. 104 | 210,000 – – |
| Ditto — Harbours, &c., 24 & 25 V. c. 80 | 262,500 – – |
| Ditto — Railway Companies, Ireland, 29 & 30 V. c. 95 | 44,760 – – |
| Ditto — Labouring Classes' Dwellings, 29 & 30 V. c. 32 | 16,000 – – |
| Valuation of Lands, Ireland, 15 & 16 V. c. 63, and 23 V. c. 4 | 12,150 – – |
| Repair of Post Roads, &c., 6 & 7 W. 4, c. 116 | 4,700 – – |
| Building Gaols, Ireland, 7 G. 4, c. 74 | 2,900 10 – |
| Repair of Piers, Ireland, 16 & 17 V. c. 136 | 300 – – |
| New Zealand Loan, Interest, &c. of Guaranteed Loan, 20 & 21 V. c. 51 | 1,500 – – |
| £. | 1,422,880 2 2 |

No. 38.—ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS, showing, to 31st March 1868, the Amounts issued to the Commissioners for the purpose of making Advances, by way of Loan, under various Acts; the Amounts advanced by the Commissioners; the Amounts paid into the Exchequer in Repayment of such Advances, and for Interest thereon; and the Balances outstanding.

| ISSUES TO THE COMMISSIONERS: | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Amount issued to the Commissioners to 31st March 1867, under sundry Acts (as per Finance Accounts for 1866-67) | 19,006,174 9 9 |
| Issued in the Year to 31st March 1868, viz.: | |
| Per Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 80, s. 1 | 150,000 – – |
| „ 29 & 30 Vict. c. 72, s. 1 | 75,000 – – |
| „ 24 & 25 Vict. c. 80, s. 2 (Harbours, &c.) | 262,500 – – |
| „ 26 & 27 Vict. c. 7, and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 104 (Manufacturing Districts) | 210,000 – – |
| „ 29 & 30 Vict. c. 95 (Railway Companies (Ireland) Temporary Advances) | 44,760 – – |
| „ 29 Vict. c. 28 (Labouring Classes Dwellings) | 16,000 – – |
| Total issued to 31st March 1868 £. | 19,764,434 9 9 |
| Amount of Advances to 31st March 1868, as stated in the annexed Account £. s. d. 16,753,353 16 2 | |
| Amount of Advances (excluded from the annexed Statement), for Services in respect of which the Accounts are closed, a forged Exchequer Bill, and Office Expenses, per Act 5 Vict., Sess. 2, c. 9 2,902,987 2 8 | |
| | 19,656,340 18 10 |
| Balance of Issues on 31st March 1868 £. | 108,093 10 11 |

| FOR WHAT PURPOSES ADVANCED. | ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS, &c. | | | | | Amounts Remitted. | BALANCES OUTSTANDING. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amounts advanced during the Year. | Amounts repaid during the Year (including Interest). | Total Amounts Advanced. | Total Payments into the Exchequer, in Repayment of Principal, and for Interest thereon. | | | Principal. | Interest. | Total. |
| | | | | Principal. | Interest. | | | | |
| GREAT BRITAIN: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Baths and Washhouses | 8,500 – – | 4,526 18 2 | 77,046 – – | 41,729 18 – | 22,191 2 9 | – – – | 35,316 2 – | – – – | 35,316 2 – |
| Bridges and Ferries | – – – | 3,781 13 8 | 362,290 – – | 240,912 5 9 | 151,239 16 3 | – – – | 111,377 14 3 | 34,392 11 11 | 145,770 6 2 |
| Burial Boards | 38,975 – – | 53,637 3 7 | 757,316 – – | 334,457 5 3 | 244,386 – – | – – – | 422,888 14 9 | 360 18 10 | 423,249 13 7 |
| Canals, Rivers, and Drainage | – – – | 680 – – | 1,470,600 – – | 1,425,932 19 – | 552,751 19 5 | – – – | 44,667 1 – | 55 10 3 | 44,722 11 3 |
| Churches and Parochial Chapels | 16,558 – – | 18,371 4 11 | 427,068 – – | 277,087 11 10 | 120,328 2 9 | – – – | 149,980 8 2 | 2,410 16 11 | 152,391 5 1 |
| Harbours, Docks, and Piers | 5,000 – – | 3,247 3 9 | 650,600 – – | 577,253 10 – | 16,235 2 7 | 13,638 5 1 | 59,708 4 11 | 850 4 1 | 60,558 9 – |
| Improvements of Cities and Towns, and Battersea Park | – – – | 27,736 – 8 | 914,800 – – | 704,001 17 9 | 295,321 8 10 | – – – | 210,798 2 3 | 76,896 3 5 | 287,694 5 8 |
| Law Courts, Gaols, and other Public Buildings | 12,500 – – | 29,015 9 2 | 744,686 – – | 572,720 1 8 | 262,466 1 3 | – – – | 171,965 18 4 | – – – | 171,965 18 4 |
| Lunatic Asylums | 15,000 – – | 25,093 8 11 | 387,997 – – | 140,832 13 9 | 111,841 18 7 | – – – | 247,164 6 3 | – – – | 247,164 6 3 |
| Roads | – – – | 2,668 11 – | 661,270 – – | 535,413 8 8 | 289,495 14 11 | 14,436 7 – | 111,420 4 4 | 98,788 4 8 | 210,208 9 – |
| Workhouses | 32,560 – – | 82,455 10 8 | 2,980,769 – – | 2,578,272 12 3 | 907,475 – – | – – – | 402,496 7 9 | 753 1 6 | 403,249 9 3 |
| Sewage Utilization | 7,300 – – | 338 7 7 | 9,920 – – | 186 – – | 152 7 7 | – – – | 9,734 – – | – – – | 9,734 – – |
| Police Commissioners (Scotland) | 4,450 – – | 959 15 3 | 20,250 – – | 186 1 10 | 773 13 5 | – – – | 20,063 18 2 | – – – | 20,063 18 2 |
| Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. (Act 1861) | 236,279 9 1 | 76,031 12 – | 1,170,279 9 1 | 56,550 11 8 | 76,782 15 1 | – – – | 1,113,728 17 5 | 1,276 17 3 | 1,115,005 14 8 |
| Public Works, Manufacturing Districts Acts (1863-64) | 225,304 – – | 107,297 4 8 | 1,736,015 – – | 134,267 2 2 | 135,348 12 – | – – – | 1,601,747 17 10 | 145 4 3 | 1,601,893 2 1 |
| Cattle Diseases Prevention (Act 1866) | – – – | 3,490 19 5 | 290,000 – – | 2,857 – – | 633 19 5 | – – – | 287,143 – – | – – – | 287,143 – – |
| Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses (Act 1866-7) | 12,000 – – | 75 15 – | 12,000 – – | 19 4 1 | 56 10 11 | – – – | 11,980 15 11 | – – – | 11,980 15 11 |
| Local Boards and Local Boards of Health | 66,485 – – | 45,714 4 2 | 611,092 – – | 203,455 11 6 | 127,222 15 9 | – – – | 407,636 8 6 | 599 13 3 | 408,236 1 9 |
| IRELAND: | | | | – | | | | | |
| Canals and Harbours | – – – | – – – | 152,750 – – | 21,350 – – | 10,897 13 7 | – – – | 131,400 – – | 7,759 14 7 | 139,159 14 7 |
| Law Courts, See House, Market, and Road | – – – | 100 – – | 52,550 – – | 41,150 – – | 25,044 14 8 | – – – | 11,400 – – | 226 2 1 | 11,626 2 1 |
| Railways | 26,000 – – | 91,582 7 11 | 2,447,300 – – | 1,336,113 2 11 | 899,995 17 7 | – – – | 1,111,186 17 1 | 9,214 19 11 | 1,120,401 17 – |
| Ditto - under Railway Companies (Ireland) Temporary Advances Act, 1866 | 35,560 – – | 5,937 3 4 | 159,356 – – | – – – | 5,937 3 4 | – – – | 159,356 – – | – – – | 159,356 – – |
| Burial Boards | 1,628 – – | 1,398 11 6 | 15,628 – – | 2,140 – – | 1,850 1 4 | – – – | 13,488 – – | – – – | 13,488 – – |
| Waterworks | 50,000 – – | 16,416 8 8 | 432,000 – – | 1,000 – – | 42,752 6 5 | – – – | 431,000 – – | – – – | 431,000 – – |
| Sewage Utilization | 300 – – | 206 16 4 | 2,500 – – | 110 – – | 96 16 4 | – – – | 2,390 – – | – – – | 2,390 – – |
| Workhouse | – – – | 192 17 6 | 2,000 – – | 100 – – | 92 17 6 | – – – | 1,900 – – | – – – | 1,900 – – |
| £. | 791,399 9 1 | 611,940 15 6 | 16,753,353 16 2 | 9,367,167 13 10 | 4,416,776 13 8 | 28,074 12 1 | 7,358,111 10 3 | 234,505 18 1 | 7,592,617 8 4 |

Public Works Loan Office, 3, Bank Buildings, 22 May 1868.

*W. W. Willink*, Secretary.

*R. Foster Shattock*, Accountant.

No. 39.—ACCOUNT of the Commissioners of PUBLIC WORKS in *Ireland*, showing, to 31st March 1868, the Amounts authorised to be advanced by way of Loan for the purposes of certain Public Works, and other Services in *Ireland*, under various Acts; the Sums actually issued, the Amounts paid into the Exchequer in Repayment of such Advances, and for Interest thereon, and the Balances of Principal and Interest remaining outstanding.

| NATURE OF ADVANCES, AND ACTS. | Amounts authorised to be issued. | Advances issued from the Exchequer. | Remissions. | Payments into the Exchequer for Principal repaid, and Interest thereon. | | Balances outstanding. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Principal. | Interest. | Principal. | Interest. | |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1. Loans by late Loan Commissioners, 57 Geo. 3, c. 34 | — — — | 491,444 19 8 | *147,238 3 10 | 307,159 11 — | 193,842 5 10 | 37,047 4 10 | 34,961 16 10 | * Including 55,384 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.*, Principal remitted, by Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 53. |
| 2. Improvement of Shannon Navigation, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 61 | 294,090 — — | 294,090 — — | — — — | 281,453 7 2 | 48,460 — 9 | 12,636 12 10 | — | |
| 3. Land Improvement, preliminary Expenses, 10 Vict. c. 32 | — — — | 27,400 — — | — — — | 25,440 13 6 | — — — | 1,959 6 6 | — | |
| 4. River Drainage — — ditto — — 9 Vict. c. 4 | — — — | 23,500 — — | 13,773 11 2 | 9,726 8 10 | — | — | — | |
| 5. Repairs of Post Roads, 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 116 | — — — | 126,700 — — | — — — | 121,811 — 6 | — — — | 4,888 19 6 | — | |
| 6. Maintenance of Navigation Works, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 62 | — — — | 2,300 — — | — — — | 2,300 — 2 | — | — | — | |
| 7. Repairs of Piers and Harbours, &c., 16 & 17 Vict. c. 136 | — — — | 582 19 1 | — — — | 192 19 1 | — — — | 390 — — | — | |
| | | | | 748,084 — 3 | 242,302 6 7 | | | |
| | | | | 990,386 6 10 | | | | |
| 8. Public Works, 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 33, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 88 — — — | 890,650 — — | 3,608,408 19 1 | †1,410,086 15 6 | — — 2,629,971 6 6 | — — | — — — | — — — | The greater part of these Advances being repayable by way of Annuity, the Balance of Principal and Interest cannot be stated. |
| Public Works, Drainage, &c. (Loan Fund, Ireland), 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 44 (continued by various Acts to 29 & 30 Vict. c. 73), 9 & 10 Vict. c. 108, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 106, 12 Vict. c. 23, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 51, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 31 — — — — — — — — | 3,363,648 15 7 | | | | | | | |
| 9. Employment of the Labouring Poor, including Labouchere Drainage, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 107, 10 Vict. c. 10, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 60 — | 4,797,648 12 1 | 4,797,648 12 1 | 4,294,947 18 3 | — — 553,206 15 4 | — — | — — — | — — — | Repayable by way of Annuity, therefore the Balance of Principal and Interest cannot be stated. |
| 10. Land Improvement Loans, 10 Vict. c. 32, 12 Vict. c. 23, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 31, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 40 — — — — — | 3,000,000 — — | ‡1,922,000 — — | — — — | — — 1,782,840 15 7 | — — | — — — | — — — | |
| TOTALS — — £. | 11,294,075 9 11 | 5,866,046 8 9 | — — 5,956,405 4 3 | — — | | | | |

*Office of Public Works, Dublin,*
*1 May 1868.*

*W. B. Soady*, Accountant.

† Including 54,277 *l.* 6 *d.* 5 *d.*, remitted, pursuant to Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 53

‡ Of this sum, £. 1,916,157. 4. 4. has been advanced to Proprietors.

[*Note.*—The Amount of Advances for Public Works, &c, issued out of the Exchequer in the year to 31st March 1868, and the sums paid into the Exchequer, in the same period, in respect of former Advances, are stated in detail in Accounts Nos. 37 and 27 respectively, pages 59 and 37.]

No. 40.—ACCOUNT of the PAYMASTER GENERAL (*Dublin*), showing, to 31st March 1868, the Amounts issued as Advances by way of Loan, under various Acts, for the purposes of certain PUBLIC WORKS, &c. in *Ireland* (other than those under the Management of the Commissioners of Public Works in *Ireland*); the Amounts paid into the Exchequer in Repayment of such Advances, and for Interest thereon; and the Balances of Principal remaining outstanding.

| | NATURE OF ADVANCES, AND ACTS. | | Advances issued from the Exchequer. | Remissions. | Payments into the Exchequer for Principal repaid, and Interest thereon. | | Balances of Principal outstanding. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Principal. | Interest. | | |
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1 | Gaols and Bridewells | 50 G. 3, c. 103, and 7 G. 4, c. 74 | 858,308 6 9 | 1,928 5 9 | 818,474 19 1 | - - | 37,905 1 11 | |
| 2 | Lunatic Asylums — Building | 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 33, and 18 & 19 V. c. 109 | 900,082 15 11 | 12,183 - - | 536,754 1 7 | - - | 351,145 14 4 | |
| 3 | Lunatic Asylums — Support | 6 G. 4, c. 54 | 2,014,602 6 7 | - - - - | 1,870,229 13 - | - - | 144,372 13 7 | |
| 4 | Valuation of Lands and Tenements | 7 G. 4, c. 62, and 6 & 7 W. 4, c. 84 | 633,001 9 5 | 499 18 3 | 610,017 7 10 | - - | 22,484 3 4 | |
| 5 | Police, Old Constabulary | 3 G. 4, c. 103 | 1,578,770 3 8 | - - - - | 1,576,838 13 8 | - - | 1,931 10 - | |
| 6 | Building Schools | 53 G. 3, c. 107, and 3 G. 4, c. 79 | 10,293 5 7 | - - - - | 8,786 11 4 | - - | 1,506 14 3 | |
| 7 | Tithe Composition | 4 G. 4, c. 99, and 2 & 3 W. 4, c. 119 | 279,451 2 7 | - - - - | 51,724 6 6 | - - | 227,726 16 1 | Nearly the whole of the advances included in this account were repayable without interest. |
| 8 | Public Works and Employment of the Poor | 6 G. 4, c. 35, and 7 & 8 G. 4, c. 12 | 200,000 - - | - - - - | 57,200 - - | 2,078 10 11 | 142,800 - - | |
| 9 | Commissioners of Wide Streets (Dublin) | 40 G. 3, c. 60, s. 15, and 6 G. 4, c. 128 | 263,624 3 11 | - - - - | 34,131 14 5 | 1,251 7 8 | 229,492 9 6 | |
| 10 | Relief of Trade | 1 G. 4, c. 39 | 178,076 7 7 | - - - - | 137,728 12 8 | - - | 40,347 14 11 | |
| 11 | Dunleary Harbour | 56 G. 3, c. 62 | 218,769 4 7 | - - - - | 73,514 10 9 | - - | 145,254 13 10 | |
| 12 | Suitors' Fund, Court of Exchequer (in aid of) | 6 & 7 V. c. 55, and 13 & 14 V. c. 51 | 58,503 13 - | - - - - | 559 6 3 | - - | 57,944 6 9 | |
| | | £. | 7,193,482 19 7 | 14,611 4 - | 5,775,959 17 1 | 3,329 18 7 | 1,402,911 18 6 | |

Paymaster General's Office, Dublin Castle,
8 May 1868.

P. Godfrey.

[*See* Note on preceding page.]

# FINANCE ACCOUNTS:

No. 41 - - to - - No. 43.

## Class IV.—FUNDED DEBT.

No. 41.—SINKING FUND.—An Account of the Actual Receipt and Expenditure of the Sums placed in the Hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on Account of the Sinking Fund, in the Year ending 31st March 1868.

Dr^s - - THE SAID COMMISSIONERS (On Account of the Sinking Fund) - - - Cr^s

| | TOTAL SUMS Received. | CAPITAL STOCK placed in the Names of the Commissioners. | | TOTAL SUMS Paid. | Average Price of STOCK. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ISSUES from the CONSOLIDATED FUND: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | By Cash paid for purchases on account of Sinking Fund: | £. s. d. | £. d. |
| To Cash, Annual Issue, per Act 16 Vict. c. 23 - - | 6,906 14 7 | 8,969 15 7 | Per Act 16 Vict. c. 23, Capital Stock, at 2½ per cent. - - | 6,906 14 7 | 76 14 3 |
| | | | Per Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, viz.:— Capital Stock, at 2½ per cent. - | 31,675 – – | |
| To Cash, Quarterly Issues, per Act, 10 Geo. 4, c. 27 | 1,790,404 9 4 | 106,500 – – <br> 865,316 16 1 | Ditto - - at 3 per cent. - | 807,091 – – | 93 5 5 |
| | | | By Repayment to Bank of England of Advances made to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of the Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund, per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39, s. 16 - | 901,638 9 4 | — |
| £. | 1,797,311 3 11 | 980,786 11 8 | £. | 1,797,311 3 11 | |

National Debt Office, 30 May 1868.

*A. Y. Spearman*, Comptroller General.

No. 42.—AN ACCOUNT of the Total Amount of the UNREDEEMED FUNDED DEBT, between the 31st March 1867 and the 31st March 1868; of the Debt and Charge thereof reduced thereof, as it stood on the 31st March 1868.

| GREAT BRITAIN. | | CAPITAL STOCK. £. s. d. | RATE per Cent. | ANNUAL CHARGE thereon. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On 31st March 1867. | To Unredeemed Capital | 729,916,314 18 8 | - - | 21,885,488 15 5½ |
| | To Annuities, per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expiring 5 April 1867 | - - - | - - | 585,740 - - |
| | To Annuities, per 18 Vict. c. 18, and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 109, expiring 5 April 1885 | - - - | - - | 914,214 14 3 |
| | To Annuities for a limited Term of Years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expiring at various periods | - - - | - - | 56,276 14 6 |
| | To Red Sea Telegraph Company's Annuity, *25 & 26 Vict. c. 39* | - - - | - - | 36,000 - - |
| | To Life Annuities, 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, and subsequent Acts | - - - | - - | 973,519 1 4 |
| | To Life Annuities, 18 & 19 Geo. 3, and English Tontine Annuities, 29 Geo. 3 | - - - | - - | 12,301 - 3 |
| | To Irish Tontine Annuities, 13 & 14, 15 & 16, and 19 & 20 Geo. 3 (Irish Acts), payable in Great Britain | - - - | - - | 14,164 3 6 |
| | To Management | - - - | - - | 211,158 1 5 |
| | TOTAL DEBT at 31st March 1867 - - £. | 729,916,314 18 8 | - - | 24,688,862 10 8¼ |
| DEBT created or transferred from Ireland between 31st March 1867 and 31st March 1868. | To Capital transferred from the Funded Debt in Ireland to the Funded Debt in Great Britain, 5 Geo. 4, c. 53 | 1,146,215 17 11 | 3 p' cents. | 34,386 9 6¼ |
| | To Capitals retransferred from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the Dividends upon which had remained unclaimed 10 years and upwards, the same having been reclaimed by the Proprietors thereof, 56 Geo. 3, c. 60 | 63,638 5 4<br>124 3 6 | 3 p' cents.<br>2½ p' cents. | 1,909 2 11½<br>3 2 1 |
| | To Annuities (expiring 5 April 1885), granted per Act 29 Vict. c. 5, for Stock cancelled on account of Savings Banks, as per contra | - - - | - - | 171,544 - - |
| | To Annuities (expiring 5 April 1855) granted per Act 30 Vict. c. 26, for Charge on Consolidated Fund on account of Savings Banks, as per contra | - - - | - - | 445,675 - |
| | To Annuities (expiring July 1885), granted per 30 Vict. c. 26, for Charge on Consolidated Fund on account of Savings Banks, as per contra | - - - | - - | 1,315,203 - - |
| | To Annuities (expiring 1885), granted per Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 109, and subsequent Acts (Fortifications) | - - - | - - | 37,353 - - |
| | To Annuities for a limited Term of Years, granted per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24 | - - - | - - | 792 14 6 |
| | To Life Annuities, granted per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45 | - - - | - - | 67,215 12 8 |
| | To Irish Tontines payable in London, increased | - - - | - - | 1,666 7 6 |
| | To Contributors' Shares Tontine, 1789, increased | - - - | - - | 420 - 3 |
| | To Management payable to Bank of England, increased | - - - | - - | 2,276 19 3 |
| | TOTAL DEBT created or transferred in Great Britain, between 31st March 1867 and 31st March 1868 £. | 1,209,978 6 9 | - - | 2,078,445 8 8¾ |
| | GENERAL TOTAL, Great Britain - - - £. | 731,126,293 5 5 | - - | 26,767,307 19 5¼ |

and the CHARGE thereof, at the 31st March 1867; of the Debt and Charge thereof created in the course of that Period; and of the Total Amount of the Unredeemed Debt, and the Charge

| | GREAT BRITAIN. | CAPITAL STOCK. £. s. d. | RATE per Cent. | ANNUAL CHARGE thereon. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DEBT reduced or transferred to Ireland between 31st March 1867 and 31st March 1868. | By Capital purchased with the Sinking Fund - | 865,316 16 1 | 3 p' cents. | 25,959 10 -¾ |
| | | 115,469 15 7 | 2½ p' cents. | 2,886 14 10½ |
| | By Capital transferred for the purchase of Life Annuities, including 446,549 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Stock, bought with Money received for the said Annuities - - - - - - - - - | 784,538 6 7 | 3 p' cents. | 23,536 2 11¾ |
| | | 911 - - | 2½ p' cents. | 22 15 6 |
| | By Capital transferred for the purchase of Annuities for Terms of Years, including 5,474 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* Stock, bought with Money received for said Annuities - - - - - - - - - | 9,310 6 6 | 3 p' cents. | 279 6 2¼ |
| | By Capital transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the Dividends upon which had remained unclaimed 10 years and upwards, 56 Geo. 3, c. 60 - - | 59,217 3 6 | 3 p' cents. | 1,776 10 3½ |
| | By Capital purchased with Unclaimed Dividends, 56 Geo. 3, c. 60 - - - - - - - - | 12,000 - - | 3 p' cents. | 360 - - |
| | By Capital transferred for redemption of Land Tax | 58,689 18 8 | 3 p' cents. | 1,760 13 11½ |
| | By ditto Surplus Land Tax - - - - - | 9,407 15 - | 3 p' cents. | 282 4 7¾ |
| | By Capital transferred from the Funded Debt in Great Britain to the Funded Debt in Ireland, 5 Geo. 4, c. 53 - - - - - - - - | 477,122 13 9 | 3 p' cents. | 14,313 13 7¼ |
| | By Life Annuities, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45, expired and unclaimed | - - - - | - - | 67,186 13 8 |
| | By Annuities, 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expired - - | - - - - | - - | 585,740 - - |
| | By Annuities for Terms of Years, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expired - - - - - - | - - - - | - - | 3,274 - - |
| | By 3 *l.* per cent. Stock held on account of Savings Banks, cancelled per Act 29 Vict. c. 5, in exchange for an Annuity of 171,544 *l* expiring in April 1885 - - - - - - | 2,500,000 - - | - - | 75,000 - - |
| | By Charge on the Consolidated Fund for Savings Banks, cancelled per 30 Vict. c. 26, in exchange for an Annuity of 445,675 *l.*, expiring in April 1885 - - - - - - - - - - | 6,000,000 - - | - - | 180,000 - - |
| | By Charge on the Consolidated Fund for Savings Banks, cancelled per 30 Vict. c. 26, in exchange for an Annuity of 1,315,203 *l.*, expiring in July 1885 - - - - - - - - - - | 18,000,000 - - | - - | 540,000 - - |
| | By Fractions - - - - - - - - - | - - - - | - - | - - -¾ |
| | TOTAL DEBT reduced or transferred in Great Britain between 31st March 1867 and 31st March 1868 - - - - - - - | 28,891,983 15 8 | - - | 1,522,378 5 10 |
| | Balance due to the Public Creditor on the 31st March 1868 - - - - - - - - - | 702,234,309 9 9 | - - | 25,031,494 12 11¼ |
| | Management - - - - - - - - - | - - - - | - - | 213,435 - 8 |
| | | | | 25,244,929 13 7¼ |
| | GENERAL TOTAL, Great Britain - - - £. | 731,126,293 5 5 | - - | 26,767,307 19 5¼ |

No. 42.—Total Amount of Unredeemed Funded Debt—*continued.* - - - - - -

| | IRELAND. | CAPITAL STOCK. £. s. d. | RATE per Cent. | ANNUAL CHARGE thereon. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On 31st March 1867. | To Unredeemed Capital - - - - - - | 39,624,689 4 3 | - - | 1,188,795 5 6¼ |
| | To Tontine Annuities, 13 & 14, 15 & 16, and 19 & 20 Geo. 3 (Irish Acts), payable in Ireland - - - - - - - - - - | - - - - | - - | 1,666 7 6 |
| | To Management - - - - - - - - | - - - - | - - | 11,098 3 6 |
| | TOTAL DEBT at 31st March 1867 - - - £. | 39,624,689 4 3 | - - | 1,201,559 16 6¼ |
| DEBT Increased between 31st March 1867 and 31st March 1868. | To Capital transferred from the Funded Debt in Great Britain to the Funded Debt in Ireland, 5 Geo. 4, c. 53 - - - - - - | 477,122 13 9 | 3 p' cents. | 14,313 13 7½ |
| | To Capitals re-transferred from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the Dividends on which had remained unclaimed 10 Years or upwards, the same having been reclaimed by the Proprietors, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 71 - - - - - - - - - - | 6,855 16 2 | 3 p' cents. | 205 13 5¾ |
| | TOTAL DEBT created or transferred in Ireland, between 31st March 1867 and 31st March 1868 - - - £. | 483,978 9 11 | - - | 14,519 7 1 |
| | GENERAL TOTAL, Ireland - - - £. | 40,108,667 14 2 | - - | 1,216,079 3 7½ |

## SUMMARY. - - - - - - - -

| | | DEBT. £. s. d. | CHARGE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL UNREDEEMED DEBT on 31st March 1867 - - | GREAT BRITAIN - - - - - | 729,916,314 18 8 | 24,688,862 10 8½ |
| | IRELAND - - - - - - - | 39,624,689 4 3 | 1,201,559 16 6¼ |
| | £. | 769,541,004 2 11 | 25,890,422 7 2¾ |
| DEBT created or transferred between 31st March 1867 and 31st March 1868 - - | GREAT BRITAIN - - - - - | 1,209,978 6 9 | 2,078,445 8 8¾ |
| | IRELAND - - - - - - - | 483,978 9 11 | 14,519 7 1 |
| | £. | 1,693,956 16 8 | 2,092,964 15 9¾ |
| | TOTAL - - - £. | 771,234,960 19 7 | 27,983,387 3 -¼ |

*Note—*

TOTAL UNREDEEMED DEBT AND CHARGE on 31st March 1868, as above - - -

Ditto - - - - - - - - on 31st March 1867 - - - - -

Between 31st March 1867 and 31st March 1868 -

National Debt Office, 30 May 1868.

No. 42.—Total Amount of Unredeemed Funded Debt—*continued.*

| | | CAPITAL STOCK. £. s. d. | RATE per Cent. | ANNUAL CHARGE thereon. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DEBT reduced between 31st March 1867 and 31st March 1868. | By Capital transferred from the Funded Debt in Ireland to the Funded Debt in England, 5 Geo. 4, c. 53 | 1,146,215 17 11 | 3 p' cents. | 34,386 9 6¼ |
| | By Capital transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the Dividends on which had remained unclaimed 10 Years or upwards, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 71 | 6,432 14 6 | 3 p' cents. | 192 19 7½ |
| | By Tontines, payable in Ireland, ceased | | | 1,666 7 6 |
| | By Management decreased | | | 200 12 – |
| | Fraction | | | – – –¼ |
| TOTAL DEBT reduced or transferred in Ireland, between 31st March 1867 and 31st March 1868 £. | | 1,152,648 12 5 | | 36,446 8 8 |
| Balance due to the Public Creditor, at 31st March 1868 | | 38,956,019 1 9 | | 1,168,735 3 5½ |
| Management | | | | 10,897 11 6 |
| GENERAL TOTAL, Ireland £. | | 40,108,667 14 2 | | 1,216,079 3 7½ |

## SUMMARY.

| | | DEBT. £. s. d. | CHARGE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DEBT reduced or transferred between 31st March 1867 and 31st March 1868 | GREAT BRITAIN | 28,891,983 15 8 | 1,522,378 5 10 |
| | IRELAND | 1,152,648 12 5 | 36,446 8 8 |
| | £. | 30,044,632 8 1 | 1,558,824 14 6 |
| TOTAL UNREDEEMED DEBT on the 31st March 1868 | GREAT BRITAIN | 702,234,309 9 9 | 25,244,929 13 7¼ |
| | IRELAND | 38,956,019 1 9 | 1,179,632 14 11¼ |
| | £. | 741,190,328 11 6 | 26,424,562 8 6½ |
| | TOTAL £. | 771,234,960 19 7 | 27,983,387 3 –¼ |

| DEBT. £. s. d. | CHARGE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| 741,190,328 11 6 | 26,424,562 8 6½ |
| 769,541,004 2 11 | 25,890,422 7 2¾ |
| Decrease - £. 28,350,675 11 5 | Increase - £. 534,140 1 3¾ |

*A. Y. Spearman,* Comptroller General.

## No. 43.—AN ACCOUNT of the State of the PUBLIC DEBT of *Great Britain*

### DEBT.

| | CAPITALS. | CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the Names of the Commissioners. | CAPITALS UNREDEEMED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GREAT BRITAIN:** | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| New Annuities - - - - at 2½ per cent. | 3,843,974 2 5 | 19,149 18 10 | 3,824,824 3 7 |
| Exchequer Bonds, created per 16 Vict. c. 23, at 2½ per cent. - - - - - - - - - - | 418,300 – – | - - - - | 418,300 – – |
| Debt due to the Bank of England - at £.3 per cent. | 11,015,100 – – | - - - - | 11,015,100 – – |
| Consolidated Annuities - - - „ - | 389,806,767 7 8 | 267,371 14 – | 389,539,395 13 8 |
| Reduced Annuities - - - „ - | 106,184,994 9 – | 97,639 5 11 | 106,087,355 3 1 |
| New Annuities - - - - „ - | 190,928,800 4 – | 249,837 – 3 | 190,678,963 3 9 |
| TOTAL, at £. 3 per cent. - - - £. | 697,935,662 – 8 | 614,848 – 2 | 697,320,814 – 6 |
| New Annuities - - - at £. 3½ per cent. | 240,746 6 4 | - - - - | 240,746 6 4 |
| Ditto - - - - at 5 „ - | 430,249 14 4 | 624 15 – | 429,624 19 4 |
| TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN - - - £. | 702,868,932 3 9 | 634,622 14 – | 702,234,309 9 9 |
| **IRELAND:** | | | |
| New Annuities - - - - at £. 2½ per cent. | 3,080 – – | - - - - | 3,080 – – |
| Consolidated Annuities - - at 3 „ | 5,952,166 17 5 | 2,103 4 4 | 5,950,063 13 1 |
| Reduced Annuities - - - at 3 „ | 111,148 15 11 | – 13 4 | 111,148 2 7 |
| New Annuities - - - - at 3 „ | 30,275,383 16 1 | 17,925 14 8 | 30,257,458 1 5 |
| Debt due to the Bank of Ireland at 3 „ | 2,630,769 4 8 | - - - - | 2,630,769 4 8 |
| New Annuities - - - - at 5 „ | 3,500 – – | - - - - | 3,500 – – |
| TOTAL, IRELAND - - - £. | 38,976,048 14 1 | 20,029 12 4 | 38,956,019 1 9 |
| TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM, at 31st March 1868, £. | 741,844,980 17 10 | * 654,652 6 4 | 741,190,328 11 6 |

### ABSTRACT. - - - - - - - -

| | CAPITALS. | CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the Names of the Commissioners. | CAPITALS UNREDEEMED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| GREAT BRITAIN - - - - - - - | 702,868,932 3 9 | 634,622 14 – | 702,234,309 9 9 |
| IRELAND - - - - - - - - - | 38,976,048 14 1 | 20,029 12 4 | 38,956,019 1 9 |
| TOTAL, United Kingdom, on 31st March 1868, £. | 741,844,980 17 10 | * 654,652 6 4 | 741,190,328 11 6 |
| At 31st March 1867 - - - £. | 770,188,624 16 3 | 647,620 13 4 | 769,541,004 2 11 |

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| * On account of Stock unclaimed 10 years and upwards - - - | 537,977 8 2 |
| Ditto - of Unclaimed Dividends - - - - - - | 116,674 18 2 |
| | £. 654,652 6 4 |
| Terms of Years - - - | £. 105 1 – |

National Debt Office,
30 May 1868.

and *Ireland*, and the Charge thereupon, at the 31st March 1868.

## CHARGE.

| | IN GREAT BRITAIN. | IN IRELAND. | TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Due to the Public Creditor. — Annual Interest of Unredeemed Debt | 21,055,609 17 10¼ | 1,168,735 3 5½ | 22,224,345 1 3½ |
| Annuities per 18 Vict. c. 18, expiring April 1885 | 116,000 – – | — | |
| Annuities per 23 & 24 Vict. c. 109, and subsequent Acts, expiring April 1885 (Fortifications) | 347,153 – – | — | |
| Annuities per 26 Vict. c. 14 and 25, 29 Vict. c. 5, and 30 Vict. c. 26, expiring April 1885 | 1,105,633 14 3 | — | |
| Annuities per 30 Vict. c. 26, expiring July 1885 | 1,315,203 – – | | |
| Red Sea Telegraph Company's Annuity, per 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39, expiring 4 August 1908 | 36,000 – – | — | |
| Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14; expire at various periods, viz.:— Granted up to 31 March 1868 £. 1,756,182 – 6; Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to ditto 1,702,386 11 6 | 53,795 9 – | — | |
| Payable at the National Debt Office. — Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45; viz.:— Granted up to 31 Mar. 1868 £. 3,465,325 1 10; Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to ditto 2,491,777 1 6 | 973,548 – 4 | — | |
| Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — English | 12,721 – 6 | — | |
| Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — Irish | 15,830 11 – | — | |
| £. | 25,031,494 12 11¼ | 1,168,735 3 5¼ | 26,200,229 16 4½ |
| Management | 213,435 – 8 | 10,897 11 6 | 224,332 12 2 |
| TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE, exclusive of £. 19,661. 7. 3. on Capitals standing in the Names of the Commissioners on account of Unclaimed Stock and Dividends £. | 25,244,929 13 7¼ | 1,179,632 14 11¼ | 26,424,562 8 6½ |

## ABSTRACT.

### ANNUAL CHARGE OF UNREDEEMED DEBT.

| Due to the Public Creditor. | MANAGEMENT. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 25,031,494 12 11¼ | 213,435 – 8 | 25,244,929 13 7¼ |
| 1,168,735 3 5¼ | 10,897 11 6 | 1,179,632 14 11¼ |
| 26,200,229 16 4½ | 224,332 12 2 | 26,424,562 8 6½ |
| 25,668,166 2 3¾ | 222,256 4 11 | 25,890,422 7 2¾ |

### DEFERRED ANNUITIES outstanding 31st March 1868.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Deferred Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45 | 11,420 5 – |
| Deferred Annuities for Terms of Years, per ditto | 585 6 – |
| | £. 12,005 11 – |

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July 1829, enacts that the sum thenceforth annually applicable to the reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the sum which shall appear to be the amount of the whole actual Annual Surplus Revenue beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom; and the following sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the said Act and of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 39), viz.:—

| APPLICABLE in the Quarter ended | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| 30 June 1867 | 337,723 – 9 |
| 30 Sept. 1867 | (a) 557,949 13 10 |
| 31 Dec. 1867 | 672,681 12 4 |
| 31 Mar. 1868 | 228,956 17 – |
| £. | 1,797,311 3 11 |

(a) £. 6,906. 14. 7. of this Amount issued under the Act 16 Vict. c. 23.

*A. Y. Spearman*, Comptroller General.

## CLASS V.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

No. 44.—AN ACCOUNT of the UNFUNDED DEBT of *Great Britain* and *Ireland,* showing the Total Amount of UNFUNDED DEBT in EXCHEQUER BILLS and EXCHEQUER BONDS outstanding on the 31st March 1867; the Amounts issued and paid off in the Year to 31st March 1868, and the Total Amount outstanding on the last-mentioned Date; with the Amount of the Annual Charge for Interest thereon, as then estimated.

| | | Exchequer Bills. | Exchequer Bonds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | £. |
| Unfunded Debt on 31st March 1867 - - - - - - - - - | | 5,656,800 | 2,300,000 |
| Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March 1868, viz.: | | | |
| Exchequer Bills:—Nil. | | | |
| Exchequer Bonds: | | | |
| Series N, dated 12 December 1867, per Act 30 Vict. c. 31 | £. 700,000 | | |
| Series O, dated 27 March 1868, per Act 30 Vict. c. 31 - | 1,000,000 | - - - | 1,700,000 |
| | £. | 5,656,800 | 4,000,000 |
| Amount paid off in the same period, viz.: | | | |
| Exchequer Bills:—Paid off in Money - - - - - - - - - | | 45,700 | |
| Exchequer Bonds: | | | |
| Series K, paid off 8 November 1867 - - - - | 700,000 | | |
| Series M, paid off 27 March 1868 - - - - - | 1,000,000 | - - - | 1,700,000 |
| Total Amount outstanding on 31st March 1868 - £. | | 5,611,100 | *2,300,000 |
| Annual Charge for Interest thereon, on 31st March 1868 (estimated) - - - - - - - - - - | | 139,750 | 76,250 |

* £. 600,000 (L), dated 18 March 1865, payable 18 March 1869, at £. 3½ per cent. per annum.
£. 700,000 (N), dated 12 December 1867, payable 12 December 1869, at £. 3¼ per cent. per annum.
£. 1,000,000 (O), dated 27 March 1868, payable 27 March 1870, at £. 3¼ per cent. per annum.

No. 45.—AN ACCOUNT of AMOUNTS advanced by the Bank of England in the Year ended 31st March 1868, on account of the Deficiency of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, and of the Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended on that day.

For Amount of Bank Advances received and repaid in the Year, *vide* Account No. 1, pages 8 and 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of the Deficiency of the Income to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended 31 March 1868 (to which extent Advances may be made by the Bank of England in the Quarter to 30 June 1868, under the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39, s. 12) - - - - | £. 2,253,124 13 6 |

## Class VI.—DISPOSITION OF GRANTS (SUPPLY, AND WAYS AND MEANS).

No. 46.—AN ACCOUNT showing, under their several Heads, how the BALANCES of the MONEYS granted for the Service of the United Kingdom for the Years after-mentioned, which remained unissued on 31st March 1867, and the Grants for the Year 1867-68, have been disposed of, to 31st March 1868.

| SERVICES. | BALANCES, 31st March 1867. | ISSUED to 31st March 1868. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| SUPPLIES OF 1866-67. | | | | |
| Army | 117,902 8 5 | 117,902 8 5 | — | — |
| Navy | 102,076 7 – | 102,076 7 – | — | — |
| CIVIL SERVICES. | | | | |
| CLASS I. | | | | |
| PUBLIC WORKS. | | | | |
| New Houses of Parliament | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — | — |
| Embassy Houses, Paris and Madrid | 311 16 4 | 311 16 4 | — | — |
| New Foreign Office | 14,000 – – | 14,000 – – | — | — |
| Public Offices, Site | 33,000 – – | 7,000 – – | 26,000 – – | — |
| Probate Court and Registries | 10,843 10 10 | 4,843 10 10 | 6,000 – – | — |
| Public Record Repository | 4,000 – – | 4,000 – – | — | — |
| National Gallery, Enlargement | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — | — |
| London University, Buildings | 13,000 – – | 13,000 – – | — | — |
| Chapter House, Westminster | 7,000 – – | 7,000 – – | — | — |
| Consulate, &c., Constantinople | 200 – – | 200 – – | — | — |
| Harbours of Refuge | 28,853 14 7 | 28,853 14 7 | — | — |
| Holyhead and Port Patrick Harbours | 17,000 – – | 17,000 – – | — | — |
| Public Buildings, Ireland | 12,000 – – | 12,000 – – | — | — |
| Queen's University, Ireland, Buildings | 7,000 – – | - - - | 7,000 – – | — |
| Ulster Canal | 2,500 – – | 2,000 – – | 500 – – | — |
| Lighthouses abroad | 28,000 – – | 23,000 – – | 5,000 – – | — |
| Isle of Man Lunatic Asylum | 25 – – | 25 – – | — | — |
| Westminster Bridge | 714 2 8 | - - - | 714 2 8 | — |
| Patent Office Buildings | 2,000 – – | - - - | 2,000 – – | — |
| Palmerston Memorial | 2,000 – – | - - - | 2,000 – – | — |
| Works at Landguard Point | 10,000 – – | 2,000 – – | 8,000 – – | — |
| CLASS II. | | | | |
| SALARIES, &c. | | | | |
| Privy Council Office | 3,000 – – | 3,000 – – | — | — |
| Board of Trade, &c. | 4,000 – – | 4,000 – – | — | — |
| Civil Service Commission | 2,000 – – | 2,000 – – | — | — |
| Paymaster General's Office | 2,000 – – | 2,000 – – | — | — |
| Poor Law Commissions | 3,000 – – | 3,000 – – | — | — |
| Mint, including Coinage | 11,182 – – | 11,182 – – | — | — |
| Exchequer, &c., Scotland | 1,000 – – | 1,000 – – | — | — |
| Copyhold, &c., Commissioners | 2,000 – – | 2,000 – – | — | — |
| Inclosure Acts, Imprest Expenses | 4,890 – – | 4,890 – – | — | — |
| General Register Offices | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — | — |
| Public Works Loan, &c., Commissioners | 1,000 – – | 1,000 – – | — | — |
| Lunacy Commissions | 3,000 – – | 3,000 – – | — | — |
| Charity Commission | 3,000 – – | 3,000 – – | — | — |
| Secret Service | 24,000 – – | 24,000 – – | — | — |
| CLASS III. | | | | |
| LAW and JUSTICE. | | | | |
| Great Britain: | | | | |
| Police, Counties and Boroughs | 20,000 – – | 20,000 – – | — | — |
| Admiralty Court Registry | 1,500 – – | 1,500 – – | — | — |
| Late Insolvent Debtors' Court | 1,900 – – | 1,900 – – | — | — |
| County Courts | 15,000 – – | 15,000 – – | — | — |
| Divorce Court Compensations | 472 – – | 472 – – | — | — |
| Criminal Proceedings, Scotland | 8,000 – – | 8,000 – – | — | — |
| | | | | — |
| Ireland: | | | | |
| Court of Chancery | 200 – – | 200 – – | — | |
| Courts of Queen's Bench, &c. | 800 – – | 800 – – | — | — |
| High Court of Delegates | 100 – – | 50 – – | 50 – – | — |
| Process Servers, Civil Bill Courts | 4,300 18 7 | 4,300 18 7 | — | — |
| Dublin Metropolitan Police | 1,600 – – | 1,600 – – | — | — |
| Constabulary of Ireland | 12,000 – – | 12,000 – – | — | — |
| Four Courts Marshalsea Prison | 500 – – | 500 – – | — | — |
| Carried forward £. | 572,871 18 5 | 515,607 15 9 | 57,264 2 8 | — |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1867, &c., have been disposed of—*cont*d.

| SERVICES. | BALANCES, 31st March 1867. | ISSUED to 31st March 1868. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | 572,871 18 5 | 515,607 15 9 | 57,264 2 8 | — |
| Supplies of 1866-67—*continued.* | | | | |
| Class III—*continued.* | | | | |
| Prisons, &c., at Home | 25,000 — — | 25,000 — — | — | — |
| Transportation of Convicts | 17,684 — — | 15,684 — — | 2,000 — — | — |
| Convict Establishments in the Colonies | 109,000 — — | 109,000 — — | — | — |
| Class IV. | | | | |
| Education, &c. | | | | |
| Public Education, Great Britain | 110,000 — — | 110,000 — — | — | — |
| Science and Art Department | 5,000 — — | 5,000 — — | — | — |
| Public Education, Ireland | 1,130 — — | 1,130 — — | — | — |
| Commissioners of Education, Ireland | 400 — — | 400 — — | — | — |
| Queen's University in Ireland | 1,452 — — | 1,452 — — | — | — |
| National Gallery, Ireland | 1,000 — — | 1,000 — — | — | — |
| National Gallery, England | 3,000 — — | 3,000 — — | — | — |
| Scientific Works and Experiments | 4,000 — — | 4,000 — — | — | — |
| Class V. | | | | |
| Colonial Services, &c. | | | | |
| Bermudas | 500 — — | 500 — — | — | — |
| Clergy, North America | 3,013 — — | 3,013 — — | — | — |
| Indian Department, Canada | 1,000 — — | 800 — — | 200 — — | — |
| British Columbia | 2,180 — — | - - - | 2,180 — — | — |
| Justices, West Indies | 6,750 — — | 5,750 — — | 1,000 — — | — |
| Western Coast of Africa | 18,000 — — | 14,000 — — | 4,000 — — | — |
| St. Helena | 3,000 — — | 3,000 — — | — | — |
| Orange River Territory | 200 — — | 200 — — | — | — |
| Pitcairn's Islanders | 200 — — | 200 — — | — | — |
| Emigration of Coolies | 1,600 — — | 200 — — | 1,400 — — | — |
| Captured Negroes, &c. | 36,000 — — | 36,000 — — | — | — |
| Commissions for Suppression of Slave Trade | 4,000 — — | 4,000 — — | — | — |
| Consuls Abroad | 40,000 — — | 40,000 — — | — | — |
| Services in China, Japan, and Siam | 65,000 — — | 65,000 — — | — | — |
| Third Secretaries to Embassies, &c. | 1,600 — — | 1,600 — — | — | — |
| Class VI. | | | | |
| Superannuations, &c. | | | | |
| Toulonese Emigrants, &c. | 605 — — | 205 — — | 400 — — | — |
| Polish Refugees, &c. | 1,000 — — | 1,000 — — | — | — |
| Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions | 15,000 — — | 15,000 — — | — | — |
| Concordatum Fund, &c. | 900 — — | 900 — — | — | — |
| Class VII. | | | | |
| Miscellaneous. | | | | |
| Temporary Commissions | 3,000 — | 3,000 — — | — | — |
| Local Dues on Shipping | 13,000 — — | 13,000 — — | — | — |
| Inspectors of Corn Returns | 1,285 1 — | 1,285 1 — | — | — |
| Boundary Survey, Ireland | 200 — — | - - - | 200 — — | — |
| Brehon Laws, Ireland | 416 — — | - - - | 416 — — | — |
| Malta and Alexandria Telegraph, &c. | 780 — — | 580 — — | 200 — — | — |
| Customs, Salaries, &c. | 205,811 11 11 | 205,811 11 11 | — | — |
| Inland Revenue ditto | 322,645 — — | 322,645 — — | — | — |
| Post Office - ditto | 741,087 — 6 | 741,087 — 6 | — | — |
| Superannuations, &c. Revenue Departments | 126,101 12 3 | 126,101 12 3 | — | — |
| Advances for New Courts of Justice | 219,499 11 1 | 219,499 11 1 | — | — |
| Advances for Greenwich Hospital | 125,367 — — | 115,445 8 7 | 9,921 11 5 | — |
| £. | 2,810,278 15 2 | 2,731,097 1 1 | 79,181 14 1 | — |
| Supplemental—Voted in 1867. | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Expenses from Civil Contingencies | 25,000 — — | 25,000 — — | — | — |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1867, &c., have been disposed of—*cont*$^{d}$.

| SERVICES. | SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1867-68. | ISSUED to 31st March 1868. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| **Supplies of 1867-68.** | | | | |
| Army | 15,252,200 – – | 15,252,200 – – | — | — |
| Navy | 10,976,253 – – | 10,976,253 – – | — | — |
| **CIVIL SERVICES.** | | | | |
| **Class I.** | | | | |
| **Public Works and Buildings.** | | | | |
| Royal Palaces | 41,945 – – | 41,945 – – | — | — |
| Public Buildings, Great Britain | 120,805 – – | 108,451 6 – | 3,353 14 – | 9,000 – – |
| Furniture of Public Offices | 13,500 – – | 13,495 3 10 | 4 16 2 | — |
| Royal Parks | 125,326 – – | 124,804 19 3 | 521 – 9 | — |
| New Houses of Parliament | 55,137 – – | 32,858 7 8 | 10,278 12 4 | 12,000 – – |
| New Palace of Westminster, Acquisition of Lands | 30,000 – – | 2,000 – – | - - - | 28,000 – – |
| British Embassy Houses, Paris and Madrid | 1,670 – – | 1,670 – – | — | — |
| New Foreign Office | 49,000 – – | 30,498 1 10 | 8,501 18 2 | 10,000 – – |
| Public Offices, Site | 46,000 – – | - - - | 9,449 12 – | 36,550 8 – |
| Probate Court and Registries | 21,260 – – | 3,107 2 – | 12,152 18 – | 6,000 – – |
| Public Record Repository | 3,420 – – | 1,000 – – | 2,420 – – | — |
| National Gallery Enlargement | 32,000 – – | 20,000 – – | 10,855 5 7 | 1,144 14 5 |
| London University, Buildings | 25,000 – – | 5,253 8 6 | 10,746 11 6 | 9,000 – – |
| Chapter House, Westminster | 10,000 – – | 5,870 4 9 | 4,129 15 3 | — |
| Burlington House | 15,000 – – | - - - | - - - | 15,000 – – |
| Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland | 21,000 – – | 9,000 – – | - - - | 12,000 – – |
| Rates for Government Property | 27,000 – – | 27,000 – – | — | — |
| British Consulate and Embassy Houses, Constantinople | 4,000 – – | 4,000 – – | — | — |
| Metropolitan Fire Brigade | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — | — |
| Harbours of Refuge | 76,700 – – | 31,146 5 5 | - - - | 45,553 14 7 |
| Holyhead and Port Patrick Harbours | 29,475 – – | 12,000 – – | - - - | 17,475 – – |
| Public Buildings, Ireland | 74,837 – – | 66,159 5 11 | 8,677 14 1 | — |
| Queen's University, Ireland, Buildings | 7,000 – – | - - - | - - - | 7,000 – – |
| Ulster Canal | 7,500 – – | 300 – – | 2,134 18 1 | 5,065 1 11 |
| Lighthouses Abroad | 41,360 – – | 15,000 – – | - - - | 26,360 – – |
| Isle of Man Lunatic Asylum | 3,600 – – | 1,600 – – | - - - | 2,000 – – |
| **Class II.** | | | | |
| **Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments.** | | | | |
| Two Houses of Parliament, Offices | 73,491 – – | 73,491 – – | — | — |
| Treasury | 52,836 – – | 52,836 – – | — | — |
| Home Office | 27,308 – – | 27,308 – – | — | — |
| Foreign Office | 67,410 – – | 67,410 – – | — | — |
| Colonial Office | 33,250 – – | 33,250 – – | — | — |
| Privy Council Office | 30,423 – – | 30,423 – – | — | — |
| Board of Trade, &c. | 68,386 – – | 65,386 – – | - - - | 3,000 – – |
| Privy Seal Office | 2,938 – – | 2,938 – – | — | — |
| Civil Service Commission | 9,091 – – | 7,091 – – | - - - | 2,000 – – |
| Paymaster General's Office | 20,200 – – | 17,200 – – | - - - | 3,000 – – |
| Exchequer and Audit Department | 38,000 – – | 34,000 – – | - - - | 4,000 – – |
| Office of Works and Public Buildings | 32,463 – – | 32,463 – – | — | — |
| Office of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues | 25,744 – – | 24,840 4 5 | 903 15 7 | — |
| Public Record Office | 21,383 – – | 21,383 – – | — | — |
| Poor Law Commissions | 312,798 – – | 312,798 – – | — | — |
| Mint, including Coinage | 44,158 – – | 28,658 – – | - - - | 15,500 – – |
| Inspectors of Factories, Fisheries, &c. | 39,622 – – | 39,622 – – | — | — |
| Exchequer, and other Offices in Scotland | 5,989 – – | 5,289 – – | - - - | 700 – – |
| Household of Lord Lieutenant, Ireland | 6,413 – – | 6,413 – – | — | — |
| Carried forward £. | 28,032,891 – – | 27,678,411 9 7 | 84,130 11 6 | 270,348 18 11 |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1867, &c., have been disposed of—*cont^d.*

| SERVICES. | SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1867–68. | ISSUED to 31st March 1868. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | 28,032,891 – – | 27,678,411 9 7 | 84,130 11 6 | 270,348 18 11 |
| Supplies of 1867–68—*continued.* | | | | |
| Class II—*continued.* | | | | |
| Chief Secretary, Ireland, Offices - - | 15,733 – – | 15,733 – – | — | — |
| Office of Public Works, Ireland - - | 24,620 – – | 23,953 3 9 | 666 16 3 | — |
| Copyhold, Tithe, and Inclosure Commissioners - - - - - - - - | 20,101 – – | 16,101 – – | - - - | 4,000 – – |
| Inclosure and Drainage Acts, Imprest Expenses - - - - - - - | 11,600 – – | 3,000 – – | - - - | 8,600 – – |
| General Register Offices, England, Ireland, and Scotland - - - - - | 69,025 – – | 69,025 – – | — | — |
| National Debt Office - - - - | 15,424 – – | 14,144 – – | - - - | 1,280 – – |
| Public Works Loan and West India Relief Commissions - - - - - | 4,349 – – | 1,949 – – | - - - | 2,400 – – |
| Lunacy Commissions - - - - | 14,144 – – | 11,144 – – | - - - | 3,000 – – |
| Superintendent of Roads, South Wales - | 1,223 – – | 1,223 – – | — | — |
| Registrars of Friendly Societies - - | 2,414 – – | 2,414 – – | — | — |
| Charity Commission - - - - | 18,115 – – | 14,115 – – | - - - | 4,000 – – |
| Local Government Act Office and Inspection of Burial Grounds - - - | 7,041 – – | 7,041 – – | — | — |
| Landed Estates Record Offices - - | 2,724 – – | 2,724 – – | — | — |
| Quarantine Expenses - - - - | 1,444 – – | 1,444 – – | — | — |
| Secret Service - - - - - | 32,000 – – | 11,000 – – | 21,000 – – | — |
| Printing and Stationery - - - - | 384,020 – – | 384,020 – – | — | — |
| Postage of Public Departments - - | 167,350 – – | 167,350 – – | — | — |
| Class III. | | | | |
| Law and Justice. | | | | |
| England: | | | | |
| Law Charges, England - - - | 33,440 – – | 33,440 – – | — | — |
| Criminal Prosecutions, &c. - - | 189,035 – – | 189,035 – – | — | — |
| Police, Counties and Boroughs, Great Britain - - - - - - | 266,925 – – | 266,925 – – | — | — |
| Admiralty Court Registry - - - | 12,625 – – | 11,425 – – | - - - | 1,200 – – |
| Late Insolvent Debtors' Court - - | 3,236 – – | 1,000 – – | - - - | 2,236 – – |
| Probate Court - - - - - | 88,467 – – | 88,467 – – | — | — |
| County Courts - - - - - | 144,127 – – | 144,127 – – | — | — |
| Land Registry Office - - - - | 5,440 – – | 5,440 – – | — | — |
| Police Courts (Metropolis) - - | 22,103 – – | 22,103 – – | — | — |
| Metropolitan Police - - - - | 164,848 – – | 164,848 – – | — | — |
| Revising Barristers, England and Wales | 17,850 – – | 17,850 – – | — | — |
| Divorce Court Compensations - - | 658 – – | 458 – – | - - - | 200 – – |
| Bankruptcy Court Compensations - | 14,292 – – | 14,292 – – | — | — |
| Common Law Courts - - - | 52,381 – – | 52,381 – – | — | — |
| Scotland: | | | | |
| Criminal Proceedings - - - | 72,447 – – | 72,447 – – | — | — |
| Courts of Law and Justice, &c. - - | 48,850 – – | 48,850 – – | — | — |
| Register House, Edinburgh, Salaries and Expenses of sundry Departments - - - - - - - | 16,486 – – | 16,486 – – | — | — |
| Ireland: | | | | |
| Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions - - - - - - - | 77,314 – – | 77,314 – – | — | — |
| Court of Chancery - - - - | 6,522 – – | 5,622 – – | - - - | 900 – – |
| Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer - - - | 14,852 – – | 14,852 – – | — | — |
| Officers of the Judges on Circuit - | 4,407 – – | 4,407 – – | — | — |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 30,080,523 – – | 29,676,560 13 4 | 105,797 7 9 | 298,164 18 11 |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1867, &c., have been disposed of—*cont^d.*

| SERVICES. | SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1867-68. | ISSUED to 31st March 1868. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | 30,080,523 – – | 29,676,560 13 4 | 105,797 7 9 | 298,164 18 11 |
| Supplies of 1867-68—*continued.* | | | | |
| Class III—*continued.* | | | | |
| Ireland—*continued.* | | | | |
| Manor Courts Compensations | 2,025 – – | 2,025 – – | — | — |
| Registry of Judgments | 2,869 – – | 2,869 – – | — | — |
| Registry of Deeds | 14,051 – – | 12,551 – – | – – – | 1,500 – – |
| High Court of Delegates | 100 – – | – – – | – – – | 100 – – |
| Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency | 6,899 – – | 6,549 – – | – – – | 350 – – |
| Court of Probate | 10,673 – – | 10,173 – – | – – – | 500 – – |
| Landed Estates Court | 12,492 – – | 12,492 – – | — | — |
| Process Servers, Civil Bill Courts | 8,500 – | 3,800 – – | – – – | 4,700 – – |
| Revising Barristers (Dublin) | 420 – – | 420 – – | — | — |
| Dublin Metropolitan Police and Police Justices | 50,600 – – | 50,600 – – | — | — |
| Constabulary of Ireland | 851,513 – – | 851,513 – – | — | — |
| Four Courts Marshalsea Prison | 2,724 – – | 1,824 – – | – – – | 900 – – |
| Inspection and General Superintendence of Prisons | 20,400 – – | 20,400 – – | — | — |
| Prisons and Convict Establishments at Home | 328,677 – – | 328,677 – – | — | — |
| Maintenance of Prisoners in County Gaols, &c., and Removal of Convicts | 287,099 – – | 287,099 – – | — | — |
| Transportation of Convicts | 21,709 – – | – – – | – – – | 21,709 – – |
| Convict Establishments in the Colonies | 151,886 – – | 38,000 – – | – – – | 113,886 – – |
| Class IV. | | | | |
| Education, Science, and Art. | | | | |
| Public Education, Great Britain | 705,865 – – | 696,536 11 8 | 9,328 8 4 | — |
| Science and Art Department | 221,387 – – | 214,789 17 3 | 6,597 2 9 | — |
| Public Education, Ireland | 344,700 – – | 344,700 – – | — | — |
| Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Office Expenses | 730 – – | 150 – – | – – – | 580 – – |
| University of London | 8,711 – – | 8,711 – – | — | — |
| Universities, &c., in Scotland | 18,918 – – | 17,918 – – | – – – | 1,000 – – |
| Queen's University in Ireland | 2,515 – – | 2,515 – – | — | — |
| Queen's Colleges, Ireland | 4,265 – – | 4,265 – – | — | — |
| Royal Irish Academy | 700 – – | 700 – – | — | — |
| National Gallery, Ireland | 2,183 – – | 1,100 – – | – – – | 1,083 – – |
| Belfast Theological Professors, &c. | 2,500 – – | 2,500 – – | — | — |
| British Museum | 99,621 – – | 99,621 – – | — | — |
| National Gallery, England | 15,895 – – | 5,895 – – | – – – | 10,000 – – |
| British Historical Portrait Gallery | 1,650 – – | 1,650 – – | — | — |
| Scientific Works and Experiments | 13,215 – – | 9,715 – – | – – – | 3,500 – – |
| Board of Manufactures, Scotland | 3,600 – – | 2,600 – – | – – – | 1,000 – – |
| Universal Exhibition at Paris | 53,799 – – | 53,799 – – | — | — |
| Learned Societies, Great Britain | 2,300 – – | 2,300 – – | — | — |
| Class V. | | | | |
| Colonial, Consular, and other Foreign Services. | | | | |
| North America: | | | | |
| Bermudas | 2,500 – – | 2,500 – – | — | — |
| Clergy, North America | 3,038 – – | – – – | – – – | 3,038 – |
| West Indies, &c.: | | | | |
| Governors and others, West Indies, &c. | 22,678 – – | 22,678 – – | — | — |
| Justices, West Indies | 6,300 – – | – – – | – – – | 6,300 – – |
| Carried forward £. | 33,390,230 – – | 32,800,196 2 3 | 121,722 18 10 | 468,310 18 11 |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1867, &c., have been disposed of—*cont*$^{d}$.

| SERVICES. | SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1867–68. | ISSUED to 31st March 1868. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | 33,390,230 – – | 32,800,196 2 3 | 121,722 18 10 | 468,310 18 11 |
| Supplies of 1867–68—*continued.* | | | | |
| Class V—*continued.* | | | | |
| Africa: | | | | |
| Western Coast - - - - - | 18,500 – – | - - - | - - - | 18,500 – – |
| St. Helena - - - - - | 4,230 – – | 2,000 – – | - - - | 2,230 – – |
| Orange River Territory - - - | 500 – – | 300 – – | - - - | 200 – – |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | |
| Heligoland - - - - - | 1,100 – – | 800 – – | - - - | 300 – – |
| Falkland Islands - - - - | 5,836 – – | 4,836 – – | - - - | 1,000 – – |
| Labuan - - - - - - | 2,183 – – | 2,183 – – | — | — |
| Emigration - - - - - | 11,036 – – | 9,036 – – | - - - | 2,000 – – |
| Niger Expedition - - - - - | 1,000 – – | 1,000 – – | — | — |
| Coolie Emigration from India - - | 1,100 – – | - - - | - - - | 1,100 – – |
| Treasury Chest - - - - - | 3,000 – – | 3,000 – – | — | — |
| Captured Negroes, Bounties on Slaves, &c. - - - - - - | 32,000 – – | 2,000 – – | - - - | 30,000 – – |
| Commissions for Suppression of Slave Trade - - - - - - | 8,750 – – | 3,750 – – | - - - | 5,000 – – |
| Consuls Abroad - - - - - | 166,188 – – | 163,395 5 5 | 2,792 14 7 | — |
| Services in China, Japan, and Siam - | 135,983 – – | 82,983 – – | - - - | 53,000 – – |
| Ministers at Foreign Courts, Extraordinary Expenses - - - - | 35,000 – – | 35,000 – – | — | — |
| Special Missions, Outfits, &c. - - | 35,000 – – | 35,000 – – | — | — |
| Third Secretaries to Embassies, &c. - | 2,658 – – | - - - | - - - | 2,658 – – |
| Class VI. | | | | |
| Superannuations, &c. | | | | |
| Superannuations and Retired Allowances | 197,035 – – | 197,035 – – | — | — |
| Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, &c., and American Loyalists - - - | 638 – – | - - - | - - - | 638 – – |
| Refuge for the Destitute - - - | 325 – – | 325 – – | — | — |
| Polish Refugees and Distressed Spaniards | 2,580 – – | 1,580 – – | - - - | 1,000 – – |
| Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions - | 52,040 – – | 52,040 – – | — | — |
| Relief of Distressed British Seamen - | 35,400 – – | 35,400 – – | — | — |
| Miscellaneous Charges, formerly on Civil List - - - - - - - - | 3,710 – – | 3,710 – – | — | — |
| Public Infirmaries, Ireland - - - | 2,183 – – | 1,983 – – | - - - | 200 – – |
| Hospitals in Dublin, and Board of Superintendence - - - - - - | 15,845 – – | 15,845 – – | — | — |
| Concordatum Fund, and other Charities and Allowances, Ireland - - - | 8,323 – – | 7,323 – – | - - - | 1,000 – – |
| Non-conforming and other Ministers, Ireland - - - - - - - - | 41,479 – – | 40,600 – – | - - - | 879 – – |
| Class VII. | | | | |
| Miscellaneous, Special, and Temporary Objects. | | | | |
| Temporary Commissions - - - | 31,000 – – | 31,000 – – | — | — |
| Patent Law Expenses - - - - | 31,410 – – | 29,410 – – | - - - | 2,000 – – |
| Fishery Board, Scotland - - - | 15,667 – – | 15,667 – – | — | — |
| Local Dues on Shipping, under Treaties of Reciprocity - - - - - - | 53,948 – – | 53,948 – – | — | — |
| Inspectors of Corn Returns - - - | 2,700 – – | - - - | - - - | 2,700 – – |
| Boundary Survey, Ireland - - - | 550 – – | - - - | - - - | 550 – – |
| Brehon Laws, Ireland - - - - | 416 – – | - - - | - - - | 416 – – |
| Flax Cultivation in Ireland - - - | 2,000 – – | 2,000 – – | — | — |
| Malta and Alexandria Telegraph, and Subsidies to Telegraph Companies - | 780 – – | - - - | - - - | 780 – – |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 34,352,323 – – | 33,633,345 7 8 | 124,515 13 5 | 594,461 18 11 |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1867, &c., have been disposed of—*cont*$^{d}$.

| SERVICES. | SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1867-68. | ISSUED to 31st March 1868. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | 34,352,323 – – | 33,633,345 7 8 | 124,515 13 5 | 594,461 18 11 |
| Supplies of 1867-68—*continued.* | | | | |
| Class VII—*continued.* | | | | |
| Agricultural Statistics, Great Britain - | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — | — |
| Household of late King of Belgians - | 1,791 – – | 500 – – | - - - | 1,291 – – |
| Miscellaneous Expenses from Civil Contingencies - - - - - | 33,592 – – | 33,592 – – | — | — |
| Entertainment of Foreign Potentates - | 25,000 - – | 23,000 – – | - - - | 2,000 – – |
| Principal of Exchequer Bonds - - | 1,700,000 – – | 1,700,000 – – | — | — |
| Customs, Salaries, &c. - - - - - | 801,623 – – | 582,235 1 1 | 14,043 16 11 | 205,344 2 – |
| Inland Revenue, ditto - - - - - | 1,332,707 – – | 979,000 – – | - - - | 353,707 – – |
| Post Office - ditto - - - - - | 2,438,929 – – | 1,586,796 9 2 | 85,497 1 3 | 766,635 9 7 |
| Packet Service - - - - - - | 807,428 – – | 807,428 – – | — | — |
| Superannuations, &c., Revenue Departments | 471,741 – – | 331,145 13 4 | 10,124 15 5 | 130,470 11 3 |
| Advances for New Courts of Justice - | 402,000 – – | 97,500 8 11 | 223,854 9 6 | 80,645 1 7 |
| Advances for Greenwich Hospital - - | 128,635 – – | 100,000 – – | - - - | 28,635 – – |
| £. | 42,505,769 – – | 39,884,543 – 2 | 458,035 16 6 | 2,163,190 3 4 |
| Supplies of 1867-68 (Supplemental). | | | | |
| Abyssinian Expedition - - - | 2,000,000 – – | 2,000,000 – – | — | — |
| Deficiencies of Grants for 1866-7: | | | | |
| Army - - - - - - | 48,479 8 8 | 48,479 8 8 | — | — |
| Navy - - - - - - | 90,619 13 9 | 90,619 13 9 | — | — |
| Inland Revenue - - - | 8,381 1 1 | 8,381 1 1 | — | — |
| Packet Service - - - - | 1,089 13 8 | 1,089 13 8 | — | — |
| Office of Works, &c. - - - | 1,199 14 3 | 1,199 14 3 | — | — |
| Inspectors of Factories, &c. - | 562 10 7 | 562 10 7 | — | — |
| Quarantine Expenses - - - | 306 15 7 | 306 15 7 | — | — |
| Printing and Stationery - - | 16,831 2 8 | 16,831 2 8 | — | — |
| Law Charges, England - - | 2,507 7 1 | 2,507 7 1 | — | — |
| Admiralty Court Registry - - | 243 1 7 | 243 1 7 | — | — |
| Exchequer, Scotland, Legal Branch | 393 10 1 | 393 10 1 | — | — |
| Law Charges, Ireland - - | 9,285 10 4 | 9,285 10 4 | — | — |
| Bankruptcy Court, Ireland - - | 1,182 – – | 1,182 – – | — | — |
| Maintenance of Prisoners - - | 17,774 13 – | 17,774 13 – | — | — |
| Pitcairn's Islanders - - - | 87 5 10 | 87 5 10 | — | — |
| Special Missions - - - | 10,224 17 5 | 10,224 17 5 | — | — |
| Relief of Distressed British Seamen | 16,942 17 7 | 16,942 17 7 | — | — |
| Ecclesiastical Commission - - | 202 6 3 | 202 6 3 | — | — |
| Miscellaneous Expenses, formerly Civil Contingencies - - | 241 1 – | 241 1 – | — | — |
| Anglo-Chinese Flotilla - - | 1,844 9 4 | 1,844 9 4 | — | — |
| Supplemental, 1867-8: | | | | |
| Landguard Point—Works - - | 2,000 – – | 2,000 – – | — | — |
| Inspectors of Factories, &c. - | 5,000 – – | 5,000 – – | — | — |
| Quarantine Expenses - - - | 4,000 – – | 4,000 – – | — | — |
| Law Charges, England - - | 11,000 – – | 11,000 – – | — | — |
| Law Charges, Ireland - - | 36,000 – – | 36,000 – – | — | — |
| Court of Chancery, Ireland - | 14,000 – – | 14,000 – – | — | — |
| Maintenance of Prisoners - - | 12,000 – – | 12,000 – – | — | — |
| Temporary Commissions - - | 21,000 – – | 21,000 – – | — | — |
| Local Dues under Treaties of Reciprocity - - - - - | 11,000 – – | 11,000 – – | — | — |
| Agricultural Statistics - - | 8,000 – – | 8,000 – – | — | — |
| Cape Haytien Bombardment—Compensation - - - | 4,000 – – | 4,000 – – | — | — |
| Shannon River Survey - - | 6,000 – – | 6,000 – – | — | — |
| £. | 2,362,398 19 9 | 2,362,398 19 9 | — | — |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1867, &c., have been disposed of—*cont*$^{d}$.

## ABSTRACT.

| YEARS. | BALANCES on the 31st March 1867; and SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1867–68. | ISSUES. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES on the 31st March 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1866–67 - - - - | 2,810,278 15 2 | 2,731,097 1 1 | 79,181 14 1 | — |
| Ditto (Supplemental) - | 25,000 - - | 25,000 - - | — | — |
| 1867–68 - - - - | 42,505,769 - - | 39,884,543 - 2 | 458,035 16 6 | 2,163,190 3 4 |
| Ditto (Supplemental) - | 2,362,398 19 9 | 2,362,398 19 9 | — | — |
| Total - - - £. | 47,703,446 14 11 | 45,003,039 1 - | 537,217 10 7 | 2,163,190 3 4 |

ABSTRACT of Services for which the above Amounts have been issued.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army - - - - - - - - - - | Supply, 1866–67 - | 117,902 8 5 | |
| | „ 1867–68 - | 15,252,200 - - | |
| | „ 1867–68 - (Deficiency of 1866–67) | 48,479 8 8 | |
| | | | 15,418,581 17 1 |
| Navy - - - - - - - - - - | „ 1866–67 - | 102,076 7 - | |
| | „ 1867–68 - | 10,976,253 - - | |
| | „ 1867–68 - (Deficiency of 1866–67) | 90,619 13 9 | |
| | | | 11,168,949 - 9 |
| Abyssinian Expedition - - - - - - - | „ 1867–68 - (Supplemental) | - - - | 2,000,000 - - |
| Miscellaneous Civil Services - - - - - | „ 1866–67 - | 780,528 1 4 | |
| | „ 1866–67 - (Supplemental) | 25,000 - - | |
| | „ 1867–68 - | 7,471,984 7 8 | |
| | „ 1867–68 - (Supplemental) | 213,829 2 7 | |
| | | | 8,491,341 11 7 |
| Revenue Departments (Charges of Collection) - - | „ 1866–67 - | 1,395,645 4 8 | |
| | „ 1867–68 - | 3,479,177 3 7 | |
| | „ 1867–68 - (Deficiency of 1866–67) | 8,381 1 1 | |
| | | | 4,883,203 9 4 |
| Packet Service - - - - - - - - | „ 1867–68 - | 807,428 - - | |
| | „ 1867–68 - (Deficiency of 1866–67) | 1,089 13 8 | |
| | | | 808,517 13 8 |
| Advances for New Courts of Justice - - - | „ 1866–67 - | 219,499 11 1 | |
| | „ 1867–68 - | 97,500 8 11 | |
| | | | 317,000 - - |
| Advances for Greenwich Hospital - - - - | „ 1866–67 - | 115,445 8 7 | |
| | „ 1867–68 - | 100,000 - - | |
| | | | 215,445 8 7 |
| Exchequer Bonds, Principal - - - - - | „ 1867–68 - | - - - | 1,700,000 - - |
| | Total Issues - - - £ | | 45,003,039 1 - |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1867, &c., have been disposed of—*cont^d.*

## WAYS AND MEANS (Money Grants).

| | BALANCE, 31st March 1867. | SURPLUS WAYS and MEANS appropriated to Year 1867-68. | ISSUES. | BALANCE, 31st March 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1865-66, as shown at page 79 of the Finance Accounts, for the year 1866-67 - | 696,720 – 2 | 696,720 – 2 | — | — |
| 1866-67, as shown at page 79 of the Finance Accounts, for the year 1866-67 - | 3,613,736 13 – | 778,457 17 10 | 2,756,097 1 1 | 79,181 14 1 |
| £. | 4,310,456 13 2 | 1,475,177 18 – | 2,756,097 1 1 | 79,181 14 1 |

## WAYS AND MEANS granted for the Service of the Year 1867-68.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grant, per Act 30 Vict. c. 7 - - - - - - - - - - - | | 7,924,000 – – | |
| „ 30 Vict. c. 30 - - - - - - - - - - - | | 14,000,000 – – | |
| „ 30 & 31 Vict. c. 120 - - - - - - - - - - | | 19,106,591 2 – | |
| „ Ditto - - - Surplus of Ways and Means of prior years - | | 1,475,177 18 – | |
| „ 31 Vict. c. 1 - - (Supplemental) - - - - - - - | | 2,000,000 – – | |
| „ 31 Vict. c. 10 - - ditto - - - - - - - - | | 362,398 19 9 | |
| | £. | 44,868,167 19 9 | |
| Issued on account of Votes in the year to 31st March 1868 (*vide* p. 77) - - - - - - - - - - | £. 39,884,543 – 2<br>2,362,398 19 9 | 42,246,941 19 11 | |
| | | | 2,621,225 19 10 |
| Balance of Ways and Means on 31st March 1868, to defray the Supplies granted previously to that date - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 2,700,407 13 11 |
| Balance of Supplies outstanding on 31st March 1868 - - - - - - - - - - | | | 2,163,190 3 4 |
| Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament - - £. | | | 537,217 10 7 |

# Class VII.—TRADE AND NAVIGATION.—Year 1867.

## TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

No. 47.—AN ACCOUNT of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, during each of the Three Years 1865, 1866, and 1867; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported;—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof; showing the Trade of Great Britain and Ireland separately and jointly.

| YEARS ending 31 Dec. | GREAT BRITAIN. | | | | | IRELAND. | | | | | UNITED KINGDOM. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | VALUE of Imports into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | | | VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof. | VALUE of Imports into Ireland, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | | | VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof. | VALUE of Imports into the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | | | VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof. |
| | | Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. | Foreign and Colonial Merchandise. | TOTAL EXPORTS. | | | Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. | Foreign and Colonial Merchandise. | TOTAL EXPORTS. | | | Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. | Foreign and Colonial Merchandise. | TOTAL EXPORTS. | |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 1865 - | 175,509,995 | 301,365,629 | 62,445,863 | 363,811,492 | 165,627,167 | 6,296,053 | 247,273 | 8,347 | 255,620 | 208,558 | 181,806,048 | 301,612,902 | 62,454,210 | 364,067,112 | 165,835,725 |
| 1866 - | 193,472,682 | 348,252,486 | 64,367,083 | 412,619,569 | 188,723,332 | 7,723,345 | 219,511 | 5,992 | 225,503 | 194,204 | 201,196,027 | 348,471,997 | 64,373,075 | 412,845,072 | 188,917,536 |
| 1867 - | 194,693,782 | 361,551,037 | 64,743,798 | 426,294,835 | 180,678,657 | 6,427,405 | 202,505 | 6,516 | 209,021 | 283,266 | 201,121,187 | 361,753,542 | 64,750,314 | 426,503,856 | 180,961,923 |
| *See* Appendix | (A.) | (B.) | (C.) | - - - | (D.) | (A.) | (B.) | (C.) | - - - | (D.) | (A.) | (B.) | (C.) | - - - | (D.) |

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 29 April 1868.

*Edward Bernard,*
Inspector General.

## No. 47.—Appendix (A.)

### VALUE of IMPORTS into GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND from FOREIGN PARTS, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

| SPECIES OF IMPORTS. | GREAT BRITAIN. YEARS ending 31 December | | | IRELAND. YEARS ending 31 December | | | UNITED KINGDOM. YEARS ending 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Almonds of all sorts | 99,818 | 112,535 | 67,679 | 327 | 412 | 627 | 100,145 | 112,947 | 68,306 |
| Animals, living; viz.: | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxen, Bulls, Cows and Calves | 468,608 | 403,618 | 294,603 | 3,210 | 222 | 12,891 | 471,818 | 403,840 | 307,494 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 219,144 | 184,806 | 123,803 | 43 | - | 11 | 219,187 | 184,806 | 123,814 |
| Annatto | 40,678 | 42,586 | 59,399 | - | - | - | 40,678 | 42,586 | 59,399 |
| Ashes, Pearl and Pot | 182,076 | 133,522 | 105,077 | 277 | 81 | 162 | 182,353 | 133,603 | 105,239 |
| Bacon | 1,401,109 | 1,301,037 | 1,112,882 | 279 | 2,218 | - | 1,401,388 | 1,303,255 | 1,112,882 |
| Barilla and Alkali | 6,983 | 1,927 | 7,523 | 21,543 | 12,090 | 18,208 | 28,526 | 14,017 | 25,731 |
| Bark for Tanning or Dyeing | 85,192 | 112,759 | 108,640 | 8,786 | 7,238 | 4,832 | 93,978 | 119,997 | 113,472 |
| —— Peruvian | 217,140 | 193,158 | 125,720 | - | - | - | 217,140 | 193,158 | 125,720 |
| Beef, Salted or Fresh | 220,061 | 213,087 | 224,971 | 171 | 2 | 142 | 220,232 | 213,089 | 225,113 |
| Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whale-fins) | 347,783 | 377,585 | 389,052 | 5,178 | 3,916 | 9,065 | 352,961 | 381,501 | 398,117 |
| Books, Bound or Unbound | 70,792 | 70,616 | 82,549 | 78 | 52 | 53 | 70,870 | 70,668 | 82,602 |
| Boots, Shoes and Calashes, and Boot Fronts | 102,052 | 79,974 | 77,747 | 314 | 807 | 196 | 102,366 | 80,781 | 77,943 |
| Borax | 121,974 | 162,347 | 236,992 | - | - | - | 121,974 | 162,347 | 236,992 |
| Brimstone | 504,115 | 637,233 | 604,022 | 3,569 | - | 7,100 | 507,684 | 637,233 | 611,122 |
| Bristles | 48,115 | 50,223 | 44,598 | - | - | - | 48,115 | 50,223 | 44,598 |
| Butter | 1,615,246 | 1,745,055 | 1,732,730 | 14 | 25 | 4 | 1,615,260 | 1,745,080 | 1,732,734 |
| Caoutchouc | 234,931 | 219,072 | 252,504 | - | - | - | 234,931 | 219,072 | 252,504 |
| —— Manufactures of | 173,737 | 153,850 | 137,077 | - | - | - | 173,737 | 153,850 | 137,077 |
| Cassia Lignea | 88,355 | 26,230 | 39,193 | - | - | - | 88,355 | 26,230 | 39,193 |
| Cheese | 1,260,151 | 1,289,607 | 1,334,964 | 340 | 46 | 70 | 1,260,491 | 1,289,653 | 1,335,034 |
| Cinnamon | 177,351 | 186,469 | 171,807 | - | 143 | - | 177,351 | 186,612 | 171,807 |
| Clocks | 216,321 | 254,873 | 261,847 | 356 | 1,006 | 1,444 | 216,677 | 255,879 | 263,291 |
| Cloves | 834,829 | 303,342 | 237,349 | 462 | 46 | 1,062 | 835,291 | 303,388 | 238,411 |
| Cochineal, Granilla and Dust | 2,255,008 | 2,804,726 | 3,898,824 | 930 | - | - | 2,255,938 | 2,804,726 | 3,898,824 |
| Cocoa, Coco Nut Husks and Shells, and Chocolate | 189,651 | 254,677 | 291,914 | 14,288 | 10,386 | 13,781 | 203,939 | 265,063 | 305,695 |
| Coffee | 8,632,458 | 7,938,875 | 8,593,367 | 11 | 137 | 23 | 8,632,469 | 7,939,012 | 8,593,390 |
| Coir Rope, Twine and Strands | 9,322 | 15,896 | 20,922 | 2 | - | - | 9,324 | 15,896 | 20,922 |
| Copper Ore and Regulus | 306,720 | 326,479 | 287,534 | - | - | - | 306,720 | 326,479 | 287,534 |
| Copper, Unwrought, and part Wrought | 2,325,000 | 2,082,520 | 3,174,720 | - | - | - | 2,325,000 | 2,082,520 | 3,174,720 |
| Copper, Old, fit only to be re-manufactured, and Copper in Plates and Copper Coin | 96,071 | 55,009 | 27,525 | - | - | - | 96,071 | 55,009 | 27,525 |
| Cork | 114,729 | 115,815 | 108,199 | 18,997 | 17,123 | 7,948 | 133,726 | 132,438 | 116,147 |
| Corn, Meal and Flour | 11,801,229 | 14,148,644 | 16,994,643 | 4,530,015 | 5,891,654 | 4,621,954 | 16,331,244 | 20,040,298 | 21,616,597 |
| Cotton Manufactures of India and China | 70,702 | 90,296 | 80,027 | - | - | - | 70,702 | 90,296 | 80,027 |
| —— of Europe, &c. | 726,402 | 1,070,514 | 1,150,298 | - | 5 | 2 | 726,402 | 1,070,519 | 1,150,300 |
| Cream of Tartar | 121,450 | 136,312 | 130,458 | 337 | 564 | 535 | 121,787 | 136,876 | 130,993 |
| Currants | 983,796 | 789,187 | 1,049,209 | 387 | 6,924 | 4,852 | 984,183 | 796,111 | 1,054,061 |
| Dye and Hardwoods; viz. Barwood | 92,590 | 118,860 | 48,280 | - | - | - | 92,590 | 118,860 | 48,280 |
| —— Brazil Wood | 150,755 | 66,055 | 31,680 | - | - | - | 150,755 | 66,055 | 31,680 |
| —— Fustic | 101,517 | 51,580 | 82,875 | 129 | 362 | 284 | 101,646 | 51,942 | 83,159 |

No. 47.—Appendix (A.)—VALUE of IMPORTS into Great Britain and Ireland from Foreign Parts, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation—*continued.*

| SPECIES OF IMPORTS. | GREAT BRITAIN. YEARS ending 31 December | | | IRELAND. YEARS ending 31 December | | | UNITED KINGDOM. YEARS ending 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Dye and Hardwoods; viz., Logwood | 307,719 | 407,800 | 322,915 | 613 | - - - | - - - | 308,332 | 407,800 | 322,915 |
| —— Mahogany | 440,977 | 471,997 | 455,317 | 2,779 | 4,495 | 2277 | 443,756 | 476,492 | 457,594 |
| —— Rosewood | 32,882 | 16,695 | 11,718 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 32,882 | 16,695 | 11,718 |
| Embroidery and Needlework | 58,085 | 75,324 | 96,853 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 58,085 | 75,324 | 96,853 |
| Figs | 49,183 | 60,228 | 54,282 | 327 | 175 | 258 | 49,510 | 60,403 | 54,540 |
| Fish (entered by weight) | 531,034 | 505,115 | 565,211 | 50,248 | 65,473 | 43,758 | 581,282 | 570,588 | 608,969 |
| Flax, Dressed or Undressed | 4,245,376 | 3,245,233 | 3,138,382 | 88,782 | 132,139 | 36,878 | 4,334,158 | 3,377,372 | 3,175,260 |
| Ginger | 67,624 | 51,409 | 53,542 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 67,624 | 51,409 | 53,542 |
| Glass of all Sorts | 1,995,426 | 2,053,621 | 2,093,780 | 58,434 | 97,725 | 101,016 | 2,053,860 | 2,151,346 | 2,194,796 |
| Guano | 1,962,720 | 1,202,120 | 1,660,850 | 411,210 | 154,850 | 262,230 | 2,373,930 | 1,356,970 | 1,923,080 |
| Gum, Animi and Copal | 91,789 | 89,791 | 51,808 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 91,789 | 89,791 | 51,808 |
| —— Arabic | 97,818 | 108,999 | 143,246 | - - - | 21 | 78 | 97,818 | 109,020 | 143,324 |
| —— Lac Dye | 49,027 | 43,323 | 38,892 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 49,027 | 43,323 | 38,892 |
| —— Shellac | 194,721 | 203,494 | 132,859 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 194,721 | 203,494 | 132,859 |
| —— Senegal | 18,798 | 7,483 | 8,784 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 18,798 | 7,483 | 8,784 |
| Hair or Goats' Wool, Manufactures of | 249,696 | 179,500 | 119,879 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 249,696 | 179,500 | 119,879 |
| Hair, Horse | 73,772 | 73,062 | 60,613 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 73,772 | 73,062 | 60,613 |
| Hams | 206,346 | 129,418 | 98,213 | 23 | 706 | 10 | 206,369 | 130,124 | 98,223 |
| Hemp, Dressed or Undressed | 3,024,869 | 2,474,087 | 2,460,467 | 11,837 | 5,403 | 5,823 | 3,036,706 | 2,479,490 | 2,466,290 |
| Hides, Raw or Tanned | 3,093,228 | 3,400,178 | 2,929,856 | 720 | 399 | 4,155 | 3,093,948 | 3,400,577 | 2,934,011 |
| Hops | 308,911 | 320,461 | 1,108,980 | - - - | 171 | 125 | 308,911 | 320,632 | 1,109,105 |
| Indigo | 913,030 | 1,024,120 | 970,697 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 913,030 | 1,024,120 | 970,697 |
| Iron in Bars, Unwrought | 501,404 | 625,411 | 698,558 | 886 | 738 | 1,049 | 502,290 | 626,149 | 699,607 |
| Isinglass | 33,210 | 35,733 | 32,829 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 33,210 | 35,733 | 32,829 |
| Lace | 167,705 | 162,049 | 191,607 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 167,705 | 162,049 | 191,607 |
| Lard | 199,392 | 337,089 | 381,110 | - - - | 422 | 208 | 199,392 | 337,511 | 381,318 |
| Lead, Pig and Sheet | 523,545 | 554,190 | 677,370 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 523,545 | 554,190 | 677,370 |
| Leather Gloves | 230,430 | 266,520 | 275,078 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 230,430 | 266,520 | 275,078 |
| Linens | 149,768 | 185,193 | 166,373 | - - - | 184 | 65 | 149,768 | 185,377 | 166,438 |
| Liquorice Juice and Paste | 121,891 | 102,081 | 129,889 | 69 | 3 | 44 | 121,960 | 102,084 | 129,933 |
| Mace | 39,727 | 69,243 | 16,418 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 39,727 | 69,243 | 16,418 |
| Madder, Madder Root, and Garancine | 1,971,486 | 2,885,261 | 2,274,570 | 2,771 | 3,365 | 4,331 | 1,974,257 | 2,888,626 | 2,278,901 |
| Manganese, Ore of | 179,860 | 185,680 | 199,800 | 6,052 | 9,120 | 7,444 | 185,912 | 194,800 | 207,244 |
| Musical Instruments | 201,950 | 170,142 | 186,716 | 1,230 | 515 | 741 | 203,180 | 170,657 | 187,457 |
| Nutmegs | 154,411 | 112,759 | 74,050 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 154,411 | 112,759 | 74,050 |
| Oil, Castor | 225,826 | 256,802 | 232,465 | - - - | - - - | 1,008 | 225,826 | 256,802 | 233,473 |
| —— Coco Nut | 568,306 | 328,762 | 371,388 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 568,306 | 328,762 | 371,388 |
| —— Olive | 1,082,319 | 801,188 | 676,650 | 6,426 | 3,658 | 2,867 | 1,088,745 | 804,846 | 679,517 |
| —— Palm | 798,724 | 798,840 | 812,066 | - - - | 683 | 26 | 798,724 | 799,523 | 812,092 |
| —— Rape Seed | 188,192 | 181,800 | 251,272 | 10,937 | 18,611 | 14,458 | 199,129 | 200,411 | 265,730 |
| —— Train, Spermaceti and Blubber | 226,121 | 233,246 | 281,933 | 1,835 | 666 | 177 | 227,956 | 233,912 | 282,110 |
| —— of Turpentine | 156,610 | 163,979 | 214,755 | 3,148 | 5,324 | 5,030 | 159,758 | 169,303 | 219,785 |
| Oil Seed Cake | 471,206 | 677,163 | 509,555 | 1,383 | 2,571 | 1,828 | 472,589 | 679,734 | 511,383 |
| Oranges and Lemons | 351,390 | 383,199 | 323,791 | 1,128 | 1,969 | 3,260 | 352,518 | 385,168 | 327,051 |
| Paper of all kinds | 631,995 | 785,506 | 823,216 | 568 | 3,303 | 5,153 | 632,563 | 788,809 | 828,369 |
| Pepper | 320,726 | 243,536 | 231,899 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 320,726 | 243,536 | 231,899 |
| Pimento | 72,268 | 57,080 | 159,326 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 72,268 | 57,080 | 159,326 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork, Salted or *Fresh* | 216,853 | 204,247 | 147,665 | 135 | 1 | 31 | 216,988 | 204,248 | 147,696 |
| Potatoes | 394,686 | 364,255 | 674,800 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 394,691 | 364,257 | 674,807 |
| Quicksilver | 356,365 | 663,082 | 418,229 | - - - | - - - | 1,385 | 356,365 | 663,082 | 419,614 |
| *Rags, &c.*, for Paper | 268,933 | 383,818 | 285,114 | 1,908 | 3,863 | 633 | 270,841 | 387,681 | 285,747 |
| Raisins | 252,215 | 245,456 | 268,830 | 5,451 | 7,407 | 6,190 | 257,666 | 252,863 | 275,020 |
| Rhubarb | 81,229 | 239,888 | 142,289 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 81,229 | 239,888 | 142,289 |
| Rice, Cleaned or in the Husk | 1,459,724 | 1,755,703 | 2,132,544 | 1,929 | 2,440 | 3,038 | 1,461,653 | 1,758,143 | 2,135,582 |
| Rosin | 188,452 | 253,106 | 291,324 | 2,175 | 2,148 | 1,658 | 190,627 | 255,254 | 292,982 |
| Safflower | 47,122 | 69,763 | 69,582 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 47,122 | 69,763 | 69,582 |
| Sago | 334,770 | 317,677 | 334,014 | 129 | - - - | - - - | 334,899 | 317,677 | 334,014 |
| Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre | 1,415,276 | 1,037,717 | 1,476,812 | - - - | 21 | 10,950 | 1,415,276 | 1,037,738 | 1,487,762 |
| Seeds, Clover | 126,858 | 135,140 | 101,139 | 530 | 2,471 | 2,376 | 127,388 | 137,611 | 103,515 |
| —— Cotton | 872,389 | 713,681 | 711,296 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 872,389 | 713,681 | 711,296 |
| —— Flaxseed and Linseed | 1,337,990 | 1,092,240 | 1,031,108 | 128,088 | 184,444 | 172,505 | 1,466,078 | 1,276,684 | 1,203,613 |
| —— Rape | 212,832 | 488,946 | 637,479 | 172 | 2,134 | 5,730 | 213,004 | 491,080 | 643,209 |
| Senna | 56,204 | 71,905 | 52,840 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 56,204 | 71,905 | 52,840 |
| Shumac | 83,518 | 88,854 | 86,625 | 2,412 | 222 | 1,391 | 85,930 | 89,076 | 88,016 |
| Silk, Raw and Waste | 3,681,314 | 2,643,968 | 2,794,194 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 3,681,314 | 2,643,968 | 2,794,194 |
| —— Thrown | 94,392 | 188,856 | 646,812 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 94,392 | 188,856 | 646,812 |
| —— Manufactures of India and China | 139,052 | 97,080 | 80,156 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 139,052 | 97,080 | 80,156 |
| —— of Europe, &c. | 7,572,087 | 8,234,108 | 7,859,929 | 147 | 339 | 236 | 7,572,234 | 8,234,447 | 7,860,165 |
| Silver Ore | 382,391 | 275,599 | 165,587 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 382,391 | 275,599 | 165,587 |
| Skins and Furs | 459,684 | 561,347 | 575,371 | 15 | 19 | 24 | 459,699 | 561,366 | 575,395 |
| Spelter | 1,530,350 | 1,458,550 | 1,684,000 | 3,900 | 3,400 | 6,900 | 1,534,250 | 1,461,950 | 1,690,900 |
| Spirits, Brandy | 406,691 | 729,704 | 624,956 | 17,637 | 32,683 | 34,930 | 424,328 | 762,387 | 659,886 |
| —— Geneva | 16,850 | 18,479 | 19,575 | 1,586 | 1,823 | 2,550 | 18,436 | 20,302 | 22,125 |
| —— Rum | 582,769 | 653,318 | 589,662 | 18 | 5 | 19 | 582,787 | 653,323 | 589,681 |
| Sugar, Raw and Refined | 15,777,847 | 15,787,553 | 16,046,649 | 253,979 | 414,947 | 368,844 | 16,031,826 | 16,202,500 | 16,415,493 |
| —— Molasses | 468,935 | 395,844 | 235,061 | 110 | 4 | 69 | 469,045 | 395,848 | 235,130 |
| Tallow | 1,428,807 | 1,378,282 | 1,147,103 | 22,485 | 34,309 | 36,379 | 1,451,292 | 1,412,591 | 1,183,482 |
| Tar | 131,650 | 180,950 | 127,623 | 342 | 3,682 | 4,282 | 131,992 | 184,632 | 131,905 |
| Tea | 12,126,228 | 13,862,389 | 12,800,902 | 894 | 549 | 1,779 | 12,127,122 | 13,862,938 | 12,802,681 |
| Teeth, Elephants' | 60,090 | 71,172 | 61,200 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 60,090 | 71,172 | 61,200 |
| Terra Japonica and Cutch | 329,868 | 320,859 | 322,308 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 329,868 | 320,859 | 322,308 |
| Tin | 569,860 | 552,310 | 542,975 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 569,860 | 552,310 | 542,975 |
| Tobacco and Snuff | 639,159 | 581,520 | 709,224 | 37,365 | 49,842 | 31,153 | 676,524 | 631,362 | 740,377 |
| Turpentine | 20,720 | 35,004 | 19,480 | 334 | 194 | 173 | 21,054 | 35,198 | 19,653 |
| Valonia | 97,351 | 147,687 | 95,698 | 6,743 | 12,420 | 10,758 | 104,094 | 160,107 | 106,456 |
| Watches | 257,076 | 252,414 | 189,183 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 257,076 | 252,414 | 189,183 |
| Wax, Bees' | 52,073 | 54,937 | 46,806 | - - - | 7 | 41 | 52,073 | 54,944 | 46,847 |
| Whalefins | 16,816 | 28,322 | 21,664 | 1,868 | - - - | 60 | 18,184 | 28,322 | 21,724 |
| Wines | 1,512,903 | 1,610,596 | 1,625,608 | 94,815 | 115,917 | 114,546 | 1,607,718 | 1,726,513 | 1,740,154 |
| Wood and Timber; viz.: | | | | | | | | | |
| Deals, Battens, &c., Sawn or Split | 518,641 | 531,158 | 528,859 | 70,363 | 91,287 | 95,170 | 589,004 | 622,445 | 624,029 |
| Timber, not Sawn or Split, including Teak | 1,622,504 | 1,433,883 | 1,187,143 | 196,717 | 188,671 | 170,641 | 1,819,221 | 1,622,554 | 1,357,784 |
| Staves | 52,590 | 68,613 | 46,852 | 1,051 | 1,739 | 1,720 | 53,641 | 70,352 | 48,572 |
| Wool, Cotton | 30,014,094 | 42,549,604 | 39,251,843 | 80,983 | 8,157 | 620 | 30,095,077 | 42,557,761 | 39,252,463 |
| —— Sheep and Lambs' (including Alpaca and the Llama Tribe) | 5,561,836 | 6,344,497 | 5,988,915 | 742 | - - - | 1,249 | 5,562,578 | 6,344,497 | 5,990,164 |
| Woollen Manufactures | 1,890,720 | 2,036,538 | 2,405,512 | 384 | 133 | 88 | 1,891,104 | 2,036,671 | 2,405,600 |
| Yarn, Woollen or Worsted, and Yarn of Silk and Worsted | 678,620 | 1,177,108 | 982,195 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 678,620 | 1,177,108 | 982,195 |
| All other Articles | 14,815,157 | 16,019,089 | 15,836,016 | 89,692 | 89,917 | 129,737 | 14,904,849 | 16,109,006 | 15,965,753 |
| TOTAL Official Value of Imports from Foreign Parts £. | 175,509,995 | 193,472,682 | 194,693,782 | 6,296,053 | 7,723,345 | 6,427,405 | 181,806,048 | 201,196,027 | 201,121,187 |

## No. 47.—Appendix (B.)

VALUE of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, Exported from GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND to FOREIGN PARTS, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

| SPECIES OF EXPORTS. | GREAT BRITAIN. YEARS ending 31 December | | | IRELAND. YEARS ending 31 December | | | UNITED KINGDOM. YEARS ending 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| AGRICULTURAL Implements | 210,293 | 168,712 | 154,401 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 210,300 | 168,722 | 154,403 |
| Alkali of all sorts | 1,543,675 | 1,798,487 | 1,898,685 | - | - | - | 1,543,675 | 1,798,487 | 1,898,685 |
| Alum | 77,912 | 80,827 | 140,369 | - | 6 | - | 77,912 | 80,833 | 140,369 |
| Apparel, Slops and Negro Clothing | 2,638,447 | 2,871,282 | 2,205,852 | 565 | 26 | 139 | 2,639,012 | 2,871,308 | 2,205,991 |
| Arms and Ammunition | 994,773 | 1,051,329 | 1,291,409 | - | 1,650 | - | 994,773 | 1,052,979 | 1,291,409 |
| Bacon and Hams | 83,204 | 165,256 | 130,985 | 313 | 105 | 147 | 83,517 | 165,361 | 131,132 |
| Bags, Empty | 426,029 | 593,328 | 901,265 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 426,034 | 593,334 | 901,279 |
| Beef and Pork, Salted | 21,035 | 22,655 | 9,972 | 329 | 161 | 540 | 21,364 | 22,816 | 10,512 |
| Beer and Ale | 497,474 | 508,979 | 479,849 | 738 | 447 | 340 | 498,212 | 509,426 | 480,189 |
| Bleaching Materials | 153,451 | 195,684 | 218,963 | 648 | 826 | 2,688 | 154,099 | 196,510 | 221,651 |
| Books, Printed | 168,041 | 211,943 | 221,999 | 2 | - | - | 168,043 | 211,943 | 221,999 |
| Brass and Copper Manufactures | 3,537,460 | 3,188,539 | 4,195,403 | - | - | - | 3,537,460 | 3,188,539 | 4,195,403 |
| Bread and Biscuit | 21,851 | 33,873 | 36,236 | 41 | 36 | - | 21,892 | 33,909 | 36,236 |
| Bricks | 16,132 | 16,045 | 18,102 | 109 | 109 | 159 | 16,241 | 16,154 | 18,261 |
| Butter | 60,854 | 74,706 | 59,365 | 40,207 | 32,309 | 30,493 | 101,061 | 107,015 | 89,858 |
| Cabinet and Upholstery Wares | 289,837 | 240,196 | 207,363 | 50 | - | 324 | 289,887 | 240,196 | 207,687 |
| Candles | 71,913 | 129,218 | 108,963 | - | 85 | - | 71,913 | 129,303 | 108,963 |
| Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha, Manufactures of | 486,348 | 498,335 | 567,127 | - | - | - | 486,348 | 498,335 | 567,127 |
| Carriages | 406,580 | 270,060 | 114,180 | - | - | - | 406,580 | 270,060 | 114,180 |
| Cement | 752,512 | 722,649 | 833,151 | - | - | - | 752,512 | 722,649 | 833,151 |
| Cheese | 32,376 | 45,203 | 35,284 | - | - | - | 32,376 | 45,203 | 35,284 |
| Coals and Culm | 8,427,894 | 9,223,548 | 9,572,445 | 1,105 | 1,055 | 1,818 | 8,428,999 | 9,224,603 | 9,574,263 |
| Confectionery | 44,775 | 39,820 | 35,354 | 5 | - | - | 44,780 | 39,820 | 35,354 |
| Cordage | 166,049 | 139,905 | 102,676 | 462 | - | 55 | 166,511 | 139,905 | 102,731 |
| Corn, Meal and Flour | 95,498 | 166,418 | 177,517 | 10,797 | 11,228 | 62,812 | 106,295 | 177,646 | 240,329 |
| Cotton Yarn | 9,214,603 | 12,354,018 | 15,049,334 | - | - | - | 9,214,603 | 12,354,018 | 15,049,334 |
| ——— Manufactures | 148,350,047 | 188,498,763 | 206,659,937 | 15,983 | 8,259 | 1,566 | 148,366,030 | 188,507,022 | 206,661,503 |
| Drugs and Chemical Products | 948,573 | 1,046,901 | 1,108,088 | 133,037 | 118,790 | 74,925 | 1,081,610 | 1,165,691 | 1,183,013 |
| Earthenware of all sorts | 1,203,575 | 1,314,530 | 1,289,310 | 20 | 80 | 30 | 1,203,595 | 1,314,610 | 1,289,340 |
| Fish of all sorts | 604,123 | 692,796 | 863,736 | 2,964 | 3,769 | 2,510 | 607,087 | 696,565 | 866,246 |
| Fishing Tackle | 81,119 | 103,630 | 82,278 | - | - | - | 81,119 | 103,630 | 82,278 |
| Fuel, Manufactured | 112,715 | 191,036 | 150,051 | - | - | - | 112,715 | 191,036 | 150,051 |
| Glass of all sorts | 584,537 | 651,099 | 685,146 | 57 | 1 | 16 | 584,594 | 651,100 | 685,162 |
| Haberdashery and Millinery | 5,030,740 | 5,396,775 | 4,431,452 | - | - | 40 | 5,030,740 | 5,396,775 | 4,431,492 |
| Hardwares and Cutlery | 2,745,173 | 2,885,158 | 2,638,409 | 72 | 3 | - | 2,745,245 | 2,885,161 | 2,633,409 |
| Hats, Beaver and Felt | 173,908 | 181,662 | 197,372 | 144 | - | - | 174,052 | 181,662 | 197,372 |
| ——— of all other sorts | 471,031 | 506,117 | 475,516 | - | - | - | 471,031 | 506,117 | 475,516 |
| Hemp, Dressed | 51,545 | 67,510 | 24,905 | - | - | - | 51,545 | 67,510 | 24,905 |
| Hops | 83,844 | 91,275 | 48,200 | - | - | - | 83,844 | 91,275 | 48,200 |
| Horses | 43,640 | 40,380 | 41,280 | - | - | - | 43,640 | 40,380 | 41,280 |
| Iron and Unwrought Steel | 17,774,119 | 18,800,210 | 19,155,711 | 5,609 | 11,907 | 7,367 | 17,779,728 | 18,812,117 | 19,163,078 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard | 7,911 | 13,991 | 16,997 | 55 | 125 | 36 | 7,966 | 14,116 | 17,033 | | |
| Lead and Shot | 287,859 | 316,999 | 307,624 | 87 | - - - | - - - | 287,946 | 316,999 | 307,624 | | |
| Lead, Red | 123,214 | 105,057 | 142,673 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 123,214 | 105,057 | 142,673 | | |
| —— White | 153,317 | 219,681 | 230,222 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 153,317 | 219,681 | 230,222 | | |
| Leather, Wrought and Unwrought | 1,898,669 | 1,399,821 | 1,285,246 | 359 | 8 | 13 | 1,899,028 | 1,399,829 | 1,285,259 | | |
| —— Saddlery and Harness | 350,531 | 252,484 | 219,802 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 350,531 | 252,484 | 219,802 | | |
| Linen Yarn | 2,191,705 | 2,014,500 | 2,096,671 | 1,583 | 1,001 | - - - | 2,193,288 | 2,015,501 | 2,096,671 | | |
| —— Manufactures | 14,755,358 | 15,139,169 | 12,376,257 | 1,179 | 1,132 | 233 | 14,756,537 | 15,140,301 | 12,376,490 | | |
| Machinery and Mill-work | 5,221,633 | 4,758,891 | 4,967,478 | 1,000 | 200 | 1,030 | 5,222,633 | 4,759,091 | 4,968,508 | | |
| Mathematical and Optical Instruments | 71,058 | 76,199 | 64,357 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 71,058 | 76,199 | 64,357 | | |
| Molasses | 40,122 | 40,591 | 82,289 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 40,122 | 40,591 | 82,289 | | |
| Musical Instruments | 166,107 | 163,615 | 123,660 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 166,107 | 163,615 | 123,660 | | |
| Oil, Hempseed, Linseed and Rapeseed | 1,988,560 | 1,613,658 | 1,228,417 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,988,560 | 1,613,658. | 1,228,417 | | |
| —— Train and Spermaceti | 12,904 | 8,396 | 10,799 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12,904 | 8,396 | 10,799 | | |
| Painters' Colours and Materials | 473,051 | 556,510 | 558,492 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 473,051 | 556,510 | 558,492 | | |
| Paper, of all sorts | 1,879,924 | 2,806,660 | 2,517,784 | 96 | - - - | 32 | 1,880,020 | 2,806,660 | 2,517,816 | | |
| Perfumery | 94,351 | 99,592 | 95,390 | - - - | 50 | 2 | 94,351 | 99,642 | 95,392 | | |
| Pickles and Sauces | 328,381 | 468,131 | 338,571 | - - - | 19 | - - - | 328,381 | 468,150 | 338,571 | | |
| Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery and Watches | 426,925 | 429,700 | 395,091 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 426,925 | 429,700 | 395,091 | | |
| Platting for Hats of Straw, Chip and Willow | 52,801 | 63,385 | 36,174 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 52,801 | 63,385 | 36,174 | | |
| Potatoes | 2,860 | 4,087 | 2,249 | 2,157 | 691 | 1,382 | 5,017 | 4,778 | 3,631 | | |
| Provisions not otherwise described | 305,736 | 385,724 | 348,703 | 2,316 | 1,102 | 395 | 308,052 | 386,826 | 349,098 | | |
| Salt | 769,191 | 798,137 | 961,122 | 2,493 | 2,191 | 3,367 | 771,684 | 800,328 | 964,489 | | |
| Saltpetre, refined in the United Kingdom | 196,566 | 139,077 | 161,338 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 196,566 | 139,077 | 161,338 | | |
| Seeds, of all sorts | 99,528 | 144,364 | 103,063 | 286 | 28 | 3 | 99,814 | 144,392 | 103,066 | | |
| Silk Manufactures | 2,396,208 | 2,054,778 | 1,730,091 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,396,208 | 2,054,778 | 1,730,091 | | |
| Soap | 415,360 | 521,368 | 651,174 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 415,360 | 521,368 | 651,174 | | |
| Spirits | 319,018 | 190,990 | 202,952 | 2,705 | 1,283 | 2,984 | 321,723 | 192,273 | 205,936 | | |
| Stationery, other than Paper | 402,092 | 384,851 | 375,122 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 402,092 | 384,851 | 375,122 | | |
| Sugar, Refined | 415,422 | 476,376 | 429,044 | 6 | - - - | - - - | 415,428 | 476,376 | 429,044 | | |
| Tin, Unwrought | 380,567 | 316,270 | 311,041 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 380,567 | 316,270 | 311,041 | | |
| —— Plates | 1,505,240 | 1,703,487 | 1,893,745 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,505,240 | 1,703,487 | 1,893,745 | | |
| Tobacco (Manufactured) and Snuff | 9,484 | 21,805 | 13,346 | - - - | 396 | - - - | 9,484 | 22,201 | 13,346 | | |
| Toys | 84,978 | 74,770 | 85,228 | 2 | - - - | - - - | 84,980 | 74,770 | 85,228 | | |
| Turnery and Turners' Wares | 36,084 | 34,642 | 37,482 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 36,084 | 34,642 | 37,482 | | |
| Twine | 56,666 | 66,884 | 55,718 | 24 | - - - | - - - | 56,690 | 66,884 | 55,718 | | |
| Umbrellas and Parasols | 160,177 | 159,754 | 187,411 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 160,177 | 159,754 | 187,411 | | |
| Wool, Sheep's | 317,962 | 339,705 | 311,712 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 317,962 | 339,705 | 311,712 | | |
| —— of other sorts | 194,093 | 144,718 | 83,752 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 194,093 | 144,713 | 83,752 | | |
| Woollen and Worsted Yarn | 1,862,383 | 1,586,672 | 2,087,094 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,862,383 | 1,586,672 | 2,087,094 | | |
| Woollen Manufactures | 46,493,256 | 46,532,049 | 40,911,465 | 234 | 263 | 50 | 46,493,490 | 46,532,312 | 40,911,515 | | |
| Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought | 223,066 | 272,725 | 366,831 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 223,066 | 272,725 | 366,831 | | |
| All other Articles | 5,497,606 | 6,073,371 | 6,534,720 | 19,422 | 20,154 | 6,993 | 5,517,028 | 6,093,525 | 6,541,713 | | |
| TOTAL Official Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported to Foreign Parts | £. 301,365,629 | 348,252,486 | 361,551,037 | 247,273 | 219,511 | 202,505 | 301,612,902 | 348,471,997 | 361,753,542 | | |

## No. 47.—Appendix (C.)

VALUE of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, Exported from Great Britain and Ireland to Foreign Parts, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

| SPECIES OF EXPORTS. | GREAT BRITAIN. YEARS ending 31 December | | | IRELAND. YEARS ending 31 December | | | UNITED KINGDOM. YEARS ending 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Almonds, of all sorts | 53,241 | 32,348 | 52,436 | - | - | - | 53,241 | 32,348 | 52,436 |
| Ashes, Pearl and Pot | 6,708 | 14,223 | 18,183 | - | - | - | 6,708 | 14,223 | 18,183 |
| Bark, Peruvian | 251,580 | 191,201 | 223,541 | - | - | - | 251,580 | 191,201 | 223,541 |
| Caoutchouc | 78,946 | 71,714 | 78,204 | - | - | - | 78,946 | 71,714 | 78,204 |
| Cassia Lignea | 164,455 | 53,867 | 53,473 | - | - | - | 164,455 | 53,867 | 53,473 |
| Cinnamon | 213,274 | 260,177 | 208,138 | - | - | - | 213,274 | 260,177 | 208,138 |
| Cloves | 875,007 | 540,717 | 366,649 | - | - | - | 875,007 | 540,717 | 366,649 |
| Cochineal, Granilla and Dust | 2,194,912 | 2,673,412 | 2,989,857 | - | - | - | 2,194,912 | 2,673,412 | 2,989,857 |
| Cocoa, Coco-nut Husks and Shells, and Chocolate | 124,144 | 159,226 | 158,312 | - | - | - | 124,144 | 159,226 | 158,312 |
| Coffee | 6,241,786 | 5,919,559 | 6,094,884 | - | - | - | 6,241,786 | 5,919,559 | 6,094,884 |
| Copper, Unwrought, and part Wrought | 1,292,890 | 1,936,100 | 1,949,300 | - | - | - | 1,292,890 | 1,936,100 | 1,949,300 |
| Corn, Meal and Flour | 28,513 | 43,955 | 190,366 | 1,163 | - | - | 29,676 | 43,955 | 190,417 |
| Cotton Manufactures of India | 42,000 | 32,216 | 86,540 | - | - | - | 42,000 | 32,216 | 86,540 |
| ——— of Europe, &c. | 177,693 | 240,775 | 263,271 | - | - | 51 | 177,693 | 240,775 | 263,271 |
| Currants | 213,768 | 299,915 | 176,370 | - | - | - | 213,768 | 299,915 | 176,370 |
| Dye and Hardwoods; viz. Barwood | 43,794 | 118,743 | 30,577 | - | - | - | 43,794 | 118,743 | 30,577 |
| ——— Fustic | 9,396 | 5,360 | 10,625 | - | - | - | 9,396 | 5,360 | 10,625 |
| ——— Logwood | 74,264 | 38,920 | 94,648 | - | - | - | 74,264 | 38,920 | 94,648 |
| Flax | 118,837 | 70,277 | 85,347 | - | - | 162 | 118,837 | 70,277 | 85,509 |
| Guano | 93,420 | 71,970 | 51,360 | - | - | - | 93,420 | 71,970 | 51,360 |
| Gum Animi and Copal | 89,925 | 93,816 | 97,373 | - | - | - | 89,925 | 93,816 | 97,373 |
| Hair or Goats' Wool, Manufactures of | 117,017 | 30,806 | 28,622 | - | - | - | 117,017 | 30,806 | 28,622 |
| Hemp | 793,480 | 725,086 | 579,888 | - | - | - | 793,480 | 725,086 | 579,888 |
| Hides, Raw and Tanned | 791,342 | 780,682 | 906,790 | - | - | - | 791,342 | 780,682 | 906,790 |
| Indigo | 1,428,592 | 1,194,436 | 1,345,803 | - | - | - | 1,428,592 | 1,194,436 | 1,345,803 |
| Iron in Bars, Unwrought | 125,268 | 193,075 | 300,036 | - | - | - | 125,268 | 193,075 | 300,036 |
| Lead, Pig and Sheet | 6,045 | 12,870 | 6,600 | - | - | - | 6,045 | 12,870 | 6,600 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linens | 43,970 | 26,948 | 15,335 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43,970 | 26,948 | 15,335 |
| Mace | 80,198 | 57,022 | 45,631 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80,198 | 57,022 | 45,631 |
| Molasses | 26,499 | 56,895 | 28,194 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26,499 | 56,895 | 28,194 |
| Nutmegs | 163,789 | 107,766 | 90,129 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 163,789 | 107,766 | 90,129 |
| Oil, Castor | 68,353 | 63,392 | 50,456 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 68,353 | 63,392 | 50,456 |
| —— Coco Nut | 609,107 | 460,607 | 454,345 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 609,107 | 460,607 | 454,345 |
| —— Olive | 67,225 | 83,914 | 68,576 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 67,225 | 83,914 | 68,576 |
| —— Palm | 264,315 | 253,445 | 341,124 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 264,315 | 253,445 | 341,124 |
| —— Train, Spermaceti and Blubber | 12,423 | 13,312 | 28,449 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,423 | 13,312 | 28,449 |
| Pepper | 749,278 | 565,923 | 884,490 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 749,278 | 565,923 | 884,490 |
| Pimento | 57,065 | 75,521 | 147,501 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57,065 | 75,521 | 147,501 |
| Quicksilver | 346,781 | 589,225 | 726,642 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 346,781 | 589,225 | 726,642 |
| Raisins | 48,570 | 69,605 | 60,472 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48,570 | 69,605 | 60,472 |
| Rhubarb | 103,328 | 145,566 | 132,013 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 103,328 | 145,566 | 132,013 |
| Rice, Cleaned or in the Husk | 1,382,813 | 1,292,347 | 1,178,014 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,382,813 | 1,292,347 | 1,178,014 |
| Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre | 214,555 | 260,302 | 210,608 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 214,555 | 260,302 | 210,608 |
| Seeds, Flax, and Linseed | 181,051 | 21,009 | 24,437 | - | - | - | - | 285 | | 181,051 | 21,009 | 24,722 |
| —— Rape | 87,782 | 131,745 | 230,270 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 87,782 | 131,745 | 230,270 |
| Silk, Raw, Thrown and Waste | 2,963,851 | 1,807,077 | 1,585,714 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,963,851 | 1,807,077 | 1,585,714 |
| —— Manufactures of India | 72,318 | 68,198 | 45,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 72,318 | 68,198 | 45,600 |
| —— of Europe, &c. | 98,253 | 238,410 | 254,322 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 98,253 | 238,410 | 254,322 |
| Skins and Furs | 239,409 | 232,337 | 264,749 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 239,409 | 232,337 | 264,749 |
| Spelter | 188,550 | 172,450 | 339,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 188,550 | 172,450 | 339,100 |
| Spirits, Brandy | 152,368 | 147,783 | 103,267 | | 399 | | 493 | | 472 | 152,767 | 148,276 | 103,739 |
| —— Geneva | 21,685 | 24,722 | 26,034 | | 19 | | 1 | | 17 | 21,704 | 24,723 | 26,051 |
| —— Rum | 656,880 | 617,127 | 770,656 | | 25 | | 9 | | 22 | 656,905 | 617,136 | 770,678 |
| —— unenumerated, not sweetened | 100,468 | 105,947 | 62,914 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100,468 | 105,947 | 62,914 |
| —— of various sorts (mixed in Bond) | 424,189 | 321,522 | 170,016 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 424,189 | 321,522 | 170,016 |
| Sugar, Unrefined | 1,208,955 | 729,263 | 431,575 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,208,955 | 729,263 | 431,575 |
| —— Foreign, Refined and Candy | 126,879 | 106,413 | 32,607 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 126,879 | 106,413 | 32,607 |
| Tallow | 66,519 | 52,170 | 103,868 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 66,519 | 52,170 | 103,868 |
| Tea | 4,894,952 | 4,536,669 | 4,669,667 | | 44 | | 99 | - | - | 4,894,996 | 4,536,768 | 4,669,667 |
| Tin | 260,521 | 140,752 | 172,744 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 260,521 | 140,752 | 172,744 |
| Tobacco and Snuff | 344,012 | 392,506 | 381,876 | | 13 | | 6 | | 26 | 344,025 | 392,512 | 381,902 |
| Wines | 399,162 | 397,393 | 337,508 | | 6,264 | | 5,367 | | 5,448 | 405,426 | 402,760 | 342,956 |
| Wool, Cotton | 19,335,475 | 24,828,878 | 22,378,970 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19,335,475 | 24,828,878 | 22,378,970 |
| —— Sheep's (including Alpaca and the Llama Tribe) | 5,668,089 | 4,577,272 | 6,244,882 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,668,089 | 4,577,272 | 6,244,882 |
| Woollen Manufactures | 113,025 | 158,812 | 163,560 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 113,025 | 158,812 | 163,560 |
| All other Articles | 4,952,904 | 4,631,392 | 5,040,290 | | 420 | | 17 | | 33 | 4,953,324 | 4,631,409 | 5,040,323 |
| TOTAL Official Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Parts £. | 62,445,863 | 64,367,083 | 64,743,798 | | 8,347 | | 5,992 | | 6,516 | 62,454,210 | 64,373,075 | 64,750,314 |

## No. 47.—Appendix (D.)

VALUE of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, Exported from GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND to FOREIGN PARTS, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

| SPECIES OF EXPORTS. | GREAT BRITAIN. YEARS ending 31 December | | | IRELAND. YEARS ending 31 December | | | UNITED KINGDOM. YEARS ending 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Agricultural Implements | 210,293 | 168,712 | 154,401 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 210,300 | 168,722 | 154,403 |
| Alkali of all sorts | 1,123,946 | 1,613,207 | 1,624,597 | - | - | - | 1,123,946 | 1,613,207 | 1,624,597 |
| Alum | 26,885 | 30,150 | 52,641 | - | 5 | - | 26,885 | 30,155 | 52,641 |
| Apparel, Slops and Negro Clothing | 2,638,447 | 2,871,282 | 2,205,852 | 565 | 26 | 139 | 2,639,012 | 2,871,308 | 2,205,991 |
| Arms and Ammunition | 1,134,256 | 1,094,721 | 1,574,344 | - | 1,311 | - | 1,134,256 | 1,096,032 | 1,574,344 |
| Bacon and Hams | 117,250 | 239,888 | 174,300 | 909 | 317 | 331 | 118,159 | 240,205 | 174,631 |
| Bags, Empty | 696,241 | 681,407 | 751,349 | 50 | 38 | 20 | 696,291 | 681,445 | 751,369 |
| Beef and Pork, Salted | 39,103 | 51,340 | 22,243 | 671 | 348 | 1,378 | 39,774 | 51,688 | 23,621 |
| Beer and Ale | 2,058,296 | 2,056,146 | 1,909,033 | 2,680 | 1,407 | 1,817 | 2,060,976 | 2,057,553 | 1,910,850 |
| Bleaching Materials | 116,177 | 188,854 | 213,455 | 971 | 542 | 1,791 | 117,148 | 189,396 | 215,246 |
| Books, Printed | 511,383 | 601,682 | 610,538 | 5 | - | - | 511,388 | 601,682 | 610,538 |
| Brass and Copper Manufactures | 3,162,519 | 2,797,696 | 3,253,151 | - | - | - | 3,162,519 | 2,797,696 | 3,253,151 |
| Bread and Biscuit | 76,856 | 113,895 | 121,033 | 152 | 124 | - | 77,008 | 114,019 | 121,033 |
| Bricks | 86,129 | 87,679 | 99,197 | 116 | 207 | 225 | 86,245 | 87,886 | 99,422 |
| Butter | 230,786 | 272,958 | 195,869 | 102,442 | 87,852 | 70,401 | 333,228 | 360,810 | 266,270 |
| Cabinet and Upholstery Wares | 289,837 | 240,196 | 207,363 | 50 | - | 324 | 289,887 | 240,196 | 207,687 |
| Candles | 123,548 | 240,312 | 197,979 | - | 200 | - | 123,548 | 240,512 | 197,979 |
| Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha, Manufactures of | 492,836 | 505,759 | 568,865 | - | - | - | 492,836 | 505,759 | 568,865 |
| Carriages | 352,787 | 236,409 | 112,121 | - | - | - | 352,787 | 236,409 | 112,121 |
| Cement | 285,898 | 280,916 | 311,797 | - | - | - | 285,898 | 280,916 | 311,797 |
| Cheese | 111,102 | 164,972 | 127,746 | - | - | - | 111,102 | 164,972 | 127,746 |
| Coals and Culm | 4,426,134 | 5,101,895 | 5,390,869 | 1,043 | 910 | 1,583 | 4,427,177 | 5,102,805 | 5,392,452 |
| Confectionery | 85,452 | 82,552 | 69,600 | 13 | - | - | 85,465 | 82,552 | 69,600 |
| Cordage | 295,760 | 269,043 | 205,789 | 609 | - | 80 | 296,369 | 269,043 | 205,869 |
| Corn, Meal and Flour | 255,496 | 435,745 | 468,151 | 19,140 | 22,474 | 143,868 | 274,636 | 458,219 | 612,019 |
| Cotton Yarn | 10,342,737 | 13,685,627 | 14,871,617 | - | - | - | 10,342,737 | 13,685,627 | 14,871,617 |
| —— Manufactures | 46,918,892 | 60,925,823 | 55,964,911 | 4,492 | 1,596 | 455 | 46,923,384 | 60,927,419 | 55,965,366 |
| Drugs and Chemical Products | 925,293 | 1,018,057 | 1,068,544 | 27,949 | 22,802 | 21,510 | 953,242 | 1,040,859 | 1,090,054 |
| Earthenware of all sorts | 1,442,172 | 1,649,862 | 1,635,203 | 25 | 157 | 13 | 1,442,197 | 1,650,019 | 1,635,216 |
| Fish of all sorts | 686,884 | 807,996 | 944,136 | 2,354 | 3,475 | 3,047 | 689,238 | 811,471 | 947,183 |
| Fishing Tackle | 81,119 | 103,630 | 82,278 | - | - | - | 81,119 | 103,630 | 82,278 |
| Fuel, Manufactured | 69,390 | 115,693 | 96,493 | - | - | - | 69,390 | 115,693 | 96,493 |
| Glass of all sorts | 744,512 | 806,426 | 803,308 | 82 | 1 | 26 | 744,594 | 806,427 | 803,334 |
| Haberdashery and Millinery | 5,030,740 | 5,396,775 | 4,431,452 | - | - | 40 | 5,030,740 | 5,396,775 | 4,431,492 |
| Hardwares and Cutlery | 4,326,551 | 4,366,298 | 3,941,625 | 190 | 2 | - | 4,326,741 | 4,366,300 | 3,941,625 |
| Hats, Beaver and Felt | 280,772 | 290,185 | 330,093 | 79 | - | - | 280,851 | 290,185 | 330,093 |
| —— of all other sorts | 202,743 | 200,444 | 179,938 | - | - | - | 202,743 | 200,444 | 179,938 |
| Hemp, Dressed | 18,995 | 32,269 | 9,754 | - | - | - | 18,995 | 32,269 | 9,754 |
| Hops | 124,296 | 150,211 | 104,296 | - | - | - | 124,296 | 150,211 | 104,296 |
| Horses | 185,367 | 167,384 | 177,651 | - | - | - | 185,367 | 167,384 | 177,651 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iron and Unwrought Steel | 13,456,249 | 14,817,212 | 15,028,733 | 15,110 | 25,205 | 21,658 | 13,471,359 | 14,842,417 | 15,050,391 |
| Lard | 12,956 | 23,501 | 22,592 | 160 | 300 | 78 | 13,116 | 23,801 | 22,670 |
| Lead and Shot | 581,534 | 661,526 | 620,504 | 150 | - - - | - - - | 581,684 | 661,526 | 620,504 |
| —— Red | 78,890 | 69,376 | 90,460 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 78,890 | 69,376 | 90,460 |
| —— White | 91,267 | 144,751 | 141,642 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 91,267 | 144,751 | 141,642 |
| Leather, Wrought and Unwrought | 2,110,805 | 1,777,920 | 1,637,325 | 848 | 60 | 62 | 2,111,653 | 1,777,980 | 1,637,387 |
| —— Saddlery and Harness | 350,531 | 252,484 | 219,802 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 350,531 | 252,484 | 219,802 |
| Linen Yarn | 2,534,215 | 2,373,242 | 2,449,394 | 1,106 | 890 | - - - | 2,535,321 | 2,374,132 | 2,449,394 |
| —— Manufactures | 9,156,453 | 9,575,528 | 7,438,288 | 537 | 717 | 94 | 9,156,990 | 9,576,245 | 7,438,382 |
| Machinery and Mill-work | 5,221,633 | 4,758,891 | 4,967,478 | 1,000 | 200 | 1,030 | 5,222,633 | 4,759,091 | 4,968,508 |
| Mathematical and Optical Instruments | 71,058 | 76,199 | 64,357 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 71,058 | 76,199 | 64,357 |
| Molasses | 30,875 | 33,148 | 61,745 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 30,875 | 33,148 | 61,745 |
| Musical Instruments | 152,828 | 151,899 | 119,901 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 152,828 | 151,899 | 119,901 |
| Oil, Hempseed, Linseed and Rapeseed | 1,547,683 | 1,426,564 | 1,068,566 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,547,683 | 1,426,564 | 1,068,566 |
| —— Train and Spermaceti | 33,232 | 27,115 | 32,758 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 33,232 | 27,115 | 32,758 |
| Painters' Colours and Materials | 473,051 | 556,510 | 558,492 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 473,051 | 556,510 | 558,492 |
| Paper of all sorts | 557,025 | 773,735 | 692,470 | 36 | - - - | 10 | 557,061 | 773,735 | 692,480 |
| Perfumery | 94,351 | 99,592 | 95,390 | - - - | 50 | 2 | 94,351 | 99,642 | 95,392 |
| Pickles and Sauces | 328,381 | 468,131 | 338,571 | - - - | 19 | - - - | 328,381 | 468,150 | 338,571 |
| Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery and Watches | 412,820 | 414,595 | 405,612 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 412,820 | 414,595 | 405,612 |
| Platting for Hats of Straw, Chip and Willow | 49,996 | 64,554 | 31,199 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 49,996 | 64,554 | 31,199 |
| Potatoes | 3,203 | 3,730 | 3,420 | 3,071 | 1,280 | 3,279 | 6,274 | 5,010 | 6,699 |
| Provisions, not otherwise described | 305,736 | 385,724 | 348,703 | 2,316 | 1,102 | 395 | 308,052 | 386,826 | 349,098 |
| Salt | 273,761 | 363,459 | 444,685 | 870 | 996 | 1,256 | 274,631 | 364,455 | 445,941 |
| Saltpetre, refined in the United Kingdom | 93,547 | 57,711 | 59,258 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 93,547 | 57,711 | 59,258 |
| Seeds of all sorts | 118,127 | 141,545 | 120,202 | 612 | 30 | 2 | 118,739 | 141,575 | 120,204 |
| Silk Manufactures | 2,171,439 | 1,947,586 | 1,778,663 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,171,439 | 1,947,586 | 1,778,663 |
| Soap | 184,279 | 241,109 | 289,206 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 184,279 | 241,109 | 289,206 |
| Spirits | 242,263 | 150,253 | 160,314 | 1,841 | 820 | 2,138 | 244,104 | 151,073 | 162,452 |
| Stationery other than Paper | 405,067 | 388,106 | 374,164 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 405,067 | 388,106 | 374,164 |
| Sugar, Refined | 249,675 | 294,463 | 266,191 | 2 | - - - | - - - | 249,677 | 294,463 | 266,191 |
| Tin, Unwrought | 498,570 | 382,981 | 386,903 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 498,570 | 382,981 | 386,903 |
| —— Plates | 1,481,098 | 1,896,192 | 2,060,410 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,481,098 | 1,896,192 | 2,060,410 |
| Tobacco (Manufactured) and Snuff | 53,213 | 103,650 | 64,599 | - - - | 715 | - - - | 53,213 | 104,365 | 64,599 |
| Toys | 84,978 | 74,770 | 85,228 | 2 | - - - | - - - | 84,980 | 74,770 | 85,228 |
| Turnery and Turners' Wares | 36,084 | 34,642 | 37,482 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 36,084 | 34,642 | 37,482 |
| Twine | 117,774 | 143,686 | 111,752 | 70 | - - - | - - - | 117,844 | 143,686 | 111,752 |
| Umbrellas and Parasols | 160,177 | 159,754 | 187,411 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 160,177 | 159,754 | 187,411 |
| Wool, Sheeps' | 901,660 | 895,356 | 775,834 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 901,660 | 895,356 | 775,834 |
| —— of other sorts | 339,783 | 269,657 | 144,262 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 339,783 | 269,657 | 144,262 |
| Woollen and Worsted Yarn | 5,429,504 | 4,742,162 | 5,822,996 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 5,429,504 | 4,742,162 | 5,822,996 |
| Woollen Manufactures | 20,104,572 | 21,795,971 | 20,120,877 | 158 | 246 | 55 | 20,104,730 | 21,796,217 | 20,120,932 |
| Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought | 94,659 | 130,859 | 161,210 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 94,659 | 130,859 | 161,210 |
| All other Articles | 4,604,285 | 5,429,397 | 5,526,026 | 16,075 | 17,770 | 6,157 | 4,620,360 | 5,447,167 | 5,532,183 |
| TOTAL Real or Declared Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported to Foreign Parts £. | 165,627,167 | 188,723,332 | 180,678,657 | 208,558 | 194,204 | 283,266 | 165,835,725 | 188,917,536 | 180,961,923 |

# NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## NEW VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 48.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, that were Built and Registered at the several Ports of the British Empire, in the Years ending the 31st of December 1865, 1866, and 1867, respectively.

| | IN THE YEARS ENDING 31st DECEMBER | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1865. | | 1866. | | 1867. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| England | 1,170 | 390,548 | 1,154 | 308,067 | 1,022 | 239,929 |
| Scotland | 198 | 70,233 | 203 | 60,262 | 232 | 78,371 |
| Ireland | 49 | 9,235 | 44 | 7,670 | 51 | 9,371 |
| Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man | 55 | 8,314 | 47 | 5,919 | 23 | 5,120 |
| *British Plantations | 1,262 | 258,169 | 1,091 | 186,564 | 852 | 133,108 |
| Total | 2,734 | 736,499 | 2,539 | 568,482 | 2,180 | 465,899 |

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen,
Adelaide-place, London Bridge,
13 March 1868.

*J. J. Mayo,*
Registrar General.

## VESSELS REGISTERED.

No. 49.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the British Empire, on the 31st of December 1865, 1866, and 1867, respectively.

| | ON THE 31st DECEMBER | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1865. | | | 1866. | | | 1867. | | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Men. | Vessels. | Tons. | Men. | Vessels. | Tons. | Men. |
| England | 22,238 | 4,653,811 | 199,736 | 22,441 | 4,664,994 | 200,301 | 22,256 | 4,604,061 | 198,534 |
| Scotland | 3,431 | 766,975 | 36,073 | 3,422 | 781,850 | 36,374 | 3,443 | 820,657 | 37,475 |
| Ireland | 2,199 | 246,087 | 13,887 | 2,209 | 245,166 | 13,841 | 2,219 | 245,632 | 13,614 |
| Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man | 919 | 93,436 | 5,958 | 899 | 87,327 | 5,538 | 855 | 83,623 | 5,396 |
| * British Plantations | 12,477 | 1,562,295 | 94,369 | 11,941 | 1,518,647 | 90,725 | 12,169 | 1,523,125 | 91,587 |
| Total | 41,264 | 7,322,604 | 350,023 | 40,912 | 7,297,984 | 346,779 | 40,942 | 7,277,098 | 346,606 |

* The Accounts rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending the 31st December 1866 are now corrected; and as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last year, similar corrections will be necessary when the next Accounts are made up.

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen,
Adelaide-place, London Bridge,
13 March 1868.

*J. J. Mayo,*
Registrar General.

## VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

No. 50.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM from and to Foreign Ports, during each of the Three Years ending the 31st of December 1865, 1866, and 1867, respectively.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

| YEARS ending 31 December | GREAT BRITAIN. | | | | IRELAND. | | | | UNITED KINGDOM. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1865 - - | 31,028 | 9,335,743 | 23,196 | 4,453,333 | 958 | 287,689 | 905 | 241,121 | 31,986 | 9,623,432 | 24,101 | 4,694,454 |
| 1866 - - | 32,174 | 10,326,118 | 22,988 | 4,633,981 | 1,219 | 365,984 | 1,048 | 286,087 | 33,393 | 10,692,102 | 24,036 | 4,920,068 |
| 1867 - - | 33,400 | 10,858,043 | 23,673 | 4,899,468 | 1,027 | 339,822 | 838 | 241,484 | 34,427 | 11,197,865 | 24,511 | 5,140,952 |

SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PORTS.

| YEARS ending 31 December | GREAT BRITAIN. | | | | IRELAND. | | | | UNITED KINGDOM. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1865 - - | 30,944 | 9,632,905 | 24,672 | 4,804,747 | 240 | 102,618 | 124 | 38,936 | 31,184 | 9,735,523 | 24,796 | 4,843,683 |
| 1866 - - | 31,961 | 10,467,560 | 24,392 | 5,031,584 | 242 | 96,064 | 183 | 55,122 | 32,203 | 10,563,624 | 24,575 | 5,086,656 |
| 1867 - - | 33,131 | 11,052,297 | 24,627 | 5,174,396 | 371 | 119,908 | 220 | 70,694 | 33,502 | 11,172,205 | 24,847 | 5,245,090 |

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen,
Adelaide-place, London Bridge,
13 March 1868.

*J. J. Mayo,*
Registrar General.

THE

# FINANCE ACCOUNTS

## I.—VII.

OF

## THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

## 1868-69,

ENDED 31ST MARCH 1869.

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(*Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act* 17 *&* 18 *Vict. c.* 94, *s.* 2.)

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*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *June* 1869.

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# FINANCE ACCOUNTS

For the YEAR 1868-69,—ended 31st March 1869.


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*Vessels Registered.*

49.—Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys usually employed in navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the British Empire on the 31st December 1866, 1867, and 1868 respectively - p. 90

*Vessels employed in the Foreign Trade.*

50.—Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the United Kingdom from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the Three Years ended 31st December 1866, 1867, and 1868 respectively - - - - - - p. 91

# THE FINANCE ACCOUNTS.

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## 1868—69.

## No. 1.—CASH ACCOUNT, showing the whole of the Financial Operations of the Lords Commissioners of Her 1st April 1868 and

| | | | Page. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To BALANCE in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1868 | At the Bank of England (including £. 50,000 of Fortification Money) | | – | 3,723,917 19 3 | |
| | At the Bank of Ireland | | – | 1,057,927 13 11 | |
| | | | | | 4,781,845 13 2 |
| To *REVENUE* received by the Exchequer in the Year 1868-69 : | | | | | |
| CUSTOMS | | | 23 | 22,424,000 – – | |
| EXCISE | | | 27 | 20,462,000 – – | |
| STAMPS | | | 27 | 9,218,000 – – | |
| TAXES (LAND AND ASSESSED) | | | 27 | 3,494,000 – – | |
| PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX | | | 27 | 8,618,000 – – | |
| POST-OFFICE | | | 29 | 4,660,000 – – | |
| CROWN LANDS (NET) | | | 31 | 360,000 – – | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | £. s. d. | | | |
| | Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue | 10,581 6 3 | 32 | 3,355,991 12 8 | |
| | Bank of England (Payment out of Profits of Issue) | 138,578 – – | | | |
| | Fees, &c., of Public Offices | 663,797 5 2 | | | |
| | Old Stores and Extra Receipts, Naval and Military Departments | 899,260 5 4 | | | |
| | Extra Receipts, Civil Departments | 284,965 12 1 | | | |
| | Income of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes | 28,340 9 7 | | | |
| | Contribution from the Revenues of India, for Military Charges | 837,000 – – | | | |
| | Ditto for Diplomatic and Consular Services | 22,677 13 3 | | | |
| | Ditto Moiety of Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity | 18,027 – – | | | |
| | Contributions towards Expenses of the Mail Service | 233,300 – – | | | |
| | Unclaimed Wages, &c., of deceased Merchant Seamen, and Contributions to Seamen's Pensions | 10,530 5 5 | | | |
| | Savings on Grants of Parliament, &c., and Over-Issues repaid | 154,067 15 5 | | | |
| | Conscience Money | 4,194 13 6 | | | |
| | Civil Contingencies (Advances out of former Votes repaid) | 500 – – | | | |
| | Malta and Alexandria Telegraph | 13,394 6 1 | | | |
| | Treasury Chest | 375 – – | | | |
| | Greenwich Hospital | 15,390 – – | | | |
| | Isle of Man | 11,957 8 7 | | | |
| | Greek Loan | 7,937 1 8 | | | |
| | Casual Receipts | 1,117 10 9 | | | |
| | | TOTAL INCOME £. | – | | 72,591,991 12 8 |
| To REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES CHARGED ON CONSOLIDATED FUND : | | | | | |
| For Purchase of Bullion (per Act 7 Will. 4, c. 9) | | | 37 | 200,000 – – | |
| For Public Works and Improvements, &c. (various Acts) | | | 37 | 1,281,951 13 2 | |
| Interest and Sinking Fund of Loan to Sardinia (per Acts 18 Vict. c. 17, and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 39) | | | 37 | 80,000 – – | |
| | | | | | 1,561,951 13 2 |
| To REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES VOTED IN SUPPLY : | | | | | |
| For New Courts of Justice | | | – | – – – – | 105,000 – – |
| For Greenwich Hospital | | | – | – – – – | 122,284 8 7 |
| To MONEY RAISED BY CREATION OF ADDITIONAL DEBT : | | | | | |
| FUNDED :— | | | | | |
| Amount raised by the creation of Annuities to expire 5 April 1885, per Acts 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 145, to provide for the Expense of constructing certain Fortifications, &c. | | | – | – – – – | 525,000 – – |
| UNFUNDED: | | | | | |
| Exchequer Bonds, per Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 27, viz. : | | | | | |
| Series P, dated 23 September 1868, and payable 23 September 1869 (at £. 3 per cent. per annum) | | | – | 1,000,000 – – | |
| Series Q, dated 18 March 1869, and payable 18 March 1870 (at £. 3½ per cent. per annum) | | | – | 600,000 – – | |
| | | | | | 1,600,000 – – |
| To EXCHEQUER BILLS ISSUED (Unfunded Debt) :— | | | | | |
| Nil | | | – | — | — |
| To TEMPORARY ADVANCES RECEIVED : | | | | | |
| Advances by Bank of England in aid of Ways and Means (Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 85) | | | – | 2,000,000 – – | |
| Ditto – – – ditto – – for Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund (Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39), viz. : | | £. s. d. | | | |
| In the Quarter ended | 30th June 1868 | — | | | |
| | 30th September 1868 | 1,400,000 – – | | | |
| | 31st December 1868 | 500,000 – – | | | |
| | 31st March 1869 | 1,900,000 – – | | | |
| | | | – | 3,800,000 – – | 5,800,000 – – |
| | | | | £. | 87,088,073 2 7 |

Majesty's Treasury, in connexion with the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the United Kingdom, between the the 31st March 1869.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BY INTEREST OF FUNDED DEBT, including Exchequer Bonds of 1853 | Page | 21,887,226 16 – | |
| INTEREST OF GOVERNMENT DEBT of 11,015,100 *l.* to the Bank of England, at 3 per cent. | | 330,453 – – | |
| DITTO of 2,630,769 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* to the Bank of Ireland | | 78,923 1 6 | |
| MANAGEMENT of Funded Debt, &c., payable to the Bank of England (24 Vict. c. 3) | 38 | 195,674 2 10 | |
| DITTO of Exchequer Bills (25 Vict. c. 3) | | 721 4 2 | |
| DITTO of Funded Debt, &c., payable to Bank of Ireland | | 11,096 9 10 | |
| | | 22,454,094 14 4 | |
| | £. s. d. | | |
| LIFE ANNUITIES (per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 24; 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 14; and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45) | 935,799 9 8 | | |
| IRISH LIFE ANNUITIES (per various Acts) | 15,846 13 11 | | |
| EXCHEQUER ANNUITIES (Tontine, 1789) | 12,613 7 8 | 39 | |
| ANNUITIES FOR TERMS OF YEARS (per various Acts) | 90,032 16 3 | | |
| Ditto expiring in 1885 | 2,896,863 4 2 | | |
| | | 3,951,155 11 8 | |
| | | 26,405,250 6 – | |
| INTEREST OF EXCHEQUER BONDS | 91,250 – – | | |
| INTEREST OF EXCHEQUER BILLS (per Act 29 Vict. c. 25) | 112,027 10 7 | 40 | |
| INTEREST OF BANK ADVANCES — IN AID OF WAYS AND MEANS | 3,879 9 – | | |
| INTEREST OF BANK ADVANCES — FOR DEFICIENCY OF CONSOLIDATED FUND | 5,918 9 8 | | |
| | | 213,075 9 3 | 26,618,325 15 3 |
| BY CIVIL LIST (per Act 1 Vict. c. 2) | 40 | 406,629 13 – | |
| ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS | 41 | 282,013 13 11 | |
| SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES | 45 | 140,461 6 10 | |
| DIPLOMATIC SALARIES AND PENSIONS (per Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 116) | 47 | 165,790 5 8 | |
| COURTS OF JUSTICE | 50 | 714,452 4 10 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES: | | | |
| Russian-*Dutch* Loan (per *Acts* 55 Geo. 3, c. 115, and 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 81) | 71,037 16 2 | | |
| Greek Loan (per Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 121) | 47,310 9 4 | | |
| Annuity to Greenwich Hospital (per Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 34) | 20,000 – – | 59 | |
| Secret Service (per Act 1 Vict. c. 2) | 10,000 – – | | |
| Compensation for Loss of Duties on Tin (per Act 1 Vict. c. 120) | 16,437 15 – | | |
| Other Charges | 13,153 – – | | |
| | | 177,939 – 6 | |
| [For expenses of Fortifications, *see* below.] | | | 1,887,286 4 9 |
| BY ARMY SERVICES | | 15,000,000 – – | |
| NAVY SERVICES (including Transport Service) | | 11,366,545 5 6 | |
| ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION | | 5,000,000 – – | |
| | £. | 31,366,545 5 6 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SERVICES | 78 | 8,983,018 11 10 | |
| SALARIES, SUPERANNUATIONS, &c., of Customs and Inland Revenue | | 2,576,164 6 5 | |
| Ditto ditto of Post Office | | 2,445,137 18 6 | |
| POST OFFICE PACKET SERVICE | | 1,096,338 – 6 | |
| | | | 46,467,204 2 9 |
| TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE | – | £. | 74,972,816 2 9 |
| BY EXPENSES of FORTIFICATIONS, &c., defrayed out of money raised by Terminable Annuities (as per contra) | – | | 525,000 – – |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (including Fortifications) | – | £. | 75,497,816 2 9 |
| BY ADVANCES BY WAY OF LOAN CHARGED ON CONSOLIDATED FUND: | | | |
| For Purchase of Bullion for Coinage (per Act 7 Will. 4, c. 9) | 59 | 120,000 – – | |
| For Public Works and Improvements, &c. (various Acts) | | 1,134,714 5 – | |
| | | | 1,254,714 5 – |
| BY ADVANCES VOTED IN SUPPLY: | | | |
| For New Courts of Justice | 78 | 91,000 – – | |
| For Greenwich Hospital | | 122,284 3 7 | |
| | | | 213,284 3 7 |
| BY REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT: | | | |
| Amount applied out of Sinking Fund to redemption of Funded Debt (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39) | 63 | — | — |
| BY REDEMPTION OF UNFUNDED DEBT: | | | |
| Exchequer Bills paid off in Money | | 15,000 – – | |
| Exchequer Bonds paid off, viz.: | 70 | | |
| Series L, dated 18 March 1865 | | 600,000 – – | |
| | | | 615,000 – – |
| BY TEMPORARY ADVANCES REPAID: | | | |
| Bank Advances in aid of Ways and Means repaid out of Revenue | – | 1,000,000 – – | |
| Bank Advances for Deficiency of Consolidated Fund repaid out of Revenue (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39) | 63 | 3,800,000 – – | |
| | | | 4,800,000 – – |
| BY BALANCE in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1869 — At the Bank of England (no Balance remaining of Fortification Money) | – | 3,775,717 3 4 | |
| BY BALANCE in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1869 — At the Bank of Ireland | – | 931,541 7 11 | |
| | | | 4,707,258 11 3 |
| | | £. | 87,088,073 2 7 |

Treasury Chambers, 30 April 1869.

ACTON S. AYRTON,

## Class I.—PUBLIC INCOME.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4.—ACCOUNTS of the INCOME of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*,

| HEADS of REVENUE. | 1. BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding and Advances repayable on 31st March 1868. | 2. GROSS RECEIPT. | 3. REPAYMENTS, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, Bounties, &c. | 4. NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c. | 5. TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 2.—GREAT BRITAIN:** | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| CUSTOMS | 607,074 4 5 | 21,521,712 2 1 | 1,238,159 9 9 | 20,283,552 12 4 | 20,890,626 16 9 |
| EXCISE | 995,597 7 6½ | 17,690,372 6 4¾ | 1,042,816 18 5¼ | 37,263,969 10 9¾ | 38,259,566 18 4¼ |
| STAMPS | | 8,915,590 9 9½ | | | |
| TAXES { Land and Assessed | | 3,501,378 – 6¾ | | | |
| TAXES { Property and Income | | 8,199,445 12 6 | | | |
| POST OFFICE | 1,038,910 2 –½ | 4,248,054 19 7¾ | 12,575 14 5 | 4,235,479 5 2¾ | 5,274,389 7 3¼ |
| CROWN LANDS | 72,318 2 3 | 446,173 14 5 | – – – | 446,173 14 5 | 518,491 16 8 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | – – – | 3,254,826 1 11 | – – – | 3,254,826 1 11 | 3,254,826 1 11 |
| TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN £. | 2,713,899 16 3 | 67,777,553 7 3¾ | 2,293,552 2 7¼ | 65,484,001 4 8½ | 68,197,001 – 11½ |
| **No. 3.—IRELAND:** | | | | | |
| CUSTOMS | 59,907 15 10 | 2,726,704 11 4 | 587,784 17 9 | 2,138,919 13 7 | 2,198,827 9 5 |
| EXCISE | 192,201 15 1 | 3,452,555 3 1¼ | 36,629 1 5 | 4,563,634 8 3¼ | 4,755,836 3 4¼ |
| STAMPS | | 603,691 8 8 | | | |
| TAXES, Property and Income | | 544,016 17 11 | | | |
| POST OFFICE | 80,582 3 1 | 320,266 3 11 | 2,164 10 11 | 318,101 13 – | 398,683 16 1 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | – – – | 101,165 10 9 | – – – | 101,165 10 9 | 101,165 10 9 |
| TOTAL, IRELAND £. | 332,691 14 – | 7,748,399 15 8¼ | 626,578 10 1 | 7,121,821 5 7¼ | 7,454,512 19 7¼ |
| **No. 4.—UNITED KINGDOM:** | | | | | |
| CUSTOMS | 666,982 – 3 | 24,248,416 13 5 | 1,825,944 7 6 | 22,422,472 5 11 | 23,089,454 6 2 |
| EXCISE | 1,187,799 2 7½ | 21,142,927 9 6 | 1,079,445 19 10¼ | 41,827,603 19 1 | 43,015,403 1 8½ |
| STAMPS | | 9,519,281 18 5½ | | | |
| TAXES { Land and Assessed | | 3,501,378 – 6¾ | | | |
| TAXES { Property and Income | | 8,743,462 10 5 | | | |
| POST OFFICE | 1,119,492 5 1½ | 4,568,321 3 6¾ | 14,740 5 4 | 4,553,580 18 2¾ | 5,673,073 3 4¼ |
| CROWN LANDS | 72,318 2 3 | 446,173 14 5 | – – – | 446,173 14 5 | 518,491 16 8 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | – – – | 3,355,991 12 8 | – – – | 3,355,991 12 8 | 3,355,991 12 8 |
| TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM £. | 3,046,591 10 3 | 75,525,953 3 – | 2,920,130 12 8¼ | 72,605,822 10 3¾ | 75,652,414 – 6¾ |

## Class I.—PUBLIC INCOME.

and of the *United Kingdom*, respectively, for the Year ended 31st March 1869.

| 6. PAYMENTS out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer. | 7. PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER. | 8. BALANCES and BILLS, and ADVANCES (repayable from Votes), outstanding 31st March 1869. | | 9. TOTAL DISCHARGE of the INCOME. | 10. Vouchers; *See* Accounts numbered | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | BALANCES, &c. | ADVANCES. | | No. | Page. |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | |
| - - - - | 20,281,000 - - | 384,320 18 5 | 225,305 18 4 | 20,890,626 16 9 | 15 | 23 |
| - - - - | 17,009,000 - -<br>8,630,315 5 9<br>3,494,000 - -<br>8,087,182 6 6 | 668,967 8 11½ | 370,101 17 1¾ | 38,259,566 18 4¼ | 19 | 27 |
| - - - - | 4,354,650 12 11 | 448,630 10 11 | 471,108 3 5¼ | 5,274,389 7 3¼ | 21 | 29 |
| 88,206 3 10 | 360,000 - - | 70,285 12 10 | - - - - | 518,491 16 8 | 25 | 31 |
| - - - - | 3,254,826 1 11 | - - - - | - - - - | 3,254,826 1 11 | 26 | 32 |
| 88,206 3 10 | 65,470,974 7 1 | 1,572,204 11 1½ | 1,066,515 18 11 | 68,197,901 - 11½ | | |
| - - - - | 2,143,000 - - | 37,308 12 11 | 18,518 16 6 | 2,198,827 9 5 | 15 | 23 |
| - - - - | 3,453,000 - -<br>587,684 14 3<br>530,817 13 6 | 144,837 8 3 | 39,496 7 4¼ | 4,755,836 3 4¼ | 19 | 27 |
| - - - - | 305,349 7 1 | 34,599 - 6 | 58,735 8 6 | 398,683 16 1 | 21 | 29 |
| - - - - | 101,165 10 9 | - - - - | - - - - | 101,165 10 9 | 26 | 32 |
| - - - - | 7,121,017 5 7 | 216,745 1 8 | 116,750 12 4¼ | 7,454,512 19 7¼ | | |
| - - - - | 22,424,000 - - | 421,629 11 4 | 243,824 14 10 | 23,089,454 6 2 | 15 | 23 |
| - - - - | 20,462,000 - -<br>9,218,000 - -<br>3,494,000 - -<br>8,618,000 - - | 813,804 17 2½ | 409,598 4 6 | 43,015,403 1 8½ | 19 | 27 |
| - - - - | 4,660,000 - - | 483,229 11 5 | 529,843 11 11¼ | 5,673,073 3 4¼ | 21 | 29 |
| 88,206 3 10 | 360,000 - - | 70,285 12 10 | - - - - | 518,491 16 8 | 25 | 31 |
| - - - - | 3,355,991 12 8 | - - - - | - - - - | 3,355,991 12 8 | 26 | 32 |
| 88,206 3 10 | 72,591,991 12 8 | 1,788,949 12 9½ | 1,183,266 11 3¼ | 75,652,414 - 6¾ | | |

## Class II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

No. 5 (A).—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and Actual Issues within the same Periods, including the Expenditure for Collection and Management defrayed by the several and of the Advances and

| INCOME. | In the Year ended 30th June 1868. | In the Year ended 30th September 1868. | In the Year ended 31st December 1868. | In the Year ended 31st March 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Customs | 22,604,000 – – | 22,590,000 – – | 22,486,000 – – | 22,424,000 – – |
| Excise | 19,991,000 – – | 19,875,000 – – | 20,214,000 – – | 20,462,000 – – |
| Stamps | 9,366,000 – – | 9,250,000 – – | 9,174,000 – – | 9,218,000 – – |
| Taxes (Land and Assessed) | 3,479,000 – – | 3,507,000 – – | 3,477,000 – – | 3,494,000 – – |
| Property Tax | 6,869,000 – – | 7,281,000 – – | 8,414,000 – – | 8,618,000 – – |
| Post Office | 4,600,000 – – | 4,590,000 – – | 4,560,000 – – | 4,660,000 – – |
| Crown Lands (Net) | 346,000 – – | 347,000 – – | 359,000 – – | 360,000 – – |
| Miscellaneous, viz.: | | | | |
| Military and Naval Extra Receipts, and Proceeds of Old Stores sold | 886,138 5 3 | 858,088 2 4 | 974,753 17 6 | 899,260 5 4 |
| Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the Effective and Non-effective Charges of British Troops serving in that Country | 1,059,750 – – | 843,750 – – | 1,053,000 – – | 837,000 – – |
| Allowance out of Profits of Issue received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3 | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 762,830 9 8 | 1,027,145 14 7 | 1,010,345 15 2 | 1,481,153 7 4 |
| Total Gross Income £. | 70,102,296 14 11 | 70,307,561 16 11 | 71,860,677 12 8 | 72,591,991 12 8 |
| Excess of Total Expenditure over Income | 3,574,105 5 – | 2,674,425 1 2 | 2,221,602 12 9 | 2,905,824 10 1 |
| £. | 73,676,401 19 11 | 72,981,986 18 1 | 74,082,280 5 5 | 75,497,816 2 9 |

No. 5 (B).—AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the for Collection and Management defrayed by the several Revenue Departments), and of the Actual Issues within and of the Advances and

| INCOME. | In the Year ended 30th June 1868. | In the Year ended 30th September 1868. | In the Year ended 31st December 1868. | In the Year ended 31st March 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Customs | 21,611,620 1 – | 21,595,858 5 7 | 21,491,222 3 8 | 21,429,631 – 10 |
| Excise<br>Stamps<br>Taxes (Land and Assessed)<br>Property Tax | 38,183,823 11 8 | 38,353,823 11 8 | 39,698,823 11 8 | 40,210,204 12 9 |
| Post Office | 2,215,047 16 1 | 2,128,105 5 10 | 2,128,996 6 2 | 2,214,862 1 6 |
| Crown Lands | 346,000 – – | 347,000 – – | 359,000 – – | 360,000 – – |
| Miscellaneous, viz.: | | | | |
| Military and Naval Extra Receipts, and Proceeds of Old Stores sold | 886,138 5 3 | 858,088 2 4 | 974,753 17 6 | 899,260 5 4 |
| Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the Effective and Non-effective Charges of British Troops serving in that Country | 1,059,750 – – | 843,750 – – | 1,053,000 – – | 837,000 – – |
| Allowance out of Profits of Issue received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3 | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – | 138,578 – – |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 762,830 9 8 | 1,027,145 14 7 | 1,010,345 15 2 | 1,481,153 7 4 |
| Total Net Income £. | 65,203,788 3 8 | 65,292,349 – – | 66,854,719 14 2 | 67,570,689 7 9 |
| Excess of Total Expenditure over Income | 3,574,105 5 – | 2,674,425 1 2 | 2,221,602 12 9 | 2,905,824 10 1 |
| £. | 68,777,893 8 8 | 67,966,774 1 2 | 69,076,322 6 11 | 70,476,513 17 10 |

## Class II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

*Ireland*, in the Years ended 30th June 1868, 30th September 1868, 31st December 1868, and 31st March 1869, and of the Revenue Departments, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Redemption of FUNDED or paying off UNFUNDED DEBT, REPAYMENTS for LOCAL WORKS, &c.

| EXPENDITURE. | In the Year ended 30th June 1868. | In the Year ended 30th September 1868. | In the Year ended 31st December 1868. | In the Year ended 31st March 1869. | No. of Acct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debt: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt | 22,565,725 1 11 | 22,471,308 6 6 | 22,456,066 6 5 | 22,454,094 14 4 | 28 |
| Terminable Annuities | 3,488,359 6 2 | 3,816,813 15 1 | 3,954,004 17 8 | 3,951,155 11 8 | 28 |
| Interest of Exchequer Bonds | 85,500 – – | 81,750 – – | 80,000 – – | 91,250 – – | 30 |
| Ditto - Exchequer Bills | 131,453 15 – | 120,662 5 – | 112,046 – – | 112,027 10 7 | 30 |
| Ditto - Bank Advances for Deficiency | 2,387 10 – | 5,237 10 – | 5,703 5 – | 5,918 9 8 | 30 |
| Ditto - ditto - in aid of Ways and Means | - - - | - - - | 3,879 9 – | 3,879 9 – | 30 |
| Consolidated Fund Charges: | | | | | |
| Civil List | 406,215 – – | 406,178 – 5 | 406,267 3 – | 406,629 13 – | 31 |
| Annuities and Pensions | 287,098 11 9 | 285,665 18 4 | 283,399 3 9 | 282,013 13 11 | 32 |
| Salaries and Allowances | 139,238 13 2 | 138,726 – – | 140,940 15 10 | 140,461 6 10 | 33 |
| Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions | 173,271 2 6 | 169,862 7 9 | 167,123 4 4 | 165,790 5 8 | 34 |
| Courts of Justice | 677,109 19 1 | 676,310 2 5 | 669,811 16 6 | 714,452 4 10 | 35 |
| Miscellaneous Charges | 191,162 2 4 | 183,732 4 10 | 191,467 15 5 | 177,939 – 6 | 36 |
| Supply Services: | | | | | |
| Army | 15,355,679 8 8 | 14,275,679 8 8 | 13,775,679 8 8 | 15,000,000 – – | 46 |
| Navy | 11,741,872 13 9 | 11,691,872 13 9 | 11,701,872 13 9 | 11,366,545 5 6 | 46 |
| Abyssinian Expedition | 3,500,000 – – | 3,500,000 – – | 5,000,000 – – | 5,000,000 – – | 46 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Services | 8,574,302 10 8 | 8,429,457 14 9 | 8,714,542 13 11 | 8,983,018 11 10 | 46 |
| Salaries, Superannuations, &c., of Customs and Inland Revenue | 2,513,556 7 4 | 2,553,318 2 9 | 2,574,954 4 8 | 2,576,164 6 5 | 46 |
| Ditto - - ditto - - Post Office | 2,384,952 3 11 | 2,461,894 14 2½ | 2,431,003 13 10 | 2,445,137 18 6 | 46 |
| Post Office Packet Service | 878,517 13 8 | 908,517 13 8 | 988,517 13 8 | 1,096,338 – 6 | 46 |
| TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE £. | 73,096,401 19 11 | 72,176,986 18 1 | 73,657,280 5 5 | 74,972,816 2 9 | |
| Add—Expenses of Fortifications (27 & 28 Vict. c. 109, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 145) | 580,000 – – | 805,000 – – | 425,000 – – | 525,000 – – | |
| EXCESS of INCOME over EXPENDITURE (including Fortifications) | — | — | — | — | |
| £. | 73,676,401 19 11 | 72,981,986 18 1 | 74,082,280 5 5 | 75,497,816 2 9 | |

Years ended 30th June 1868, 30th September 1868, 31st December 1868, and 31st March 1869 (after abating the Expenditure the same Periods, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Redemption of FUNDED or paying off UNFUNDED DEBT, REPAYMENTS for LOCAL WORKS, &c.

| EXPENDITURE. | In the Year ended 30th June 1868. | In the Year ended 30th September 1868. | In the Year ended 31st December 1868. | In the Year ended 31st March 1869. | No. of Acct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debt: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt | 22,565,725 1 11 | 22,471,308 6 6 | 22,456,066 6 5 | 22,454,094 14 4 | 28 |
| Terminable Annuities | 3,488,359 6 2 | 3,816,813 15 1 | 3,954,004 17 8 | 3,951,155 11 8 | 28 |
| Interest of Exchequer Bonds | 85,500 – – | 81,750 – – | 80,000 – – | 91,250 – – | 30 |
| Ditto - Exchequer Bills | 131,453 15 – | 120,662 5 – | 112,046 – – | 112,027 10 7 | 30 |
| Ditto - Bank Advances for Deficiency | 2,387 10 – | 5,237 10 – | 5,703 5 – | 5,918 9 8 | 30 |
| Ditto - - ditto - in aid of Ways and Means | - - - | - - - | 3,879 9 – | 3,879 9 – | 30 |
| Consolidated Fund Charges: | | | | | |
| Civil List | 406,215 – – | 406,178 – 5 | 406,267 3 – | 406,629 13 – | 31 |
| Annuities and Pensions | 287,098 11 9 | 285,665 18 4 | 283,399 3 9 | 282,013 13 11 | 32 |
| Salaries and Allowances | 139,238 13 2 | 138,726 – – | 140,940 15 10 | 140,461 6 10 | 33 |
| Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions | 173,271 2 6 | 169,862 7 9 | 167,123 4 4 | 165,790 5 8 | 34 |
| Courts of Justice | 677,109 19 1 | 676,310 2 5 | 669,811 16 6 | 714,452 4 10 | 35 |
| Miscellaneous Charges | 191,162 2 4 | 183,732 4 10 | 191,467 15 5 | 177,939 – 6 | 36 |
| Supply Services: | | | | | |
| Army | 15,355,679 8 8 | 14,275,679 8 8 | 13,775,679 8 8 | 15,000,000 – – | 46 |
| Navy | 11,741,872 13 9 | 11,691,872 13 9 | 11,701,872 13 9 | 11,366,545 5 6 | 46 |
| Abyssinian Expedition | 3,500,000 – – | 3,500,000 – – | 5,000,000 – – | 5,000,000 – – | 46 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Services | 8,574,302 10 8 | 8,429,457 14 9 | 8,714,542 13 11 | 8,983,018 11 10 | 46 |
| Post Office Packet Service | 878,517 13 8 | 908,517 13 8 | 988,517 13 8 | 1,096,338 – 6 | 46 |
| TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE (Net) £. | 68,197,893 8 8 | 67,161,774 1 2 | 68,651,322 6 11 | 69,951,513 17 10 | |
| Add—Expenses of Fortifications (27 & 28 Vict. c. 109, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 145) | 580,000 – – | 805,000 – – | 425,000 – – | 525,000 – – | |
| EXCESS of INCOME over EXPENDITURE (including Fortifications) | — | — | — | — | |
| £. | 68,777,893 8 8 | 67,966,774 1 2 | 69,076,322 6 11 | 70,476,513 17 10 | |

No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of the PUBLIC MONEY remaining in the EXCHEQUER on the 31st day of March 1868, the Amount of Money raised by Additions to the FUNDED or UNFUNDED DEBT, and the Amount applied towards the Redemption of FUNDED or paying off UNFUNDED DEBT, in the Year ended the 31st day of March 1869; the Total Amount of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on account of LOCAL WORKS, &c., in the same Period; and the BALANCES in the EXCHEQUER on the 31st day of March 1869.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BALANCES in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1868 - - - | At the Bank of England | *3,723,917 19 3 | |
| | At the Bank of Ireland - | 1,057,927 13 11 | |
| | | | 4,781,845 13 2 |
| MONEY raised in the Year ended 31st March 1869: | | | |
| TERMINABLE DEBT: | | | |
| By the creation of TERMINABLE ANNUITIES, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61 and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 145 (to provide for the Expense of constructing certain Fortifications), to expire on the 5th April 1885, as follows:— | | | |
| £. | | | |
| 12 June 1868, for - 7,958 | Annuity commencing 6 April 1868. | 100,000 - - | |
| 12 Aug. „ - 17,789 | | 225,000 - - | |
| 12 Mar. 1869, for - 16,783 - | Ditto, 6 April 1869 | 200,000 - - | |
| | | | 525,000 - - |
| UNFUNDED DEBT: | | | |
| EXCHEQUER BONDS, per Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 27, as follows:— | | | |
| Series P., dated 23 September 1868, and payable 23 September 1869 - - - - - | | 1,000,000 - - | |
| Series Q., dated 18 March 1869, and payable 18 March 1870 - - - - - - | | 600,000 - - | |
| | | | 1,600,000 - - |
| BANK ADVANCES in aid of Ways and Means - - - - - | | | 2,000,000 - - |
| REPAYMENTS on account of ADVANCES for the Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. - - - - - - - - - | | | 1,561,951 13 2 |
| REPAYMENTS on account of ADVANCES for New Courts of Justice - | | | 105,000 - - |
| REPAYMENTS on account of ADVANCES for Greenwich Hospital - - | | | 122,284 3 7 |
| | | £. | 10,696,081 9 11 |

* No Balance remaining of the Money raised for Fortifications.

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Exchequer Bonds paid off, viz.:— | | |
| Series L., dated 18th March 1865 - - - - - - - - | | 600,000 - - |
| Exchequer Bills paid off in Money - - - - - - - - | | 15,000 - - |
| BANK ADVANCES in aid of Ways and Means repaid - - - - - | | 1,000,000 - - |
| ADVANCES for the Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. - - | | 1,254,714 5 - |
| ADVANCES for New Courts of Justice - - - - - - - - | | 91,000 - - |
| ADVANCES for Greenwich Hospital - - - - - - - - | | 122,284 3 7 |
| Excess of Total Expenditure over Income, in the year ended 31st March 1869 - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 2,905,824 10 1 |
| BALANCES in the Exchequer on the 31st March 1869 - At the Bank of England | †3,775,717 3 4 | |
| At the Bank of Ireland | 931,541 7 11 | |
| | | 4,707,258 11 3 |
| | £. | 10,696,081 9 11 |

† No balance remaining of the Money raised for Fortifications.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 10 April 1869.

ACTON S. AYRTON.

No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year ended 31st March 1869, after deducting the Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the nature of Drawbacks; together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the National Debt, within the same Period.

| HEADS OF REVENUE. | NET RECEIPT, as per Account No. 4 (Column 4), page 10. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Balances and Bills and Advances repayable from Votes, outstanding on the 31st March 1868 - | - - - - | 3,046,591 10 3 |
| Customs - - - - - - - - - | 22,422,472 5 11 | |
| Excise - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Stamps - - - - - - - - - | | |
| Taxes (Land and Assessed) - - - - | 41,827,603 19 1 | |
| Property and Income Tax - - - - | | |
| Post Office - - - - - - - - | 4,553,580 18 2¾ | |
| Crown Lands - - - - - - - - | 446,173 14 5 | |
| Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - | 3,355,991 12 8 | |
| | | 72,605,822 10 3¾ |
| | | 75,652,414 - 6¾ |
| Deduct,—Balances and Bills, outstanding on the 31st March 1869 - - - | 1,788,949 12 9½ | |
| Advances repayable from Votes of Parliament, outstanding on the 31st March 1869 - - - | 1,183,266 11 3¼ | |
| | | 2,972,216 4 -¾ |
| | | 72,680,197 16 6 |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income - - | - - - - | 2,905,824 10 1 |
| Mem.:— | | |
| Excess of Expenditure, as above - - - - - - | 2,905,824 10 1 | |
| Balances, Bills, &c., 31 March 1868 - £. 3,046,591 10 3 | | |
| Balances, Bills, &c., 31 March 1869 - £. 2,972,216 4 -¾ | | |
| | 74,375 6 2¼ | |
| Actual Excess of Expenditure over Income - - £. | 2,980,199 16 3¼ | |
| | £. | 75,586,022 6 7 |

| No. of Account. | HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. | | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 13 | Payments out of the Income of Crown Lands in its progress to the Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - - | | 88,206 3 10 |
| 28 | Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt - - - - - - - - | 22,454,094 14 4 | |
| | Terminable Annuities - - - - | 3,951,155 11 8 | |
| 30 | Interest of Exchequer Bonds - - - | 91,250 - - | |
| | Ditto - Exchequer Bills - - - | 112,027 10 7 | |
| | Ditto - Bank Advances for Deficiency - | 5,918 9 8 | |
| | Ditto - ditto - in aid of Ways and Means - - - - - - - - | 3,879 9 - | |
| | | | 26,618,325 15 3 |
| 31 | Civil List - - - - - - - - | 406,629 13 - | |
| 32 | Annuities and Pensions - - - - | 282,013 13 11 | |
| 33 | Salaries and Allowances - - - - | 140,461 6 10 | |
| 34 | Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions - - | 165,790 5 8 | |
| 35 | Courts of Justice - - - - - | 714,452 4 10 | |
| 36 | Miscellaneous Charges - - - - | 177,939 - 6 | |
| | | | 1,887,286 4 9 |
| 46 | Army - - - - - - - - | 15,000,000 - - | |
| | Navy - - - - - - - - | 11,366,545 5 6 | |
| | Abyssinian Expedition - - - - | 5,000,000 - - | |
| | Miscellaneous Civil Services - - - | 8,983,018 11 10 | |
| | Salaries, Superannuations, &c. of Customs and Inland Revenue - - - - | 2,576,164 6 3 | |
| | Ditto - - ditto - - Post Office | 2,445,137 18 6 | |
| | Post Office Packet Service - - - | 1,096,338 - 6 | |
| | | | 46,467,204 2 9 |
| | Total Ordinary Expenditure - - - | | 75,061,022 6 7 |
| 36 | Expenses of Fortifications (per Acts 27 & 28 Vict. c. 109, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 145) - - - - - - | | 525,000 - - |
| | | £. | 75,586,022 6 7 |

## Class III.—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

No. 8.—AN ACCOUNT of the INCOME of the CONSOLIDATED FUND arising in the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Year ended 31st March 1869, and of the Actual Payments on Account of the Consolidated Fund within the same Period.

| No. of Account. | | £. | s. | d. | No. of Account. | HEADS OF PAYMENT. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Total Income applicable to the Consolidated Fund - - | 72,591,991 | 12 | 8 | 28 | Interest and Management of the Debt - - - - - | 26,405,250 | 6 | - |
| 1 | Money raised by the creation of Annuities, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61; &c. - - - | 525,000 | - | - | 30 | Interest of Unfunded Debt - - | 213,075 | 9 | 3 |
| | | | | | 31 to 36 | Civil List, and other ordinary Charges on the Consolidated Fund - - | 1,887,286 | 4 | 9 |
| 1 | Money raised by the issue of Exchequer Bonds - - | 1,600,000 | - | - | 36 | Expenses of Fortifications, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61; &c. - - | 525,000 | - | - |
| 1 | Money advanced in aid of Ways and Means - - - - | 2,000,000 | - | - | 37 | Advances for Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. - - | 1,254,714 | 5 | - |
| 27 | Repayments on account of Advances made for the Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. - - - | 1,561,951 | 13 | 2 | 1 | Advances in aid of Ways and Means, repaid - - - - - | 1,000,000 | - | - |
| | | | | | 1 | Exchequer Bills paid off - - | 15,000 | - | - |
| 1 | Ditto ditto for New Courts of Justice - - - - | 105,000 | - | - | | £. | 31,300,326 | 5 | - |
| 1 | Ditto ditto for Greenwich Hospital - - - - - | 122,284 | 3 | 7 | | Surplus - viz. £. 47,280,488 6 4; Deduct 74,587 1 11 | 47,205,901 | 4 | 5 |
| | £. | 78,506,227 | 9 | 5 | | £. | 78,506,227 | 9 | 5 |

No. 9.—AN ACCOUNT of the MONEYS applicable to the Payment of the CONSOLIDATED FUND of the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Year ended 31st March 1869, and of the several Charges which have become due thereon in the same Year, including the Amount of Deficiency of the said Fund at the Commencement of the Year.

| | £. | s. | d. | HEADS OF CHARGE. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Income paid to the Consolidated Fund in the United Kingdom - - | 72,591,991 | 12 | 8 | Interest and Management of the Debt - - - - - | 26,412,500 | 15 | 8 |
| | | | | Interest of Unfunded Debt - - | 213,075 | 9 | 3 |
| Money raised by the creation of Annuities, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61; &c. | 525,000 | - | - | Civil List and other ordinary Charges on the Consolidated Fund - - | 1,890,124 | 10 | 9 |
| Money raised by the issue of Exchequer Bonds - - - - - | 1,600,000 | - | - | Expenses of Fortifications, per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61; &c. - - | 525,000 | - | - |
| Money advanced in aid of Ways and Means - - - - - - | 2,000,000 | - | - | Advances for Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. - - | 1,253,777 | 2 | 10 |
| | | | | Advances in aid of Ways and Means, repaid - - - - - | 1,000,000 | - | - |
| Repayments on account of Advances for the Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. - - - - | 1,561,951 | 13 | 2 | Exchequer Bills paid off - - - | 15,000 | - | - |
| Ditto ditto for New Courts of Justice - | 105,000 | - | - | £. | 31,309,477 | 18 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto for Greenwich Hospital - | 122,284 | 3 | 7 | Surplus - viz. £. 47,280,488 6 4; Deduct 1,845,917 16 1 | 45,434,570 | 10 | 3 |
| Surplus beyond the Charge to the 31st March 1868, in Ireland - - - | 490,945 | 12 | 10 | Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain at the commencement of the Year - - - | 2,253,124 | 13 | 6 |
| £. | 78,997,173 | 2 | 3 | £. | 78,997,173 | 2 | 3 |

No. 10.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the SUMS voted for the CHARGES of COLLECTION of the PUBLIC INCOME of the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Expense of the POST OFFICE PACKET SERVICE, and for SUPERANNUATIONS of the REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, for the Year ended 31st March 1869, of the Sums Expended, and of the Balances unexpended out of the Grants for those Services for the said Year.

| HEADS OF SERVICE. | EXPENDITURE. | AMOUNTS VOTED. | EXPENDED MORE OR LESS THAN VOTES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | MORE. | LESS. |
| CUSTOMS: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Salaries and Expenses; Superannuations, &c. | 992,375 8 2 | 1,024,653 – – | – – – | 32,277 11 10 |
| INLAND REVENUE: | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses; Superannuations, &c. | 1,591,950 18 7 | 1,574,210 – – | 17,740 18 7 | — |
| POST OFFICE: | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses; Superannuations, &c. | 2,376,920 1 9 | 2,369,235 – – | 7,685 1 9 | — |
| PACKET SERVICE: | | | | |
| Expenses of the Post Office Packet Service | 1,032,190 16 – | 1,089,349 – – | – – – | 57,158 4 – |
| £. | 5,993,437 4 6 | 6,057,447 – – | 25,426 – 4 | 89,435 15 10 |
| WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES: | | | | |
| Class II.—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES: | | | | |
| Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Woods, &c. | 24,389 6 3 | 26,958 – – | – – – | 2,568 13 9 |
| £. | 6,017,826 10 9 | 6,084,405 – – | 25,426 – 4 | 92,004 9 7 |

No. 11.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of PAYMENTS out of the PUBLIC INCOME of the UNITED KINGDOM, in its Progress to the Exchequer, for the Year ended 31st March 1869.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES (*Vide* Account No. 13, p. 20) - £. 88,206 3 10

No. 12.—AN ACCOUNT, in detail, of the Sums expended for Charges of Collection of the several Branches of the PUBLIC REVENUE of the United Kingdom, for the Expense of the Post Office Packet Service, and for Superannuations of the Revenue Departments, in the Year ended 31st March 1869, compared with the Sums estimated.

| HEADS OF SERVICE. | EXPENDITURE. | ESTIMATE. | Expended More or Less than Estimate. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | More. | Less. |
| CUSTOMS: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Salaries and Expenses, &c.: | | | | |
| A. Superintending Establishment - - | 91,173 19 9 | 92,970 - - | - - - | 1,796 - 3 |
| B. Establishment of the Port of London | 262,635 17 4 | 262,558 - - | 77 17 4 | — |
| C. Establishment of the Port of Liverpool | 114,894 19 2 | 111,580 - - | 3,314 19 2 | — |
| D. Establishments other than London and Liverpool - - - - - - | 326,655 - 7 | 339,271 - - | - - - | 12,615 19 5 |
| E. Law Charges, Subsistence of Prisoners, &c. - - - - - - | 4,631 3 1 | 11,300 - - | - - - | 6,668 16 11 |
| F. Expenses under the Merchant Shipping Act - - - - - - | 2,976 8 8 | 6,000 - - | - - - | 3,023 11 4 |
| G. Expense of examining Foreign Cattle | 2,567 14 6 | 3,000 - - | - - - | 432 5 6 |
| H. Superannuations and other Non-effective Charges - - - - - - | 186,840 5 1 | 197,974 - - | - - - | 11,133 14 11 |
| £. | 992,375 8 2 | 1,024,653 - - | 3,392 16 6 | 35,670 8 4 |
| INLAND REVENUE: | | | | |
| A. Salaries, Wages, and Allowances in addition to Salary - - - - | 881,922 3 1 | 893,701 - - | - - - | 11,778 16 11 |
| B. Travelling and Subsistence Allowance | 51,973 2 - | 56,000 - - | - - - | 4,026 18 - |
| C. Poundage to Distributors and Sub-distributors of Stamps, &c. - - | 56,538 14 7 | 54,000 - - | 2,538 14 7 | — |
| D. Poundage to Clerks to the Local Commissioners of Taxes - - | 81,787 7 7 | 72,000 - - | 9,787 7 7 | — |
| E. Poundage to Collectors and Assessors | 162,788 - 8 | 148,000 - - | 14,788 - 8 | — |
| F. Salaries in lieu of Poundage; Distributors, &c. in Scotland - - | 15,030 13 2 | 15,030 - - | - 13 2 | — |
| G. Commission on Remittances - - | 3,757 4 - | 2,500 - - | 1,257 4 - | — |
| H. Bank of England; for Clerks attendance - - - - - - | 600 - - | 300 - - | 300 - - | — |
| I. Police - - - - - - - | 1,869 6 6 | 1,600 - - | 269 6 6 | — |
| K. Rent - - - - - - - | 19,156 19 7 | 17,000 - - | 2,156 19 7 | — |
| L. Rates and Taxes - - - - | 405 7 10 | 500 - - | - - - | 94 12 2 |
| M. Fuel and Light - - - - | 2,609 2 11 | 2,500 - - | 109 2 11 | — |
| N. Furniture - - - - - | 8,065 4 9 | 6,000 - - | 2,065 4 9 | — |
| O. Gauging Instruments, Dies, and Revenue Locks - - - - - | 3,132 15 7 | 3,200 - - | - - - | 67 4 5 |
| P. Gas Fitting, Repairs of Engine, and Purchase of Articles for Stamping Department - - - - - | 1,562 6 5 | 2,600 - - | - - - | 1,037 13 7 |
| Q. Puchase of Buildings - - - | - - - | 6,000 - - | - - - | 6,000 - - |
| Maintenance of, and Repairs of Buildings - - - - - - | 5,802 18 9 | - - - | 5,802 18 9 | — |
| R. Postage and Carriage of Books and Parcels - - - - - - | 23,396 14 11 | 22,500 - - | 896 14 11 | — |
| S. Advertisements and Copies of Newspapers - - - - - - | 5,185 1 1 | 4,500 - - | 685 1 1 | — |
| T. Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, and Gumming - - - - | 31,810 16 8 | 31,200 - - | 610 16 8 | — |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 1,357,394 - 1 | 1,339,131 - - | 41,268 5 2 | 23,005 5 1 |

No. 12.—Sums expended for the Charges of Collection of the Public Revenue of the United Kingdom—*continued.*

| HEADS OF SERVICE. | EXPENDITURE. | ESTIMATE. | Expended More or Less than Estimate. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | More. | Less. |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | 1,357,394 - 1 | 1,339,131 - - | 41,268 5 2 | 23,005 5 1 |
| INLAND REVENUE—*continued.* | | | | |
| V. Stamps for Revenue purposes and Declarations - - - - - | 860 6 2 | 1,000 - - | - - - | 139 13 10 |
| W. Copies of Poor Rates for Income Tax purposes, and Copies of Wills in Scotland - - - - - | 2,147 12 - | 3,000 - - | - - - | 852 8 - |
| X. Law Expenses - - - - - | 12,126 13 7 | 8,000 - - | 4,126 13 7 | — |
| Y. Rewards to Officers for Detections, &c. | 9,953 9 1 | 11,000 - - | - - - | 1,046 10 11 |
| Z. Allowance to Crown Prisoners - - | 225 8 7 | 500 - - | - - - | 274 11 5 |
| A 1. Metropolitan Hackney Carriages (219 Men at a commuted rate of 55 *l.* 5 *s.* per man) - - - | 14,046 - 2 | 12,100 - - | 1,946 - 2 | — |
| B 1. Plates for Stage and Hackney Carriages, &c. - - - - - | 1,338 19 - | 1,500 - - | - - - | 161 1 - |
| C 1. Lands Valuation, &c. Appraisement | 2,419 3 2 | 2,500 - - | - - - | 80 16 10 |
| D 1. Grants to Universities of Oxford and Cambridge - - - - - | 1,000 - - | 1,000 - - | — | — |
| E 1. Incidental Expenses - - - | 2,849 6 - | 3,000 - - | - - - | 150 14 - |
| F 1. Superannuations and other Non-effective Charges - - - - | 187,590 - 9 | 191,479 - - | - - - | 3,888 19 3 |
| £. | 1,591,950 18 7 | 1,574,210 - - | 47,340 18 11 | 29,600 - 4 |
| POST OFFICE:* | | | | |
| A. Chief Offices - - - - - - | 589,545 10 3 | 594,201 - - | - - - | 4,655 9 9 |
| B. Surveyors - - - - - | 43,548 14 5 | 46,274 - - | - - - | 2,725 5 7 |
| C. Provincial Establishments - - | 704,412 7 9 | 713,680 - - | - - - | 9,267 12 3 |
| D. Establishments in Colonies and Agents Abroad - - - - - | 19,105 - 10 | 17,546 - - | 1,559 - 10 | — |
| E. Post Office Savings Banks - - | 60,903 9 11 | 58,735 - - | 2,168 9 11 | — |
| F. Government Annuities and Life Assurances - - - - - - | 364 14 8 | 640 - - | - - - | 275 5 4 |
| G. Conveyance of Mails - - - | 770,598 18 - | 775,430 - - | - - - | 4,831 2 - |
| H. Buildings - - - - - - | 101,476 13 1 | 84,370 - - | 17,106 13 1 | — |
| I. Superannuation and other Non-effective Charges - - - - - | 77,731 9 8 | 78,359 - - | - - - | 627 10 4 |
| Manufacture of Postage Labels - | 9,233 3 2 | - - - | 9,233 3 2 | — |
| £. | 2,376,920 1 9 | 2,369,235 - - | 30,067 7 - | 22,382 5 3 |
| PACKET SERVICE: | | | | |
| Packet Contracts - - - - - - | 1,022,646 11 5 | 1,077,632 - - | - - - | 54,985 8 7 |
| Packet Establishments - - - - | 9,544 4 7 | 11,717 - - | - - - | 2,172 15 5 |
| £. | 1,032,190 16 - | 1,089,349 - - | - - - | 57,158 4 - |

* *Note.*—This is only a provisional Account, showing the actual expenditure recorded in the Department in the financial year.

No. 12.—Sums expended for the Charges of Collection of the Public Revenue of the United Kingdom—*continued.*

| HEADS OF SERVICE. | EXPENDITURE. | ESTIMATE. | Expended More or Less than Estimate. More. | Less. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, &c.: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| (Class II.—Civil Service Estimates:) | | | | |
| Office of Woods: | | | | |
| A. Salaries | 16,419 10 1 | 16,649 – – | - - - | 229 9 11 |
| B. Incidental Expenses | 510 15 9 | 635 – – | - - - | 124 4 3 |
| C. Legal Branch, Salaries | 2,853 19 1 | 2,713 – – | 140 19 1 | — |
| D. - Ditto - Incidental Expenses | 2,993 4 – | 5,400 – – | - - - | 2,406 16 – |
| Office of Land Revenue, Records, and Enrolments: | | | | |
| E. Salaries | 1,604 7 – | 1,521 – – | 83 7 – | — |
| F. Incidental Expenses | 7 10 4 | 40 – – | - - - | 32 9 8 |
| Total £. | 24,389 6 3 | 26,958 – – | 224 6 1 | 2,792 19 10 |

## SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | 992,375 8 2 | 1,024,653 – – | 3,392 16 6 | 35,670 8 4 |
| Inland Revenue | 1,591,950 18 7 | 1,574,210 – – | 47,340 18 11 | 29,600 – 4 |
| Post Office | 2,376,920 1 9 | 2,369,235 – – | 30,067 7 – | 22,382 5 3 |
| Packet Service | 1,032,190 16 – | 1,089,349 – – | - - - | 57,158 4 – |
| £. | 5,993,437 4 6 | 6,057,447 – – | 80,801 2 5 | 144,810 17 11 |
| Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues | 24,389 6 3 | 26,958 – – | 224 6 1 | 2,792 19 10 |
| £. | 6,017,826 10 9 | 6,084,405 – – | 81,025 8 6 | 147,603 17 9 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Net Balance | £. 66,578 9 3 |
| Add—Excess of Expenditure on Votes for Inland Revenue and Post Office | 25,426 – 4 |
| Total unexpended Balances on the other Votes (as at p. 17) | £. 92,004 9 7 |

No. 13.—AN ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS out of the PUBLIC INCOME of the UNITED KINGDOM, in its Progress to the Exchequer, for the Year ended 31st March 1869.

| WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES: | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Payments as per detailed Accounts, Nos. 23 and 24, page 30: viz.— | |
| Charges of Collection | 17,062 6 6 |
| Other Charges | 71,143 17 4 |
| Total £. | 88,206 3 10 |

No. 14.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of CUSTOMS in the UNITED KINGDOM, distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year ended 31st *March* 1869; showing the Amount collected on each Article usually contributing £. 1,000 or more to the Annual Revenue of the United Kingdom; and also the Amount of Payments out of the Gross Receipt during the said Year, for Drawbacks, and for Allowances on Over-Entries, Damages, &c.

| LIST OF ARTICLES. | GROSS RECEIPT. | | | PAYMENTS OUT OF THE GROSS RECEIPT. | | | | | | NET PRODUCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | DRAWBACKS. | | | REPAYMENTS on Over-Entries, &c. | | | | | |
| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Beer, Spruce | 1,666 19 2 | - - - | 1,666 19 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 43 14 11 | - - - | 43 14 11 | 1,623 4 3 | - - - | 1,623 4 3 |
| —— Of other Sorts | 2,536 16 4 | - - - | 2,536 16 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 36 9 6 | - - - | 36 9 6 | 2,500 6 10 | - - - | 2,500 6 10 |
| Chicory | 102,652 6 8 | - - - | 102,652 6 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 146 1 9 | - - - | 146 1 9 | 102,506 4 11 | - - - | 102,506 4 11 |
| Cocoa, Cocoa Husks, and Chocolate | 26,552 11 4 | 827 17 9 | 27,380 9 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 145 17 8 | 101 9 1 | 247 6 9 | 26,406 13 8 | 726 8 8 | 27,133 2 4 |
| Coffee | 350,857 16 7 | 6,179 4 9 | 357,037 1 4 | 3,164 - 9 | - - - | 3,164 - 9 | 261 4 9 | - - - | 261 4 9 | 347,432 11 1 | 6,179 4 9 | 353,611 15 10 |
| Corn, Meal and Flour | 763,973 6 11 | 141,779 3 4 | 905,752 10 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 6,436 9 7 | 1,385 6 6 | 7,821 16 1 | 757,536 17 4 | 140,393 16 10 | 897,930 14 2 |
| Currants | 268,186 2 4 | 538 3 2 | 268,724 5 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 604 16 7 | - - - | 604 16 7 | 267,581 5 9 | 538 3 2 | 268,119 8 11 |
| Figs | 24,648 4 5 | 170 17 3 | 24,819 1 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 113 12 9 | - - - | 113 12 9 | 24,534 11 8 | 170 17 3 | 24,705 8 11 |
| Ginger, Preserved | 1,339 16 10 | - - - | 1,339 16 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2 6 1 | - - - | 2 6 1 | 1,337 10 9 | - - - | 1,337 10 9 |
| Plate, Gold and Silver | 3,645 8 8 | 37 17 6 | 3,683 6 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 65 9 6 | - - - | 65 9 6 | 3,579 19 2 | 37 17 6 | 3,617 16 8 |
| Plums, Dried or Preserved, French Plums and Prunelloes | 2,875 - - | 122 10 4 | 2,997 10 4 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 47 14 - | 6 2 1 | 53 16 1 | 2,827 6 - | 116 8 3 | 2,943 14 3 |
| Potato Flour | 3,022 15 5 | 2 16 7 | 3,025 12 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 17 17 2 | - - - | 17 17 2 | 3,004 18 3 | 2 16 7 | 3,007 14 10 |
| Prunes | 5,137 19 1 | 33 7 7 | 5,171 6 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 16 1 1 | 3 13 10 | 19 14 11 | 5,121 18 - | 29 13 9 | 5,151 11 9 |
| Raisins | 127,735 9 8 | 1,747 4 - | 129,482 13 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 378 6 3 | 11 5 6 | 389 11 9 | 127,357 3 5 | 1,735 18 6 | 129,093 1 11 |
| Sago | 4,733 11 5 | - 6 3 | 4,733 17 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 67 4 6 | - - - | 67 4 6 | 4,666 6 11 | - 6 3 | 4,666 13 2 |
| Spirits, Colonial and Foreign: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rum | 1,914,352 18 11 | 54,847 13 2 | 1,969,200 12 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 388 15 7 | 6 5 8 | 395 1 3 | 1,913,964 3 4 | 54,841 7 6 | 1,968,805 10 10 |
| Brandy | 1,631,357 14 11 | 112,164 1 2 | 1,743,521 16 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,036 3 - | 480 11 - | 1,516 14 - | 1,630,321 11 11 | 111,683 10 2 | 1,742,005 2 1 |
| Geneva | 56,055 7 - | 14,197 3 3 | 70,252 10 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 85 9 7 | 116 6 9 | 201 16 4 | 55,969 17 5 | 14,080 16 6 | 70,050 13 11 |
| Of other Sorts | 537,610 - 11 | 12,930 8 6 | 550,540 9 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 460 11 10 | 71 11 11 | 532 3 9 | 537,149 9 1 | 12,858 16 7 | 550,008 5 8 |
| Succades and Confectionery, including all Fruits and Vegetables preserved in Sugar | 3,705 17 5 | 4 13 9 | 3,710 11 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27 6 11 | - - - | 27 6 11 | 3,678 10 6 | 4 13 9 | 3,683 4 3 |
| Sugar, Unrefined | 5,085,655 7 7 | 64,776 19 11 | 5,150,432 7 6 | 187,740 3 3 | 53 8 1 | 187,793 11 4 | 36,185 3 11 | 2 10 3 | 36,185 14 2 | 4,861,732 - 5 | 64,721 1 7 | 4,926,453 2 - |
| —— Refined, and Sugar Candy | 427,361 6 10 | 36,812 13 3 | 464,174 - 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 858 6 5 | 403 7 1 | 1,261 13 6 | 426,503 - 5 | 36,409 6 2 | 462,912 6 7 |
| —— Molasses | 116,475 4 - | 49 8 - | 116,524 12 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,811 1 2 | 10 15 9 | 1,821 16 11 | 114,664 2 10 | 38 12 3 | 114,702 15 1 |

(*continued*)

No 14.—Account of the Gross Receipt and Net Produce of the Revenue of Customs in the United Kingdom, in the Year ended 31st March 1869—*continued*.

| List of Articles. | Gross Receipt. | | | Payments out of the Gross Receipt. | | | | | | Net Produce. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Drawbacks. | | | Repayments on Over-Entries, &c. | | | | | |
| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Tea | 2,269,981 18 7 | 327,998 6 6 | 2,597,980 5 1 | - - - | - - | - - - | 2,481 - 6 | 142 10 6 | 2,623 11 - | 2,267,500 18 1 | 327,855 16 - | 2,595,356 14 1 |
| Tobacco and Snuff | 5,344,000 11 8 | 1,198,460 2 9 | 6,542,460 14 5 | 43,277 9 9 | 11 14 - | 43,289 3 9 | 2,073 10 7 | 586 1 - | 2,659 11 7 | 5,298,649 11 4 | 1,197,862 7 9 | 6,496,511 19 1 |
| Wine | 1,373,317 14 11 | 150,211 12 10 | 1,523,529 7 9 | - - - | - - | - - - | 1,567 1 6 | 565 4 10 | 2,132 6 4 | 1,371,750 13 5 | 149,646 8 - | 1,521,397 1 5 |
| All other Articles | 12,057 - 7 | 140 12 3 | 12,197 12 10 | - - - | - - | - - - | 386 12 7 | 1 11 4 | 388 3 11 | 11,670 8 - | 139 - 11 | 11,809 8 11 |
| £. | 20,461,495 8 2 | 2,124,033 3 10 | 22,585,528 12 - | 234,181 13 9 | 65 2 1 | 234,246 15 10 | 55,742 9 8 | 3,894 13 1 | 59,637 2 9 | 20,171,571 4 9 | 2,120,073 8 8 | 22,291,644 13 5 |
| Duties collected on behalf of the Inland Revenue on the Delivery, for Home Consumption, of British Spirits deposited in the Customs' Warehouses (under Act 27 & 28 Vict. c. 11): Receipt | 926,837 14 5 | 595,547 - 7 | 1,522,384 15 - | - - - | - - | - - - | 238 11 9 | 1 12 - | 240 3 9 | 23,606 13 2 | 11,798 18 3 | 35,405 11 5 |
| Payments on account thereof to the Inland Revenue | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 902,992 9 6 | 583,746 10 4 | 1,486,738 19 10 | | | |
| Charges on Delivery from the Bonded Warehouses | 39,969 14 2 | 3,415 2 - | 43,384 16 2 | - - - | - - | - - - | 78 16 3 | 1 13 5 | 80 9 8 | 39,890 17 11 | 3,413 8 7 | 43,304 6 6 |
| Duties collected at the Isle of Man | 43,596 5 1 | - - - | 43,596 5 1 | - - - | - - | - - - | 8 8 4 | - - - | 8 8 4 | 12,532 9 11 | - - - | 12,532 9 11 |
| Payments on account thereof, under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 23 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - | - - - | 31,055 6 10 | - - - | 31,055 6 10 | | | |
| Rents of Legal Quays, Warehouse Rents, &c. | 8,873 7 9 | 2,963 9 11 | 11,836 17 8 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - 6 10 | - 6 10 | 8,873 7 9 | 2,963 3 1 | 11,836 10 10 |
| Proceeds of Goods sold for the Duties, &c. | 5,607 16 5 | 172 11 6 | 5,780 7 11 | - - - | - - | - - - | 305 18 9 | - - - | 305 18 9 | 5,301 17 8 | 172 11 6 | 5,474 9 2 |
| Fees received under Merchant Shipping Act, Part 2 | 403 2 8 | 16 19 - | 420 1 8 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 403 2 8 | 16 19 - | 420 1 8 |
| Monies received from the Board of Trade in reimbursement of charges incurred under the Merchant Shipping Act | 13,555 17 4 | - - - | 13,555 17 4 | - - - | - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 13,555 17 4 | - - - | 13,555 17 4 |
| Proceeds of Sale of Premises, Old Stores, &c. &c. | 7,611 8 9 | 371 7 5 | 7,982 16 2 | - - - | - - | - - - | 1,269 - 7 | 75 - - | 1,344 - 7 | 6,342 8 2 | 296 7 5 | 6,638 15 7 |
| Monies received from the Merchants in respect of the special attendance of Officers given on their application | 13,761 7 4 | 184 17 1 | 13,946 4 5 | - - - | - - | - - - | 22 10 3 | - - - | 22 10 3 | 13,738 17 1 | 184 17 1 | 13,923 14 2 |
| Total Revenue of Customs £. | 21,521,712 2 1 | 2,726,704 11 4 | 24,248,416 13 5 | 234,181 13 9 | 65 2 1 | 234,246 15 10 | 991,713 11 11 | 587,719 15 8 | 1,579,433 7 7 | 20,295,816 16 5 | 2,138,919 13 7 | 22,434,736 10 - |

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 8 May 1869.

*Edward Bernard*,
Inspector General.

No. 15.—GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE of CUSTOMS in the UNITED KINGDOM, distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the year ended 31st March 1869.

## INCOME.

| | GREAT BRITAIN. | IRELAND. | UNITED KINGDOM. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Balances in the hands of Collectors on 31 March 1868 | 79,198 11 2 | 16,629 13 5 | 95,828 4 7 |
| Balances in the hands of the Receiver General, or Bank of Ireland, on 31 March 1868 | 87,661 12 3 | 6,464 - 5 | 94,125 12 8 |
| Bills outstanding on 31 March 1868 | 210,605 13 4 | 16,793 - 4 | 227,398 13 8 |
| TOTAL BALANCES and BILLS OUTSTANDING on 31 March 1868 | 377,465 16 9 | 39,886 14 2 | 417,352 10 11 |
| Advances out of the Revenue of Customs for Charges of Collection or other Services repayable from Votes under Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94, but outstanding on 31 March 1868 | 229,608 7 8 | 20,021 1 8 | 249,629 9 4 |
| Gross Receipt in the year ended 31 March 1869 | 21,521,712 2 1 | 2,726,704 11 4 | 24,248,416 13 5 |
| Drawbacks on Goods Exported | 234,181 13 9 | 65 2 1 | 234,246 15 10 |
| Repayments on Over-Entries, Damaged Goods, &c. | 57,665 15 7 | 3,973 5 4 | 61,639 - 11 |
| Paid on account of Isle of Man Revenue | 31,055 6 10 | - - - | 31,055 6 10 |
| Paid to Paymaster General on account of Miscellaneous Revenue, &c. | 12,264 4 1 | - - - | 12,264 4 1 |
| Paid Inland Revenue, Duty received on British Spirits | 902,992 9 6 | 583,746 10 4 | 1,486,738 19 10 |
| TOTAL DRAWBACKS, REPAYMENTS, &c. | 1,238,159 9 9 | 587,784 17 9 | 1,825,944 7 6 |
| Net Receipt in the year ended 31 March 1869, after deducting Drawbacks, Repayments, &c. | 20,283,552 12 4 | 2,138,919 13 7 | 22,422,472 5 11 |
| TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES - - £. | 20,890,626 16 9 | 2,198,827 9 5 | 23,089,454 6 2 |

## DISPOSAL OF THE INCOME.

| | GREAT BRITAIN. | IRELAND. | UNITED KINGDOM. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Payments into the Exchequer in the year | 20,281,000 - - | 2,143,000 - - | 22,424,000 - - |
| Balances in the hands of Collectors on 31 March 1869 | 104,425 6 3 | 16,617 2 11 | 121,042 9 2 |
| Balances in the hands of the Receiver General, or Bank of Ireland, on 31 March 1869 | 66,245 10 11 | 3,663 12 - | 69,909 2 11 |
| Bills outstanding on 31 March 1869 | 213,650 1 3 | 17,027 18 - | 230,677 19 3 |
| TOTAL BALANCES and BILLS OUTSTANDING on 31 March 1869 | 384,320 18 5 | 37,308 12 11 | 421,629 11 4 |
| Advances out of the Revenue of Customs, for Charges of Collection or other Services, repayable from Votes under Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94, but outstanding on 31 March 1869 | 225,305 18 4 | 18,518 16 6 | 243,824 14 10 |
| TOTAL Discharge of INCOME - - £. | 20,890,626 16 9 | 2,198,827 9 5 | 23,089,454 6 2 |

Office of Comptroller General, Customs, London, 20 April 1869.

*H. W. Dobell*,
Comptroller General.

Nos. 16, 17, and 18.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS RECEIPT and NET PRODUCE of the INLAND REVENUE of the UNITED KINGDOM, distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year ended 31st March 1869, specifying the Amount collected under each Head of Duty; and also, the Amount of Payments out of the Gross Receipt during the said Year for Drawbacks, Allowances, and Repayments on Over-charges, &c.

## No. 16.—EXCISE.

| HEADS OF DUTY. | GROSS RECEIPT. | | | DRAWBACKS, AND BOUNTIES OF THE NATURE OF DRAWBACKS. | | | DISCOUNTS AND PARLIAMENTARY ALLOWANCES. | | | ALLOWANCES AND REPAYMENTS ON OVERCHARGES, DAMAGED GOODS, &c. | | | NET PRODUCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
| EXCISE. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Chicory | 15,909 15 -¾ | - - - | 15,909 15 -¾ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 15,909 15 -¾ | - - - | 15,909 15 -¾ |
| Hackney Carriages | 99,313 17 - | - - - | 99,313 17 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 283 - - | - - - | 283 - - | 99,030 17 - | - - - | 99,030 17 - |
| Licenses | 2,473,406 14 1¼ | 187,581 17 4 | 2,660,988 11 5¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 23,818 6 9¼ | 964 - 1½ | 24,782 6 10¾ | 2,449,588 7 4 | 186,617 17 2½ | 2,636,206 4 6½ |
| Malt | 6,367,187 16 7¾ | 377,136 11 11¾ | 6,744,324 8 7½ | 212,902 16 3¼ | 1,116 2 11 | 214,018 19 2¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,441 15 4¾ | 155 4 9½ | 2,597 - 2½ | 6,151,843 4 11¾ | 375,865 4 3½ | 6,527,708 9 3 |
| Race Horses | 9,748 4 - | - - - | 9,748 4 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,748 4 - | - - - | 9,748 4 - |
| Railways | 499,408 18 6 | - - - | 499,408 18 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 111 17 8 | - - - | 111 17 8 | 499,297 - 10 | - - - | 499,297 - 10 |
| Stage Carriages | 36,486 9 10½ | - - - | 36,486 9 10½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 6 - 1 | - - - | 6 - 1 | 36,480 9 9½ | - - - | 36,480 9 9½ |
| Spirits | 8,100,835 9 4 | 2,880,770 9 5 | 10,981,605 18 9 | 269,908 7 -½ | 1,797 13 11 | 271,706 - 11½ | 153,587 4 - | - - | 153,587 4 - | 94 10 - | - - - | 94 10 - | 7,677,245 8 3½ | 2,878,972 15 6 | 10,556,218 3 9½ |
| Sugar | 66,497 7 10¼ | 3,289 13 10 | 69,787 1 8¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - 3 1½ | - - - | - 3 1½ | 66,497 4 8½ | 3,289 13 10 | 69,786 18 6¾ |
| £. | 17,668,794 12 4½ | 3,448,778 12 6¾ | 21,117,573 4 11¼ | 482,811 3 3¾ | 2,913 16 10 | 485,725 - 1¾ | 153,587 4 - | - - | 153,587 4 - | 26,755 13 -½ | 1,119 4 11 | 27,874 17 11½ | 17,005,640 12 -¼ | 3,444,745 10 9¾ | 20,450,386 2 10 |
| Fines, Forfeitures, and Costs recovered | 12,293 11 3¾ | 1,476 12 1½ | 13,770 3 5¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12,293 11 3¾ | 1,476 12 1½ | 13,770 3 5¼ |
| Sums received from Contributors to late Scotch Excise Incorporation Fund, per Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 72 | 436 3 11¼ | 15 9 4½ | 451 13 3¾ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 436 3 11¼ | 15 9 4½ | 451 13 3¾ |
| Extra Receipts from Bankruptcy and Chancery Stamps | 1,485 - - | - - - | 1,485 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,485 - - | - - - | 1,485 - - |
| Miscellaneous | 7,362 18 9¼ | 2,284 9 -½ | 9,647 7 9¾ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7,362 18 9¼ | 2,284 9 -½ | 9,647 7 9¾ |
| TOTAL EXCISE £. | 17,690,372 6 4¾ | 3,452,555 3 1¼ | 21,142,927 9 6 | 482,811 3 3¾ | 2,913 16 10 | 485,725 - 1¾ | 153,587 4 - | - - | 153,587 4 - | 26,755 13 -¼ | 1,119 4 11 | 27,874 17 11½ | 17,027,218 6 -¾ | 3,449,522 1 4½ | 20,476,740 7 4¾ |

# No. 17.—STAMPS.



| HEADS OF DUTY. | GROSS RECEIPT. | | | DRAWBACKS, AND BOUNTIES OF THE NATURE OF DRAWBACKS. | | | DISCOUNTS AND PARLIAMENTARY ALLOWANCES. | | | ALLOWANCES AND REPAYMENTS ON OVERCHARGES, DAMAGED GOODS, &c. | | | NET PRODUCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
| STAMPS: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Deeds and other Instruments, not included under any of the following Heads | 1,506,812 14 2½ | 79,996 12 11¼ | 1,586,809 7 1½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7,836 17 - | 171 14 6 | 8,008 11 6 | 5,737 15 3 | 491 14 6 | 6,229 9 9 | 1,493,238 1 11½ | 79,333 3 11¼ | 1,572,571 5 10½ |
| Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration | 1,601,363 12 6 | 127,336 10 - | 1,728,700 2 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 862 8 8 | - - - | 862 8 8 | 128,374 18 1 | 7,734 - - | 136,108 18 1 | 1,472,126 5 9 | 119,602 10 - | 1,591,728 15 9 |
| Bills of Exchange | 658,874 11 6 | 46,807 8 8 | 705,682 - 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,811 16 -¾ | 877 7 6 | 9,689 3 6½ | 555 - 7 | - - - | 555 - 7 | 649,507 14 10¼ | 45,930 1 2 | 695,437 16 -¼ |
| Bankers' Notes | 1,762 5 10 | - - - | 1,762 5 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,762 5 10 | - - - | 1,762 5 10 |
| Composition for the Duties on the Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers | 106,883 1 2 | 23,068 13 6 | 129,951 14 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 106,883 1 2 | 23,068 13 6 | 129,951 14 8 |
| Receipts, Drafts, and other 1 *d.* Stamps | 552,715 19 8 | 39,124 17 10 | 591,840 17 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 22,586 11 7 | 1,567 15 9 | 24,154 7 4 | 230 18 10 | - - - | 230 18 10 | 529,898 9 3 | 37,557 2 1 | 567,455 11 4 |
| Marine Insurances | 85,809 10 5 | 150 19 3 | 85,960 9 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 569 11 6 | - 19 2 | 570 10 8 | 5,752 17 1 | - - - | 5,752 17 1 | 79,487 1 10 | 150 - 1 | 79,637 1 11 |
| Licenses and Certificates | 123,840 10 - | 9,723 - - | 133,563 10 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 48 - - | - - - | 48 - - | 123,792 10 - | 9,723 - - | 133,515 10 - |
| Newspapers and Supplements | 98,135 9 3 | 17,852 10 3 | 115,987 19 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4,445 14 4 | 4,445 14 4 | 28 14 8 | - - - | 28 14 8 | 98,106 14 7 | 13,406 15 11 | 111,513 10 6 |
| Medicine | 66,860 3 - | - - - | 66,860 3 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,906 9 6½ | - - - | 2,906 9 6½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 63,953 13 5½ | - - - | 63,953 13 5½ |
| Legacies and Successions | 2,609,702 13 11 | 175,294 18 3½ | 2,784,997 12 2½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 798 18 2 | 798 18 2 | 13,901 18 8 | 586 1 11 | 14,488 - 7 | 2,595,800 15 3 | 173,909 18 2½ | 2,769,710 13 5½ |
| Fire Insurances | 1,061,150 10 9 | 8,895 13 10 | 1,070,046 4 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 50,896 11 5 | 324 14 - | 51,221 5 5 | 171 6 - | - - - | 171 6 - | 1,010,082 13 4 | 8,570 19 10 | 1,018,653 13 2 |
| Gold and Silver Plate | 64,793 5 -¾ | 885 8 1 | 65,678 13 1¼ | 7,430 18 7½ | - - - | 7,430 18 7½ | 656 12 11½ | 108 14 6 | 765 7 5½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 56,705 13 5¾ | 776 13 7 | 57,482 7 -¾ |
| Cards | 10,176 17 - | 147 10 - | 10,324 7 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 150 - - | - - - | 150 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 10,026 17 - | 147 10 - | 10,174 7 - |
| Probate Court Fee Stamps | 123,119 - 3 | 13,465 15 6 | 136,584 15 9 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 861 18 6 | 133 5 6 | 995 4 - | 14 15 6 | - - - | 14 15 6 | 122,242 6 3 | 13,332 10 - | 135,574 16 3 |
| Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Fee Stamps | 2,836 15 - | - - - | 2,836 15 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 42 1 6 | - - - | 42 1 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,794 13 6 | - - - | 2,794 13 6 |
| Admiralty Court Fee Stamps | 8,144 10 - | 542 - - | 8,686 10 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 102 16 - | 8 2 1 | 110 18 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,041 14 - | 533 17 11 | 8,575 11 11 |
| Patents for Inventions | 119,380 1 10 | - - - | 119,380 1 10 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 50 - - | - - - | 50 - - | 119,330 1 10 | - - - | 119,330 1 10 |
| Land Registry Fee Stamps | 1,501 10 - | - - - | 1,501 10 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 22 5 6 | - - - | 22 5 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,479 4 6 | - - - | 1,479 4 6 |
| Common Law Court Fee Stamps | 91,775 6 6 | - - - | 91,775 6 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,319 - - | - - - | 1,319 - - | 1 19 5 | - - - | 1 19 5 | 90,454 7 1 | - - - | 90,454 7 1 |
| Companies Registration Fee Stamps | 7,325 15 6 | 191 3 - | 7,516 18 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8 11 - | - - - | 8 11 - | 61 - - | - - - | 61 - - | 7,256 4 6 | 191 3 - | 7,447 7 6 |
| Public Record Fee Stamps | 590 10 - | - - - | 590 10 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9 14 6 | - - - | 9 14 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 580 15 6 | - - - | 580 15 6 |
| Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission Fee Stamps | 1,620 - - | - - - | 1,620 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 24 4 - | - - - | 24 4 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,595 16 - | - - - | 1,595 16 - |
| Law Fund | - - - | 8,938 5 8 | 8,938 5 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 110 10 8 | 110 10 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 8,827 15 - | 8,827 15 - |
| Chancery Fund | - - - | 5,019 - 4¼ | 5,019 - 4¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 62 7 - | 62 7 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4,956 13 4¼ | 4,956 13 4¼ |
| Judgments Registry Fund | - - - | 3,230 3 6 | 3,230 3 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 43 5 - | 43 5 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 3,186 18 6 | 3,186 18 6 |
| Civil Bill Fund | - - - | 13,355 9 - | 13,355 9 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 6 19 8 | 6 19 8 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 13,348 9 4 | 13,348 9 4 |
| Registration of Deeds Fee Stamps | - - - | 10,873 1 7 | 10,873 1 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 101 4 3 | 101 4 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 10,771 17 4 | 10,771 17 4 |
| Record of Title Fee Stamps | - - - | 63 5 - | 63 5 - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 63 5 - | 63 5 - |
| Chancery Fee Fund Stamps | - - - | 15,600 14 6 | 15,600 14 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 223 16 - | 223 16 - | - - - | 6 10 - | 6 10 - | - - - | 15,370 8 6 | 15,370 8 6 |
| Penalties in Law Proceedings, and Costs recovered | 9,502 9 - | 3,114 17 2 | 12,617 6 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 9,502 9 - | 3,114 17 2 | 12,617 6 2 |
| Miscellaneous | 913 7 5¼ | 13 10 9 | 926 18 2¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 913 7 5¼ | 13 10 9 | 926 18 2¼ |
| TOTAL STAMPS - - £. | 8,915,590 9 9½ | 603,691 8 8 | 9,519,281 18 5½ | 7,430 18 7½ | | 7,430 18 7½ | 97,667 9 8¾ | 8,985 8 1 | 106,652 17 9¾ | 154,929 4 1 | 8,818 6 5 | 163,747 10 6 | 8,655,562 17 4¼ | 585,887 14 2 | 9,241,450 11 6¼ |

| HEADS OF DUTY. | GROSS RECEIPT. | | | DRAWBACKS, AND BOUNTIES OF THE NATURE OF DRAWBACKS. | | | DISCOUNTS AND PARLIAMENTARY ALLOWANCES. | | | ALLOWANCES AND REPAYMENTS ON OVERCHARGES, DAMAGED GOODS, &c. | | | NET PRODUCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Great Britain. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. |
| TAXES. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Land Tax on Lands and Tenements | 1,131,301 8 2 | - - - | 1,131,301 8 2 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 13,730 16 7¾ | - - - | 13,730 16 7¾ | 1,117,570 11 6¼ | - - - | 1,117,570 11 6¼ |
| Duties on Offices and Pensions | 19 16 – | - - - | 19 16 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 19 16 – | - - - | 19 16 – |
| ASSESSED TAXES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schedules: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. Inhabited Houses | 1,131,582 10 –¾ | - - - | 1,131,582 10 –¾ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 233 18 6¾ | - - - | 233 18 6¾ | 1,131,348 11 6 | - - - | 1,131,348 11 6 |
| C. Servants | 233,654 5 – | - - - | 233,654 5 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 121 3 3 | - - - | 121 3 3 | 233,533 1 9 | - - - | 233,533 1 9 |
| D. Carriages | 408,785 1 7 | - - - | 408,785 1 7 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 180 12 – | - - - | 180 12 – | 408,604 9 7 | - - - | 408,604 9 7 |
| E. Horses for Riding | 274,529 17 – | - - - | 274,529 17 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 85 1 5 | - - - | 85 1 5 | 274,444 15 7 | - - - | 274,444 15 7 |
| F. Other Horses and Mules | 161,159 15 6 | - - - | 161,159 15 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 30 17 5 | - - - | 30 17 5 | 161,128 18 1 | - - - | 161,128 18 1 |
| G. Dogs | 70,039 3 – | - - - | 70,039 3 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 31 4 – | - - - | 31 4 – | 70,007 19 – | - - - | 70,007 19 – |
| H. Horse Dealers | 16,133 – 1 | - - - | 16,133 – 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 16,133 – 1 | - - - | 16,133 – 1 |
| I. Hair Powder | 975 8 – | - - - | 975 8 – | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 975 8 – | - - - | 975 8 – |
| K. Armorial Bearings | 68,845 8 1 | - - - | 68,845 8 1 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 58 17 4 | - - - | 58 17 4 | 68,786 10 9 | - - - | 68,786 10 9 |
| Additional 10 per Cent. per Act 3 Vict. c. 17 | 1,613 5 11 | - - - | 1,613 5 11 | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,613 5 11 | - - - | 1,613 5 11 |
| Penalties in Law Proceedings, and Costs recovered | 2,124 8 8½ | - - - | 2,124 8 8½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,124 8 8½ | - - - | 2,124 8 8½ |
| Miscellaneous | 614 13 5½ | - - - | 614 13 5½ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 614 13 5½ | - - - | 614 13 5½ |
| TOTAL LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES | 3,501,378 – 6¾ | - - - | 3,501,378 – 6¾ | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 14,472 10 7½ | - - - | 14,472 10 7½ | 3,486,905 9 11¼ | - - - | 3,486,905 9 11¼ |
| PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX | 8,199,445 12 6 | 544,016 17 11 | 8,743,462 10 5 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 11,038 16 2 | 1,180 17 5 | 12,219 13 7 | 94,123 18 10¼ | 13,611 7 9 | 107,735 6 7¼ | 8,094,282 17 5¾ | 529,224 12 9 | 8,623,507 10 2¾ |
| TOTAL TAXES £. | 11,700,823 13 –¾ | 544,016 17 11 | 12,244,840 10 11¾ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 11,038 16 2 | 1,180 17 5 | 12,219 13 7 | 108,596 9 5¾ | 13,611 7 9 | 122,207 17 2¾ | 11,581,188 7 5 | 529,224 12 9 | 12,110,413 – 2 |
| TOTAL INLAND REVENUE £. | 38,306,786 9 3 | 4,600,263 9 8½ | 42,907,049 18 11¼ | 490,242 1 11¼ | 2,913 16 10 | 493,155 18 9¼ | 262,293 9 10¾ | 10,166 5 6 | 272,459 15 4¾ | 290,281 6 7¼ | 23,548 19 1 | 313,830 5 8½ | 37,263,969 10 9¾ | 4,563,634 8 3½ | 41,827,603 19 1 |

Inland Revenue Office,
27 May 1869.

*Fred. Gripper,*
Accountant and Comptroller General.

No 19.—A GENERAL STATEMENT of the INLAND REVENUE of the United Kingdom, distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, for the Year ended 31st March 1869.

| INCOME: | GREAT BRITAIN. £. s. d. | IRELAND. £. s. d. | UNITED KINGDOM. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balances in the hands of the several Receiving Officers on 31st March 1868 | 224,581 7 2 | 67,805 4 1¼ | 292,386 11 3¼ |
| Balances in the hands of the several late Distributors of Stamps since 5th January 1800 | 25,264 10 2½ | 7,312 3 1½ | 32,576 13 4 |
| Balances in the hands of the Receiver General on 31st March 1868 | 109,145 17 -½ | 1,062 14 2¼ | 110,208 11 2¾ |
| Moneys imprested and Advances made to Officers for the Service of the Revenue, outstanding on 31st March 1868 | 6,214 4 10½ | 443 3 2½ | 6,657 8 1 |
| Advances on account of Votes outstanding on 31st March 1868 | 360,612 – 7 | 39,182 18 3½ | 399,794 18 10½ |
| Bills outstanding on 31st March 1868 | 269,779 7 8 | 76,395 12 2 | 346,174 19 10 |
| TOTAL BALANCES and BILLS outstanding on 31st March 1868 £. | 995,597 7 6½ | 192,201 15 1 | 1,187,799 2 7½ |
| GROSS RECEIPT; viz.: | | | |
| Excise | 17,690,372 6 4¾ | 3,452,555 3 1¼ | 21,142,927 9 6 |
| Stamps | 8,915,590 9 9½ | 603,691 8 8 | 9,519,281 18 5½ |
| Land and Assessed Taxes | 3,501,378 – 6¾ | - - - - | 3,501,378 – 6¾ |
| Property and Income Tax | 8,199,445 12 6 | 544,016 17 11 | 8,743,462 10 5 |
| £. | 38,306,786 9 3 | 4,600,263 9 8¼ | 42,907,049 18 11¼ |
| Drawbacks | 490,242 1 11¼ | 2,913 16 10 | 493,155 18 9¼ |
| Discounts and Parliamentary Allowances | 262,293 9 10¾ | 10,166 5 6 | 272,459 15 4¾ |
| Allowances and Repayments for Overcharges, &c. | 290,281 6 7¼ | 23,548 19 1 | 313,830 5 8¼ |
| TOTAL Drawbacks, Repayments, &c. £. | 1,042,816 18 5¼ | 36,629 1 5 | 1,079,445 19 10¼ |
| Net Receipt, after deducting Repayments, &c. £. | 37,263,969 10 9¾ | 4,563,634 8 3¼ | 41,827,603 19 1 |
| TOTAL INCOME, including Balances £. | 38,259,566 18 4¼ | 4,755,836 3 4¼ | 43,015,403 1 8½ |
| DISPOSAL OF THE INCOME: | | | |
| Payments into the Exchequer; viz.: | | | |
| Excise | 17,009,000 – – | 3,453,000 – – | 20,462,000 – – |
| Stamps | 8,630,315 5 9 | 587,684 14 3 | 9,218,000 – – |
| Land and Assessed Taxes | 3,494,000 – – | - - - - | 3,494,000 – – |
| Property and Income Tax | 8,087,182 6 6 | 530,817 13 6 | 8,618,000 – – |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS into the Exchequer £. | 37,220,497 12 3 | 4,571,502 7 9 | 41,792,000 – – |
| Balances in the hands of the several Receiving Officers on 31st March 1869 | 239,775 18 2¾ | 82,318 8 10¾ | 322,094 7 1½ |
| Balances in the hands of the several late Distributors of Stamps since 5th January 1800 | 25,256 9 9½ | 7,312 3 1½ | 32,568 12 11 |
| Balances in the hands of the Receiver General on 31st March 1869 | 71,547 14 -¾ | 441 17 2¾ | 71,989 11 3½ |
| Moneys imprested and Advances made to Officers for the Service of the Revenue, outstanding on 31st March 1869 | 5,152 – 5½ | 459 12 2 | 5,611 12 7 |
| Advances on account of Votes outstanding on 31st March 1869 | 370,101 17 1¾ | 39,496 7 4¼ | 409,598 4 6 |
| Bills outstanding on 31st March 1869 | 327,235 6 5 | 54,305 6 10 | 381,540 13 3 |
| TOTAL BALANCES and BILLS outstanding on 31st March 1869 £. | 1,039,069 6 1¼ | 184,333 15 7¼ | 1,223,403 1 8½ |
| TOTAL DISCHARGE of the Income £. | 38,259,566 18 4¼ | 4,755,836 3 4¼ | 43,015,403 1 8½ |

Inland Revenue Office,
27 May 1869.

*Fred. Gripper*, Accountant and Comptroller General.

No. 20.—AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the POST OFFICE REVENUE of the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Year ended 31st March 1869, distinguishing the Principal Items of Receipt.

| LIST OF ITEMS. | | GROSS RECEIPTS. | | | Returned, Refused, Mis-sent, and Re-directed Letters, Overcharges, and Returns. | | | NET PRODUCE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Great Britain.* | *Ireland.* | *United Kingdom.* | *Great Britain.* | *Ireland.* | *United Kingdom.* | *Great Britain.* | *Ireland.* | *United Kingdom.* |
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Postage collected by Country Postmasters - - - | | 75,624 5 11 | 8,484 1 2 | 84,108 7 1 | | | | | | |
| Ditto - - in the Metropolis - - - - - - | | 91,362 9 2½ | 1,947 2 10 | 93,309 12 -½ | | | | | | |
| Postage collected by Postmasters and Agents Abroad - - - - - - - | £. s. d. 171,812 19 10¼ | | | | | | | | | |
| Postage collected by Foreign Offices for Credit of Great Britain - - - | 209,339 13 5¼ | | | | | | | | | |
| | 381,152 13 3½ | | | | 12,575 14 5 | 2,164 10 11 | 14,740 5 4 | 220,750 - 10½ | 8,266 13 1 | 229,016 13 11½ |
| Postage collected by Great Britain for Credit of Colonial Offices not under the control of the Imperial Post Office - | £. s. d. 55,070 12 -½ | | | | | | | | | |
| Postage collected by Great Britain for Credit of Foreign Offices - - | 259,743 1 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 314,813 13 1½ | 66,339 - 2 | - - - | 66,339 - 2 | | | | | | |
| | £. | 233,325 15 3½ | 10,431 4 - | 243,756 19 3½ | 12,575 14 5 | 2,164 10 11 | 14,740 5 4 | 220,750 - 10½ | 8,266 13 1 | 229,016 13 11½ |
| Amount of Postage Stamps issued to Postmasters, Receivers, and Window-men - - - - - - - - - | | 3,098,413 3 3 | 241,201 15 3 | 3,367,353 18 6 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 3,126,152 3 3 | 241,201 15 3 | 3,367,353 18 6 |
| Amount of Postage Stamps issued to Colonial Agents - | | 27,739 - - | - - - | - - - | | | | | | |
| Amount received from Inland Revenue on account of Postage Stamps sold by that Department - - - | | 704,756 14 3 | 56,243 5 9 | 761,000 - - | - - - | - - - | - - - | 704,756 14 3 | 56,243 5 9 | 761,000 - - |
| Commission on Money Orders - - - - - - | | 163,752 15 - | 11,257 10 3 | 175,010 5 3 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 163,752 15 - | 11,257 10 3 | 175,010 5 3 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - | | 20,067 11 10¼ | 1,132 8 8 | 21,200 - 6¼ | - - - | - - - | - - - | 20,067 11 10¼ | 1,132 8 8 | 21,200 - 6¼ |
| | £. | 4,248,054 19 7¾ | 320,266 3 11 | 4,568,321 3 6¾ | 12,575 14 5 | 2,164 10 11 | 14,740 5 4 | 4,235,479 5 2¾ | 318,101 13 - | 4,553,580 18 2¾ |

General Post Office,
21 June 1869.

*Geo. Chetwynd,*
Receiver and Accountant General.

No. 21.—A GENERAL STATEMENT of the REVENUE of the POST OFFICE in the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Year ended 31st March 1869.

| INCOME. | | GREAT BRITAIN. | IRELAND. | UNITED KINGDOM. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Balances, Bills outstanding, &c. on 31st March 1868, viz.: | | | | |
| Balances and Bills outstanding | | 434,030 6 9½ | 23,253 5 2 | 457,283 11 11½ |
| Advances out of Revenue for Voted Services | | 604,879 15 3 | 57,328 17 11 | 662,208 13 2 |
| | | 1,038,910 2 -½ | 80,582 3 1 | 1,119,492 5 1½ |
| GREAT BRITAIN: | £. s. d. | | | |
| Gross Receipts | 4,248,054 19 7¾ | | | |
| Returned, Refused, Mis-sent, and Re-directed Letters, and Overcharges | 12,575 14 5 | | | |
| IRELAND: | | | | |
| Gross Receipts | 320,266 3 11 | | | |
| Returned, Refused, Mis-sent, and Re-directed Letters, and Overcharges | 2,164 10 11 | | | |
| Net Receipts within the Year, after deducting Returned Letters, &c. | | 4,235,479 5 2¾ | 318,101 13 - | 4,553,580 18 2¾ |
| TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES | £. | 5,274,389 7 3¼ | 398,683 16 1 | 5,673,073 3 4¼ |

| DISPOSAL OF INCOME. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Payments into the Exchequer | 4,354,650 12 11 | 305,349 7 1 | 4,660,000 - - |
| Balances, Bills outstanding, &c. on 31st March 1869, viz.: | | | |
| Balances and Bills outstanding | 448,630 10 11 | 34,599 - 6 | 483,229 11 5 |
| Advances out of Revenue for Voted Services | 471,108 3 5¼ | 58,735 8 6 | 529,843 11 11¼ |
| TOTAL DISCHARGE of INCOME | £. 5,274,389 7 3¼ | 398,683 16 1 | 5,673,073 3 4¼ |

General Post Office,
21 June 1869.

*Geo. Chetwynd,*
Receiver and Accountant General.

No. 22.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS RECEIPT arisen from Her Majesty's WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES, in the Year ended 31st March 1869; distinguishing the Sources from which it was derived.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT collected by the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in England and Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, in Alderney and the Isle of Man, in the Year ended 31st March 1869 - - | 380,257 | 14 | 1 |
| Amount arisen by Rents and Casual Revenues not included in the Receivers' Accounts - - | 3,295 | 1 | 3 |
| Amount arisen by Sale of Old Materials, and by Repayment of Moneys advanced for Surveys, and for Record Office and Docket Fees, and for Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - | 6,866 | 2 | 4 |
| Amount arisen by Sales of Bark, Timber and Offal Wood; Gale Rents, and Rents for the temporary occupation of Lands intended for Planting - - - - - - - - - - - | 55,754 | 16 | 9 |
| £. | 446,173 | 14 | 5 |

Office of Woods, &c. 23 June 1869.

*Charles Gore*, *James K. Howard*, } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

No. 23.—AN ACCOUNT, in Detail, of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the Moneys arisen from Her Majesty's WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES, in the Year ended 31st March 1869.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALARIES and Allowances to Deputy Surveyors and other Local Officers in the Woods and Forests - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 7,109 | 4 | 3 |
| Per-centage and Allowances to Receivers of the Land Revenues - - - - - - - | 9,953 | 2 | 3 |
| £. | 17,062 | 6 | 6 |

Office of Woods, &c. 23 June 1869.

*Charles Gore*, *James K. Howard*, } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

No. 24.—AN ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS out of the MONEYS arisen from Her Majesty's WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES, in its Progress to the Exchequer, other than Charges of Collection, for the Year ended 31st March 1869.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ancient Pensions, and Payments to Schools, Churches, and other Foundations, and Payments charged on the Land Revenue, under the Denomination of Perpetual Pensions, and Payments transferred from the Civil List, by the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 86 - - - - - - - | 8,830 | 5 | 3 |
| Salaries and other Annual Allowances in the Department of the Wardens, Rangers, Keepers, and others holding Ancient Offices in the Parks, Forests, &c. - - - - - - - - | 2,562 | 18 | 9 |
| Payments for Repairs, &c. on Crown Estates, and for Land, Property, and other Taxes payable on the same, and Allowances to Crown Tenants - - - - - - - - - - - | 20,659 | 14 | 6 |
| Payments for Repairing and Maintaining Buildings, Walls, Fences, and Roads, and for making Inclosures and Plantations in the Royal Forests, &c. (including Windsor and Bagshot), and upon Estates of the Crown reserved for the purpose of raising Navy Timber, together with Rates and Taxes charged thereon - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 39,090 | 18 | 10 |
| £. | 71,143 | 17 | 4 |

Office of Woods, &c. 23 June 1869.

*Charles Gore*, *James K. Howard*, } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

No. 25.—*GENERAL* STATEMENT of the MONEYS arisen from the WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES of the CROWN in ENGLAND and WALES, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, in ALDERNEY and the ISLE of MAN, and of the Application thereof, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1869.

| RECEIPT: | £. s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| BALANCES of the Accounts standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., at the Bank of England, on 31st March 1868 - - - - | | |
| The like at the Bank of Ireland - - - - - | 73,582 11 1 | |
| The like at the Royal Bank of Scotland - - - | | |
| Balances in the hands of the Receivers of the Land Revenue | 825 14 2 | |
| Balances in the hands of the Deputy Surveyors, &c., of the Woods and Forests (including Debts due by Purchasers of Produce) - - - - - - - - - - | 4,619 4 8 | |
| Balances in the hands of Stewards of Manors, &c. - - | 134 12 3 | |
| | 79,162 2 2 | |
| LESS,—Amount of the Net Proceeds of the Sales of Timber, Bark, &c., which has arisen upon the Disafforestation of Hainault Forest (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43) - - - - - | £. s. d. 860 8 10 | |
| The like upon the Disafforestation of Whittlewood Forest (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42) - - - - - | 2,111 8 1 | |
| Other Balances - - - - - | 3,872 3 - | 6,843 19 11 |
| | | 72,318 2 3 |
| GROSS RECEIPT for the Year ended 31st March 1869 - - - - | | 446,173 14 5 |
| | £. | 518,491 16 8 |

| EXPENDITURE: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| CHARGES of Collection for Salaries and Allowances to Wardens, Rangers, Keepers, Deputy Surveyors, Woodwards, Woodmen, and Allowances to Receivers on Collection of the Land Revenue - - - - - | 17,062 6 6 | |
| Other Payments - - - - - - - - - | 71,143 17 4 | |
| | | 88,206 3 10 |
| PAID into the Exchequer - - - - - - | - - - | 360,000 - - |
| BALANCES of the Accounts standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., at the Bank of England, on the 31st March 1869 - - - | 68,670 15 2 | |
| The like at the Bank of Ireland - - - - - | | |
| The like at the Royal Bank of Scotland - - - - | | |
| Balances in the hands of the Receivers of the Land Revenue | 3,323 19 3 | |
| Balances in the hands of the Deputy Surveyors, &c., of the Woods and Forests (including Debts due by Purchasers of Produce) - - - - - - - - - - | 2,833 18 11 | |
| Balances in the hands of Stewards of Manors, &c. - - | 224 11 2 | |
| | 75,053 4 6 | |
| LESS,—Amount of the Net Proceeds of the Sales of Timber, Bark, &c., which has arisen upon the Disafforestation of Hainault Forest (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43) - - - - - - | £. s. d. 829 8 10 | |
| The like upon the Disafforestation of Whittlewood Forest (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42) - - - - - | 1,953 8 1 | |
| Other Balances - - - - - | 1,984 14 9 | 4,767 11 8 |
| | | 70,285 12 10 |
| | £. | 518,491 16 8 |

Office of Woods, &c.
23 June 1869.

*Charles Gore,*
*James K. Howard,*
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

No. 26.—AN ACCOUNT of "MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS" paid into the EXCHEQUER in the Year ended the 31st March 1869, under the Heads after-mentioned.

## ABSTRACT.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SMALL BRANCHES OF THE HEREDITARY REVENUE | 10,581 | 6 | 3 |
| BANK of ENGLAND (Profits of Issue) | 138,578 | – | – |
| FEES, &c. OF PUBLIC OFFICES | 663,797 | 5 | 2 |
| OLD STORES AND EXTRA RECEIPTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS | 899,260 | 5 | 4 |
| EXTRA RECEIPTS, CIVIL DEPARTMENTS | 284,965 | 12 | 1 |
| INCOME OF LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN GAZETTES | 28,340 | 9 | 7 |
| CONTRIBUTION FROM REVENUES OF INDIA FOR MILITARY CHARGES | 837,000 | – | – |
| Ditto – – FOR DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES | 22,677 | 13 | 3 |
| Ditto – – FOR RED SEA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S ANNUITY | 18,027 | – | – |
| CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS EXPENSES OF THE MAIL SERVICE | 233,300 | – | – |
| UNCLAIMED WAGES, &c. OF DECEASED MERCHANT SEAMEN, &c. | 10,530 | 5 | 5 |
| SAVINGS ON GRANTS OF PARLIAMENT, &c., AND OVER-ISSUES REPAID | 154,067 | 15 | 5 |
| CONSCIENCE MONEY | 4,194 | 13 | 6 |
| CIVIL CONTINGENCIES | 500 | – | – |
| MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH | 13,394 | 6 | 1 |
| TREASURY CHEST | 375 | – | – |
| GREENWICH HOSPITAL | 15,390 | – | – |
| ISLE OF MAN | 11,957 | 8 | 7 |
| GREEK LOAN | 7,937 | 1 | 3 |
| CASUAL RECEIPTS | 1,117 | 10 | 9 |
| TOTAL – Great Britain £. 3,254,826 1 11 | | | |
| TOTAL – Ireland 101,165 10 9 | £. 3,355,991 | 12 | 8 |

## DETAIL OF THE PRECEDING ABSTRACT:

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SMALL BRANCHES OF THE HEREDITARY REVENUE:** | | | | | | |
| Hereditary Revenues received, per Act 1 V. c. 2 | 2,300 | – | – | | | |
| Fines and Forfeitures received in the Justiciary and Sheriffs' Courts in Scotland | 5,648 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| Rent-charge from the Lagan Navigation Company, reserved to the Crown, per Act (Local and Personal) 6 & 7 Vict. c. 104, s. 60 | 292 | 10 | – | | | |
| Net proceeds of a Piratical Vessel received into the Treasury Chest at Hong Kong | 299 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| Net proceeds of the derelict Vessel "Zephyr" | 12 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| On account of the balance of proceeds of wrecks received by the Board of Trade (17 & 18 Vict. c. 104), and of proceeds of wrecks received into the Treasury Chest in Ceylon, and unclaimed | 2,029 | – | – | | | |
| | | | | 10,581 | 6 | 3 |
| **BANK OF ENGLAND:** | | | | | | |
| Amount payable by the Bank of England, out of the Profits of Issue, for the year to 5 April 1868 (formerly deducted from the gross charge payable to the Bank for management), per Act 24 Vict. c. 3 | | | | 138,578 | – | – |
| Carried forward £. | | | | 149,159 | 6 | 3 |

No. 26.—Account of Miscellaneous Receipts paid into the Exchequer, &c.—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | - - - | 149,159 6 3 |
| **FEES, &c. OF PUBLIC OFFICES:** | | | |
| ENGLAND: | | | |
| Bank of England.—On Stock Certificates, under Act 29 Vict. c. 28 - - | | 600 15 – | |
| Board of Trade: | | | |
| Towards defraying the Expenses of Provisional Orders, in respect of Piers, Harbours, &c., under the Act 25 Vict. c. 19 | 94 10 – | | |
| Under the Chain Cables and Anchors Act, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 27 | 1,717 9 5 | | |
| | | 1,811 19 5 | |
| British Consulates Abroad.—Fees, &c. - - - - - - - | | 33,314 18 2 | |
| Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission: | | | |
| For Searches - - - - - - - - - - - | 842 10 10 | | |
| Under the Land Improvement Act, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 114 - | 24 – – | | |
| | | 866 10 10 | |
| County Courts.—Fees and Fines received under Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 99 - | | 330,759 13 4 | |
| Foreign Office - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 965 14 – | |
| Herald's College.—On the Installation of His Grace the Duke of Athole as Knight of the Thistle - - - - - - - - - - | | 73 – – | |
| Home Office (including Fees on Irish Instruments) - - - - - - | | 1,187 15 – | |
| House of Commons.—Under Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 72 - - - - - | | 27,495 11 9 | |
| Lord Chancellor, Secretary of Commissions to the.—Under Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87 - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 348 7 – | |
| Lord Chancellor, Secretary of *Presentations* to the.—Under Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 87 - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 385 3 6 | |
| Lunacy Commission.—On Licenses granted under Acts 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94 - - - - - - - - - - | | 1,485 12 6 | |
| Lyon King at Arms - - - - - - - - - - | | 145 18 8 | |
| Master of the Rolls.—Under Act 7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict. c. 46 - - - | | 9 16 – | |
| Middlesex Registry Office - - - - - - - - - - | | 1,104 14 2 | |
| Patent Office.—Under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 84. - - - - - | | 124 5 10 | |
| Police Courts.—Fines and Penalties, under Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71 - - | | 17,160 3 7 | |
| Privy Council Office - - - - - - - - - - - | | 1,372 15 6 | |
| Public Record Office - - - - - - - - - - - | | 154 12 6 | |
| Registrar General.—Under Acts 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 86, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 92, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 68, and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 81, &c. - - - - - - | | 1,857 14 6 | |
| Registrar of Designs Office.—Under Acts 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 104 - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 3,192 3 2 | |
| Science and Art Department - - - - - - - - - | | 1,655 – 8 | |
| Tower of London: Jewel House - - - - - - - - - | | 122 10 2 | |
| University of London - - - - - - - - - - - | | 4,096 14 – | |
| Other Fees, &c.:— | | | |
| Penalties under the Coal Mines Inspection Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 151 - - | | 550 – – | |
| Fines levied on Emigrants to French Colonies, in the year 1867-8 - - | | 255 12 – | |
| From the Special Commissioners of English and Irish Fisheries - - - | | 8 11 6 | |
| Salaries formerly payable to Officers of the late Marshalsea, under Act 5 Vict. Sess. 2, c. 22 - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 615 – – | |
| Total, England - - - £. | | 431,720 12 9 | |
| SCOTLAND: | | | |
| Under Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 64: | £. s. d. | | |
| Clerk for Admission of Notaries - - - - - - | 440 – – | | |
| Director of Her Majesty's Chancery (including Fees for Prince's Writs and Charters, per Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 51) | 1,348 9 11 | | |
| Keeper of the Register of Hornings - - - - | 756 17 1 | | |
| Keeper of the Register of Seizins - - - - | 13,274 3 5 | | |
| Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet - - | 5,405 15 8 | | |
| Lord Clerk Register: Searching Department - - | 3,377 6 5 | | |
| Clerk of Justiciary - - - - - - - - - | 56 7 – | | |
| Clerk of the Bill Chamber.—Under Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 18 | 152 12 4 | | |
| Commissary Clerk, Edinburgh.—Under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 97 | 1,859 8 6 | | |
| Court of Session.—Under Acts 50 Geo. 3, c. 112, and 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 38 - - - - - - - - - - | 4,216 12 – | | |
| Fishery Board.—For Brands on Herring Barrels, under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 69 - - - - - - - - - | 4,449 9 6 | | |
| Office of Woods, &c. (Department of the Law Agent in Scotland) - - - - - - - - - - - | 346 19 – | | |
| Presenter of Signatures.—Under Act 6 Anne, c. 26 - - | 603 4 1 | | |
| Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.—Under Act 6 Anne, c. 26 - - - - - - - - - - | 69 3 6 | | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 36,356 8 5 | 431,720 12 9 | 149,159 6 3 |

No. 26.—Account of Miscellaneous Receipts paid into the Exchequer, &c.—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | 36,356 8 5 | 431,720 12 9 | 149,159 6 3 |
| FEES, &c. OF PUBLIC OFFICES—*continued.* | | | |
| SCOTLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Under Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 80 - | 320 1 4 | | |
| REGISTRAR OF DEEDS.—Under Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 143 - | 144 10 1 | | |
| SHERIFF CLERKS.—Under Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 119 - - | 10,648 4 11 | | |
| SHERIFF COURT HOUSE BUILDINGS, Superintendent of - | 25 16 – | | |
| TOTAL, SCOTLAND - - - £. | | 47,495 – 9 | |
| IRELAND: | | | |
| CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE - - - - - - - | 700 8 2 | | |
| COMMISSIONER OF VALUATION.—Under Act 23 Vict. c. 4 - | 409 1 6 | | |
| COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Under Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 55 | 17 2 6 | | |
| DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE ROLLS.—Under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 61 | 439 8 6 | | |
| DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE - - - - | 646 14 6 | | |
| LANDED ESTATES COURT.—Duties received under Acts 21 & 22 Vict. c. 72, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 123 - - - - | 4,441 2 – | | |
| LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE - - - - - | 178 1 – | | |
| NATIONAL GALLERY.—For Admission of Students - - | 13 – 6 | | |
| PATENTS.—Fees formerly payable to the Lord Chancellor on Patents issued under the Great Seal of Ireland; under Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 116 - - - - - - - - | 140 12 11 | | |
| QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY - - - - - - - - | 593 13 4 | | |
| REGISTRAR GENERAL - - - - - - - - | 19 11 6 | | |
| Annuities payable to the Consolidated Fund, under Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 78; viz.: | | | |
| From the "Counties Fines and Penalties Account" (year to 5 January 1869) £. 500 – – | | | |
| From the "County Treasurers' Fee Fund" (year to 5 January 1869) - - - 500 – – | | | |
| | 1,000 – – | | |
| Proceeds of the Stock and Cash standing to the credit of the Accounts of the Compensation and Fee Funds of the Suitors of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer in Ireland, and Interest accrued thereon (realised and paid into the Exchequer in England, per Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 88) - - | 175,982 15 3 | | |
| TOTAL, IRELAND - - - £. | | 184,581 11 8 | |
| TOTAL Fees, &c. - - - - - £. | | | 663,797 5 2 |

OLD STORE SAND EXTRA RECEIPTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS; viz.:

| | Army. £. s. d. | Navy. £. s. d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Quarter to 31 March 1868 - - - - - | 122,035 16 4 | 76,616 3 11 | |
| Ditto - - 30 June 1868 - - - - - | 92,910 18 4 | 37,064 – – | |
| Ditto - - 30 September 1868 - - - - | 303,697 5 5 | 93,390 4 10 | |
| Ditto - - 31 December 1868 - - - - | 149,095 1 8 | 24,450 14 10 | |
| £. | 667,739 1 9 | 231,521 3 7 | 899,260 5 4 |

EXTRA RECEIPTS OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS:

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOARD OF HEALTH.—In Repayment of Expenses of Preliminary Inquiries under Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - | | 176 12 6 | |
| BOARD OF TRADE: | | | |
| Proceeds of Sale of Old Stores - - - - - - | 1,610 19 6 | | |
| From Railway and other Companies, in Repayment of Expenses - - - - - - - - - - | 2,288 17 7 | | |
| | | 3,899 17 1 | |
| CONSTABULARY, IRELAND.—Extra Receipts by the Receiver and Inspector General | | 5 12 8 | |
| CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES.—For Maintenance in Western Australia of Convicts belonging to the Indian Government - - - - | | 194 13 3 | |
| CONVICT PRISONS AT HOME.—On account of the productive Labour of Convicts, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 15,860 15 5 | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | 20,137 10 11 | 1,712,216 16 9 |

No. 26.—Account of Miscellaneous Receipts paid into the Exchequer, &c.—*continued.*

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | | | 20,137 | 10 | 11 | 1,712,216 | 16 | 9 |
| **EXTRA RECEIPTS OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS** - *continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission: | | | | | | | | | |
| For Extracts, &c., also, for Surveys and other Expenses incurred on behalf of Applicants for the Registration of Land, per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 53 - - - - - - - | 3,341 | 2 | 9 | | | | | | |
| In Repayment of Inclosure Expenses, under Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118 - - - - - - - - - - | 4,410 | – | 9 | | | | | | |
| In Repayment of Drainage Expenses, under Acts 9 & 10 Vict. c. 101, and 13 & 14 Vic. c. 31 - - - - - - | 6,994 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 14,745 | 5 | – | | | |
| County Courts.—Forfeited Suitors' Money, Rents, &c. - - - - - | | | | 2,039 | 12 | 10 | | | |
| Dublin Metropolitan Police Office.—Receipts, as under, viz.: | £. | s. | d. | | | | | | |
| Police Tax - - - - - - - - - - | 19,313 | – | 3 | | | | | | |
| Carriage Revenue - - - - - - - - - | 1,703 | 2 | – | | | | | | |
| Pawnbrokers' Duty - - - - - - - - - | 4,984 | 13 | – | | | | | | |
| Publicans' Fees - - - - - - - - - | 486 | 10 | – | | | | | | |
| Other Receipts; for Police specially employed, &c. - - | 886 | 16 | – | | | | | | |
| | | | | 27,374 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Education Commission, Ireland.—Proceeds of Sale of Books, &c. - - | | | | 11,990 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| Education Office, England.—Extra Receipts - - - - - - | | | | 10 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Emigration Commission.—Balance of Rent received from the Sombrero Phosphate Company - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | 3,393 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| Fishery Board, Scotland.—Proceeds of Sale of Vessels, old Stores, &c.- - | | | | 706 | 1 | – | | | |
| Harbours of Refuge.—Rents of Property, Pier Dues, &c. - - - - | | | | 3,293 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Land Registry Office.—Received from the Land Securities Company (in lieu of Fees) in reimbursement of the Salary of an additional Clerk - - - | | | | 9 | 19 | 10 | | | |
| Mint: | | | | | | | | | |
| Profit on Sales of Bronze Money struck from the old Copper Coin withdrawn from circulation - - - - - | 70,000 | – | – | | | | | | |
| Seignorage upon Coinage - - - - - - | 18,622 | 7 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Rent of Refinery, and other Receipts - - - - | 1,215 | 16 | 11 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 89,838 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Office of Public Works, Ireland.—Rents of Public Buildings, Grazing Rents, Tolls, Proceeds of Sale of old Materials, Repayments on account of Law Costs, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | 3,225 | 11 | 8 | | | |
| Office of Works and Public Buildings.—Proceeds of Sale of old Materials; also, Grazing Rents, and other Receipts on account of the Royal Parks, &c., and Rents of the Westminster Bridge Estate - - - - - - - | | | | 20,512 | 17 | 10 | | | |
| Paymaster General's Office: | | | | | | | | | |
| On account of Interest, &c. of Exchequer Bills purchased with Money standing to the credit of the Deposit Account in the books of the Paymaster General - - - - - | 10,000 | – | – | | | | | | |
| Gain by Exchange on Bills drawn on the Paymaster General, and Per-centage received on Payments made by him in Hanover - - - - - - - - - - | 84 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 10,084 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| Post Office: | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount repaid on account of Charges of Management of Post Office Savings Banks - - - - - - - | 41,700 | – | – | | | | | | |
| Rents and other Extra Receipts - - - - - | 9,600 | – | – | | | | | | |
| | | | | 51,300 | – | – | | | |
| Register House, Edinburgh.—Proceeds of Sale of Record Publications - | | | | 60 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Registrar General's Office.—Extra Receipts - - - - - - - | | | | 14 | 8 | 6 | | | |
| Registry of Judgments, Ireland.—Interest on Bank Balance - - - | | | | – | 17 | 4 | | | |
| Science and Art Department.—Proceeds of Sale of Examples, Catalogues, &c. | | | | 660 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Stationery Office.—Proceeds of the Sale of Books, Waste Paper, &c. - - | | | | 22,880 | – | 7 | | | |
| Treasury.—Extra Receipts in the Department of the Solicitor - - - | | | | 1,982 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Other Extra Receipts: | | | | | | | | | |
| Rent of Chaplain's House at Lisbon - - - - - - - - - | | | | 32 | 8 | 7 | | | |
| Proceeds of Sale of Old Stores from the Livingstone Search Expedition - - | | | | 45 | 7 | 3 | | | |
| For a Strip of Ground sold at the Sheriff Court House at Elgin - - - | | | | – | 5 | – | | | |
| Rent of Coal Mines in Tasmania - - - - - - - - - | | | | 218 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| Interest of Public Balances deposited in Banks in Scotland - - - - | | | | 336 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Amount received from Mr. Ridgway for Balance due on account of British and Foreign State Papers - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | 73 | 14 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 284,965 | 12 | 1 |
| **INCOME OF LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN GAZETTES:** | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Revenue of the London Gazette, to February 1869 - - - - | | | | 23,815 | 4 | 7 | | | |
| Ditto - - Edinburgh Gazette - ditto - - - - - | | | | 3,397 | 18 | 6 | | | |
| Ditto - - Dublin Gazette - - ditto - - - - - | | | | 1,127 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 28,340 | 9 | 7 |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | | | | | 2,025,522 | 18 | 5 |

No. 26.—Account of Miscellaneous Receipts paid into the Exchequer, &c.—*continued.*

| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | | 2,025,522 18 5 |
| Contribution from the Revenues of India for Military Charges, in respect of Her Majesty's British Forces serving or having served in India, viz.:— | £. s. d. | |
| For Effective Charges - - - - - - - - - - - | 620,000 – – | |
| For Non-Effective Charges, per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 27 - - - - | 217,000 – – | |
| | | 837,000 – – |
| Contribution from the Revenues of India on account of Diplomatic and Consular Services in China (for 1866–7) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 22,677 13 3 |
| Contribution from the Revenues of India for Moiety of the Annuity granted to the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, and of one year's charge for management of the same; per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 18,027 – – |
| Contributions towards the Expenses of the Mail Service: | | |
| Amount received by the Postmaster General from the Revenues of India and from Colonial Governments, &c., in repayment of a portion of the Expenses of the Mail Service - - - | | 233,300 – – |
| Unclaimed Wages, &c. of deceased Merchant Seamen, &c.: | £. s. d. | |
| Wages and Effects of deceased Merchant Seamen remaining unclaimed for six years, from 31 December 1862, per Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 202 - | 9,541 3 2 | |
| Contributions from Masters and Seamen towards their Pensions, per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 131, s. 28 - - - - - - - - - - | 989 2 3 | |
| | | 10,530 5 5 |
| Savings on Grants of Parliament, &c. and Over-Issues Repaid: | | |
| Unexpended Cash Balances of Grants of Parliament; and sundry savings and repayments on account of issues out of the Consolidated Fund, &c. - - - - - - - - - | | 154,067 15 5 |
| Conscience Money: | | |
| Money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by sundry persons for conscience sake, &c. - | | 4,194 13 6 |
| Civil Contingencies: | | |
| Further amounts repaid in respect of Advances from Votes for Civil Contingencies prior to 31 March 1862 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 500 – – |
| Malta and Alexandria Telegraph: | | |
| Amount received from the Lessees of the Government Telegraph Line between Malta and Alexandria - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 13,394 6 1 |
| Treasury Chest: | | |
| Sundry Drafts on the Treasury Chest, of old dates, not presented for payment, and now cancelled | | 375 – – |
| Greenwich Hospital (per Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 89): | | |
| Proportion payable for the year 1867–68, at 15 *l.* per head per annum, on the number of men by which the average number of Inmates of the Hospital, during that year, fell short of 1,400 men - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | 15,390 – – |
| Isle of Man: | £. s. d. | |
| Amount of Contribution received from the Customs Revenue of the Isle of Man, for the year 1867–8, less Interest of the Port Erin Loan, per Act 29 Vict. c. 23 - - - - - - - - - - - - | 9,295 13 9 | |
| Repayments of Expenditure defrayed out of Votes in the year 1867–8, on account of the following services in the Island, viz.: | | |
| Army (Volunteer Expenses) - - - - £. 1,056 4 – | | |
| Education - - - - - - - - - 1,605 10 10 | | |
| | 2,661 14 10 | |
| | | 11,957 8 7 |
| Greek Loan: | | |
| Proceeds of Bills remitted by the Greek Government, on account of Interest and Sinking Fund of the Greek Loan (being the stipulated Annuity for 1867) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | 7,937 1 3 |
| Casual Receipts: | | |
| Repayments to the Committee of Council on Education, by Teachers who have quitted their profession, in respect of the expenses of their training - | 638 8 8 | |
| Royalties on Guano shipped from Tasmania and the Kooria Mooria Islands - | 197 14 6 | |
| Interest of amount advanced out of the Consolidated Fund in respect of the New Zealand Guaranteed Loan, under Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 51 - - - | 57 10 6 | |
| Subscriptions by British Residents at Loanda towards the cost of a Cemetery | 69 12 10 | |
| Proceeds of Plate brought to England on the return of Her Majesty's Mission to Mexico - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 72 – – | |
| Unclaimed Compensations in respect of certain British Seamen, paid by the Portuguese and Brazilian Governments - - - - - - - - | 80 – – | |
| Further Dividend received from the Estate of Messrs. Strahan, Paul & Co., in respect of certain Public Moneys standing in their books at the time of their Bankruptcy - - - - - - - - - - - - | 2 4 3 | |
| | | 1,117 10 9 |
| Total - - - £. | | 3,355,991 12 8 |

Treasury Chambers,
30 April 1869.

ACTON S. AYRTON.

No. 27.—REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES made out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND for Purchase of BULLION, and for LOCAL WORKS and IMPROVEMENTS, &c., in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and for the LOAN to *Sardinia*, during the Year ended the 31st March 1869.

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BULLION purchased by the Master of the Mint for Coinage, per Act 7 W. 4, c. 9 | | 200,000 | – | – |
| COLONIAL DOCKS | 28 & 29 V. c. 106 | 1,260 | – | – |
| COUNTY GAOLS, Ireland | 50 G. 3, c. 103, and 7 G. 4, c. 74 | 5,818 | 6 | – |
| COURT OF EXCHEQUER, Ireland (Compensations) | 6 & 7 V. c. 55, and 13 & 14 V. c. 51 | — | | |
| DRAINAGE ADVANCES | 9 & 10 V. c. 101, and 13 & 14 V. c. 31 | 260,000 | – | – |
| DRAINAGE ANNUITIES AND AWARDS (Labouchere) | 10 V. c. 10, 11 & 12 V. c. 106, and 12 & 13 V. c. 60 | 10,283 | 15 | 10 |
| GLASGOW and CARLISLE ROADS | 56 G. 3, c. 83; 58 G. 3, c. 44; 59 G. 3, c. 90; 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 127 (Local) | 19 | 7 | – |
| HOLYHEAD ROADS | 24 & 25 V. c. 28 | 870 | – | – |
| LONDON BRIDGE, REBUILDING | 7 G. 4, c. 40 | 12,800 | – | – |
| LUNATIC ASYLUMS (Building and Support), Ireland | 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 33; 6 G. 4, c. 54, and 18 & 19 V. c. 109 | 139,524 | 1 | 8 |
| MENAI and CONWAY BRIDGES | 4 & 5 W. 4, c. 66, and 7 & 8 V. c. 65, s. 285 (Local) | 2,813 | 18 | – |
| METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS | 16 V. c. 18 | 1,424 | 2 | – |
| METROPOLIS INTERMENTS | 14 & 15 V. c. 89, and 15 & 16 V. c. 85 | 5,000 | – | – |
| PIERS AND HARBOURS, Ireland | 16 & 17 V. c. 136 | 390 | – | – |
| PUBLIC WORKS – LOAN FUND, Great Britain | 5 V. Sess. 2, c. 9; 9 & 10 V. c. 80; 14 & 15 V. c. 23, &c. | 602,150 | 13 | 6 |
| PUBLIC WORKS – LOAN FUND, Ireland | 1 & 2 W. 4, c. 33; 6 & 7 V. c. 44; 9 & 10 V. c. 85; 14 & 15 V. c. 51, &c. | 58,478 | 2 | 5 |
| PUBLIC WORKS – Loans by late Commissioners, and Employment of the Poor, Ireland | 57 G. 3, c. 34; 6 G. 4, c. 35, &c. | 431 | 13 | – |
| PUBLIC WORKS – Land Improvement, Ireland (including Preliminary Expenses) | 10 V. c. 32, &c. | 110,470 | 18 | 9 |
| RAILWAYS, IRELAND | 29 & 30 V. c. 95 | 9,200 | – | – |
| ROADS AND BRIDGES, Ireland | 6 & 7 W. 4, c. 116 | 2,732 | 9 | 10 |
| SARDINIAN LOAN (Interest and Sinking Fund) | 18 V. c. 17, and 19 & 20 V. c. 39 | 80,000 | – | – |
| SOUTH WALES TURNPIKE TRUST | 7 & 8 V. c. 91 | 11,393 | 12 | – |
| VALUATION OF LANDS, Ireland | 7 G. 4, c. 62; 6 & 7 W. 4, c. 84; 11 & 12 V. c. 22; 15 & 16 V. c. 63; and 23 & 24 V. c. 4 | 12,117 | 4 | 10 |
| WEST INDIA ISLANDS RELIEF | 2 & 3 W. 4, c. 125; 5 & 6 W. 4, c. 51; 6 & 7 V. c. 68, and 11 & 12 V. c. 22 | 33,690 | 10 | 3 |
| WIDE STREETS, DUBLIN | 6 G. 4, c. 128 | 1,082 | 18 | 1 |
| | TOTAL £. | 1,561,951 | 13 | 2 |

Treasury Chambers,
30 April 1869.

ACTON S. AYRTON.

No. 28.—AN ACCOUNT of Sums paid in the Year ended 31st March 1869, in respect of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT; with the future ANNUAL CHARGE of the said Debt as it stood on the 31st March 1869.

| NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF DEBT. | | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | | | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Great Britain:* | £. | s. d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| £.3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities | 11,693,378 | 2 4 | | | | | | |
| £.3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities | 3,185,157 | 2 9 | | | | 20,589,931 | 12 | 6 |
| New £.3 per Cent. Annuities | 5,728,678 | 7 4 | | | | | | |
| New £.3. 10. per Cent. Annuities | 8,426 | 2 4 | | | | 8,426 | 2 | 5 |
| New £.5 per Cent. Annuities | 21,512 | 9 8 | | | | 21,512 | 9 | 8 |
| New £.2. 10. per Cent. Annuities | 96,099 | 7 – | | | | 96,118 | 2 | – |
| Sinking Fund, 2½ per Cent. Annuities | 6,906 | 14 7 | | | | 6,906 | 14 | 6 |
| Exchequer Bonds of 1853, 16 Vict. c. 23 | 10,457 | 10 – | | | | 10,457 | 10 | – |
| | | | 20,750,615 | 16 | – | | | |
| *Ireland:* | | | | | | | | |
| £.3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities | 178,025 | 7 8 | | | | 1,085,876 | – | – |
| £.3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities | 3,219 | 8 10 | | | | | | |
| New £.3 per Cent. Annuities | 905,114 | 3 6 | | | | | | |
| New £.5 per Cent. Annuities | 175 | – – | | | | 175 | – | – |
| New £.2. 10. per Cent. Annuities | 77 | – – | | | | 58 | 5 | – |
| | | | 1,086,611 | – | – | | | |
| | | £. | 21,837,226 | 16 | – | 21,819,461 | 16 | 1 |
| Interest of the Government Debt to the Bank of England: | | | | | | | | |
| 1st. Original Capital: | | | | | | | | |
| 1694: Act 5 & 6 Will. & Mary, c. 20 — £. 1,200,000 – – | | | | | | | | |
| 1708: Act 7 Anne, c. 7 — 400,000 – – | | | | | | | | |
| 1742: Act 15 Geo. 2, c. 13 — 1,600,000 – – | | | | | | | | |
| | 3,200,000 | – – | | | | | | |
| 2nd. Capital purchased of the South Sea Company: | | | | | | | | |
| 1721: Act 8 Geo. 1, c. 21, Residue of Capital of £.4,000,000 purchased of the South Sea Company | 3,328,300 | – – | | | | | | |
| 3rd. Other Advances to Government: | | | | | | | | |
| 1716: Act 3 Geo. 1, c. 8, Balance of £.2,000,000 of Exchequer Bills cancelled | 500,000 | – – | | | | | | |
| 1727: 1 Geo. 2, c. 8, Advance to Government | 1,750,000 | – – | | | | | | |
| 1728: 2 Geo. 2, c. 3 — ditto | 1,250,000 | – – | | | | | | |
| 1746: 19 Geo. 2, c. 6, Exchequer Bills delivered up to be cancelled | 986,800 | – – | | | | | | |
| TOTAL, bearing Interest at £.3 per cent. per annum — £. | 11,015,100 | – – | 330,453 | – | – | 330,453 | – | – |
| Interest of the Government Debt to the Bank of Ireland: | £. | s. d. | | | | | | |
| 1783: Act 21 & 22 Geo. 3, c. 16 (Irish Currency, £.600,000) | 553,846 | 3 1 | | | | | | |
| 1797: Act 37 Geo. 3, c. 50 — (ditto £.500,000) | 461,538 | 9 3 | | | | | | |
| 1808: Act 48 Geo. 3, c. 183 — (ditto £.1,250,000) | 1,153,846 | 3 1 | | | | | | |
| 1821: Act 2 Geo. 4, c. 72 — (ditto £.500,000) | 461,538 | 9 3 | | | | | | |
| TOTAL, bearing Interest at £.3 per cent. per annum — £. | 2,630,769 | 4 8 | 78,923 | 1 | 6 | 78,923 | 1 | 6 |
| MANAGEMENT of Funded Debt for one Year, ended 5th April 1868, on the Capital of the Unredeemed Debt, as it stood on the 5th April 1867 (as *per* next page), viz.: | | | | | | | | |
| Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3 | | | 195,674 | 2 | 10 | 198,077 | 8 | 11 |
| Bank of Ireland, per Act 28 Vict. c. 16 | | | 11,096 | 9 | 10 | 10,899 | 4 | 9 |
| MANAGEMENT (by the Bank of England) of the Unfunded Debt in Exchequer Bills and Bonds, one Year to 30th November 1868, per Act 29 & 30 V. c. 25 | | | 721 | 4 | 2 | 891 | 2 | 2 |
| | | £. | 22,454,094 | 14 | 4 | 22,438,705 | 13 | 5 |

No. 28.—Account of Sums paid in the Year ended 31st March 1869, &c.—*continued.*

| NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF DEBT. | | | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | | | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TERMINABLE ANNUITIES. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Life Annuities, per Acts 10 G. 4, c. 24, 3 W. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 V. c. 45 | 935,799 | 9 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Irish Life Annuities, under various Acts | 15,846 | 13 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Exchequer Annuities, - ditto | 12,613 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 964,259 | 11 | 3 | 995,419 | 14 | 1 |
| Annuities for Terms of Years: viz.:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Per Acts 10 G. 4, c. 24, 3 W. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 V. c. 45 | 54,032 | 16 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Per Acts 18 V. c. 18, 23 & 24 V. c. 109, 25 & 26 V. c. 78, 26 & 27 V. c. 80, 27 & 28 V. c. 109, and 28 & 29 V. c. 61, expiring 5 April 1885 | 476,026 | 10 | – | | | | | | |
| Per Act 26 V. c. 14 26 V. c. 25, and 29 V. c. 5 (Savings Banks), expiring 5 April 1885 | 659,958 | 14 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Per Act 30 & 31 V. c. 26 (Savings Banks Annuity): | | | | | | | | | |
| Expiring 5 April 1885 | 445,675 | – | – | | | | | | |
| Expiring 5 July 1885 | 1,315,203 | – | – | | | | | | |
| Per Act 25 & 26 V. c. 39, (Red Sea and India Telegraph Co.) expiring 4 August 1908 | 36,000 | – | – | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2,986,896 | – | 5 | 3,015,396 | 7 | 3 |
| | £. | | | 3,951,155 | 11 | 8 | 4,010,816 | 1 | 4 |

## No. 29.—AN ACCOUNT explanatory of the Sums paid for Management of the Public Debt, in the Year ended 31st March 1869.

| | Great Britain. | | | Ireland. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNREDEEMED CAPITAL, as it stood on the 5th April 1867:— | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| New Annuities, at £. 2½ per Cent. | 3,941,080 | 15 | 8 | 3,080 | – | – |
| Consolidated Annuities, £. 3 per Cent. | 391,649,698 | 10 | 5 | 6,238,067 | 19 | 1 |
| Reduced Annuities - - ditto | 106,729,279 | 12 | 4 | 121,472 | 17 | 2 |
| New Annuities - - - ditto | 191,447,423 | 13 | 1 | 30,622,182 | 4 | 5 |
| New £. 3½ per Cent. Annuities | 240,746 | 6 | 4 | — | | |
| New £. 5 per Cent. Annuities | 429,624 | 19 | 4 | 3,500 | – | – |
| Annuities for terms of years, computed at 10 years' purchase, to make a nominal capital | 554,272 | 5 | – | — | | |
| Annuities expiring in 1885 | 9,142,147 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Red Sea Telegraph Annuity | 360,000 | – | – | | | |
| £. | 704,494,273 | 4 | 8 | 36,988,303 | – | 8 |
| Charge for Management on the above Capital for the Year to 5th April 1868:— | | | | | | |
| Bank of England (per Act 24 V. c. 3): | £. | s. | d. | | | |
| On £. 600,000,000 – – at the rate of £. 300 per million | 180,000 | – | – | | | |
| 104,494,273 4 8 ditto - £. 150 ditto - | 15,674 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| | 195,674 | 2 | 10 | — | | |
| Bank of Ireland (per Act 28 V. c. 16): | | | | | | |
| On £. 36,988,303. – 8, at the rate of £. 300 per million. | - | - | - | 11,096 | 9 | 10 |
| Management of Exchequer Bills and Bonds by the Bank of England, for one Year to 30 November 1868, per Act 29 & 30 V. c. 25: | | | | | | |
| On £. 7,212,100 (the amount outstanding on 1 December 1867), at the rate of £. 100 per million | 721 | 4 | 2 | — | | |
| £. | 196,395 | 7 | – | 11,096 | 9 | 10 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts paid to the Banks of England and Ireland | £. 207,491 | 16 10 |
| Expenses of the National Debt Office (per Account No 46) | 15,088 | – 11 |
| | £. 222,579 | 17 9 |

## No. 30.—AN ACCOUNT of the Sums paid for Interest of Exchequer Bills and Exchequer Bonds, in the Year ended 31st March 1869, and of the future Annual Charge for the same.

| | £. s. d. | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Interest of Exchequer Bonds, charged on the Consolidated Fund (per Acts 27 & 28 V. c. 74, and 28 & 29 V. c. 29) | | 91,250 – – | 89,750 – – |
| Interest of Exchequer Bills charged on the Consolidated Fund, per Act 29 & 30 V. c. 25 | | 112,027 10 7 | 165,250 – – (Estimated.) |
| Interest of amount advanced by the Bank of England in aid of Ways and Means, in the Quarter ended 31st December 1868 | | 3,879 9 – | |
| Interest of amounts advanced by the Bank of England, on account of the deficiency of the Consolidated Fund (per Act 29 & 30 V. c. 39) viz.: | | | |
| Paid in Quarters ended: | | | |
| 30th June 1868 | — | | |
| 30th September 1868 | 2,850 – – | | |
| 31st December 1868 | 465 15 – | | |
| 31st March 1869 | 2,602 14 8 | | |
| | | 5,918 9 8 | - (uncertain). |
| | £. | 213,075 9 3 | 255,000 – – |

## No. 31.—AN ACCOUNT of the Sum appropriated to the Charge of the Civil List, in the Year ended 31st March 1869, and of the future Annual Charge for the same.

| | £. | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Sum appropriated out of the Consolidated Fund, on account of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Classes | | 385,000 – – | 385,000 – – |
| Charge for Pensions granted per Act 1 V. c. 2 (Class 5) | | 21,629 13 – | 21,300 – – |
| | £. | 406,629 13 – | 406,300 – – |

No. 32.—AN ACCOUNT of ANNUITIES and PENSIONS paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year ended 31st March 1869, and of the future ANNUAL CHARGE for the same.

| NAMES OF PERSONS. | Duration of the Grant. | By what Acts Granted. Act. | Cap. | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. £. s. d. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN: | | | | | |
| ANNUITIES to the Royal Family: | | | | | |
| Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge | | 58 G. 3<br>1 G. 4 | 24<br>108 | 6,000 – – | |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz | | 6 & 7 V. | 25 | 3,000 – – | |
| His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge | | 13 & 14 V. | 77 | 12,000 – – | |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary (Princess of Teck) | | 13 & 14 V. | 77 | 3,000 – – | |
| Ditto ditto | | 29 & 30 V. | 48 | 2,000 – – | |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Prussia) | | 20 & 21 V. | 2 | 8,000 – – | 111,000 – – |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary (Princess Frederick William Louis of Hesse) | | 24 V. | 15 | 6,000 – – | |
| His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales | | 26 V. | 1 | 40,000 – – | |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales | | 26 V. | 1 | 10,000 – – | |
| His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh | | 29 V. | 8 | 15,000 – – | |
| Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena Augusta Victoria (Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenburg) | | 29 V. | 7 | 6,000 – – | |
| PENSIONS for NAVAL and MILITARY SERVICES: | Duration of the Grant. | | | | |
| Lord Rodney<br>Dowager Lady Rodney | To all and every the Heirs male to whom the Title of Lord Rodney shall descend | 33 G. 3 | 77 | 1,000 – –<br>1,000 – – | |
| Earl Morley, in trust for Earl Amherst | To the Representatives of Jeffery, Earl Amherst | 43 G. 3 | 159 | 3,000 – – | |
| Viscount St. Vincent | For Life | 46 G. 3<br>4 G. 4 | 50<br>92 | 2,000 – –<br>1,000 – – | |
| Earl Nelson<br>Frances Elizabeth, Countess Nelson | To whom the Title of Earl Nelson shall descend | 46 G. 3 | 146 | 3,500 – –<br>1,500 – – | |
| The Duke of Wellington | To the present Duke and his Successor | 50 G. 3<br>52 G. 3 | 8<br>37 | 2,000 – –<br>2,000 – – | |
| Viscount Combermere | To the present Viscount and next Heir male on whom the Title shall descend | 54 G. 3 | 163 | 2,000 – – | |
| Viscount Exmouth | To the Heirs male on whom the Title shall descend | 54 G. 3 | 164 | 2,000 – – | |
| Lord Seaton | To the present Baron and next Heir male who may succeed to the Title | 3 V. | 11 | 2,000 – – | 38,000 – – |
| Lord Keane | To the present Baron and his Successor | 4 V. | 1 | 2,000 – – | |
| Lord Hardinge | To the present Viscount and next Heir male who may succeed to the Title | 9 & 10 V. | 31 | 3,000 – – | |
| Lord Gough (2,000 *l.* per annum)* | To the present Viscount and next Heir male who may succeed to the Title | 9 & 10 V. | 32 | 1,000 – – Moiety while receiving a Pension of 2,000 *l.* from the Revenues of India. | |
| Lord Raglan | To the present Baron and next Heir male who may succeed to the Title | 18 & 19 V. | 64 | 2,000 – – | |
| Lady Raglan | For Life | 18 & 19 V. | 64 | 1,000 – – | |
| Sir William F. Williams, Bart. | ditto | 19 & 20 V. | 30 | 1,000 – – | |
| Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Bart. | ditto | 21 V. | 2 | 1,000 – – | |
| Lady Havelock | ditto | | | 1,000 – – | |
| Lord Napier (from 9 July 1868) | To the present Baron and his next Heir male | 31 & 32 V. | 91 | 984 10 8 | |
| | Carried forward £. | | | 146,984 10 8 | 149,000 – – |

* The full amount of this Annuity is now payable.

No. 32.—Account of the Annuities and Pensions paid out of the Consolidated Fund, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES OF PERSONS. | Duration of the Grant. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain—*continued.* | | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | | | | 146,984 10 8 | 149,000 – – |
| Pensions for Civil Services: | | | | | |
| The Heirs of William Penn | To the Heirs of Wm. Penn for ever | 30 G. 3 | 46 | 4,000 – – | 9,000 – – |
| Viscount Eversley | For Life | 20 V. | 9 | 4,000 – – | |
| Countess of Elgin and Kincardine | For Life | 27 & 28 V. | 31 | 1,000 – – | |
| *First Class* (Four, at £. 2,000): | | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Sir George Grey | | 4 & 5 W. 4 | 24 | 2,000 – – | 8,000 – – |
| The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli (from 17 December 1868) | | | | 114 18 10 | |
| The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson | | | | 2,000 – – | |
| The Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole | | | | 2,000 – – | |
| *Second Class* (Two, at £. 1,400): | | | | | |
| (Two vacant) | | — | — | — | — |
| *Third Class* (Four, at £. 1,200): | | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington (to 7 August 1868) | | 57 G. 3 | 65 | 877 11 6 | — |
| Vice Admiral Lord Clarence E. Paget | (suspended) | 4 & 5 W. 4 | 24 | — | — |
| (Three vacant) | | — | — | — | — |
| *Fourth Class* (Six, at £. 1,000): | | | | | |
| The Right Hon. H. U. Addington (late U. S. S. Foreign Dept.) | | 57 G. 3 and 4 & 5 W. 4 | 65 24 | 600 – – | 1,600 – – |
| (Receives also a Diplomatic Pension of 900 *l.* per annum: *vide* p. 49.) | | | | | |
| Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton (late Second Secretary of the Admiralty) | | | | 1,000 – – | |
| (Four vacant) | | — | — | — | — |
| Heather, John | Officers of the late African Company | 1 & 2 G. 4 | 28 | 100 – – | 230 – – |
| Sewell, William B. | | | | 130 – – | |
| Glasse, William B. | Officers of the late Exchequer in England | 4 W. 4 | 15 | 108 – – | 709 – – |
| Nottidge, Charles | | | | 260 – – | |
| Penwarne, John | | | | 291 – – | |
| Taylor, Henry | | | | 50 – – | |
| Davis, Richard V. | late Commissioners of Audit | 29 & 30 V. | 39 | 1,200 – – | 3,600 – – |
| Maberly, Willam L. | | | | 1,200 – – | |
| Macaulay, Charles Z. | | | | 1,200 – – | |
| Carried forward | | | £. | 169,116 1 – | 172,139 – – |

No. 32.—Account of the Annuities and Pensions paid out of the Consolidated Fund, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES OF PERSONS. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.* | | | | |
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | - - | 169,116 1 – | 172,139 – – |
| PENSIONS for JUDICIAL SERVICES: | | | | |
| Lord Brougham and Vaux, late Lord Chancellor (to 7 May 1868) | - - - | - - | 1,689 11 2 | |
| Lord St. Leonards - - - - ditto - - - - - | - - - | - - | 5,000 – – | |
| Lord Cranworth - - - - - ditto - (to 26 July 1868) | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 111 | 2,770 12 4 | |
| Lord Chelmsford - - - - - ditto (from 29 Feb. 1868) | | | 4,258 4 10 | |
| Lord Westbury - - - - - ditto - - - - - | - - - | - - | 5,000 – – | |
| Lord Cairns - - - - - - ditto - (from 9 Dec. 1868) | - - - | - - | 402 5 11 | |
| The Right Hon. Sir John Rolt, late Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery (from 6 Feb. 1868) - - - - - - | 14 & 15 V. | 83 | 3,430 12 7 | |
| The Right Hon. Sir F. Pollock, late Lord Chief Baron, Court of Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,750 – – | |
| The Right Hon. Sir William Erle, late Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,750 – – | 47,250 – – |
| The Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, late Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench - - - - - - - - - - | 39 G. 3<br>53 G. 3 | 110<br>153 | 3,500 – – | |
| Sir Hugh Hill, late Puisne Judge, Queen's Bench - - | 6 G. 4<br>6 G. 4 | 83<br>84 | 3,500 – – | |
| Lord Wensleydale, late Baron, Court of Exchequer (to 25 Feb. 1868) - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 490 7 8 | |
| The Right Hon. Sir Edward V. Williams, late Puisne Judge, Common Pleas - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3,500 – – | |
| The Right Hon. Sir R. T. Kindersley, late Vice-Chancellor - | 5 V. | 5 | 3,500 – – | |
| The Right Hon. Sir Stephen Lushington, late Judge of the High Court of Admiralty - - - - - - - - | 3 & 4 V. | 66 | 2,000 – – | |
| John Johnes, late Judge, County Court - - - - - | 15 & 16 V. | 54 | 800 – – | |
| William Walker - ditto - - - - - - - | " | " | 800 – – | |
| John Tyrrell - - ditto - - (to 31 Dec. 1868) | " | " | 800 – – | 3,290 – – |
| Uvedale Corbett - ditto - - - - - - - | " | " | 800 – – | |
| Edward Everett - ditto - - (from 1 Jan. 1868) | "<br>28 & 29 V. | "<br>99 | 890 – – | |
| HEREDITARY PENSIONS, transferred from GROSS REVENUES: | | | | |
| The Duke of Marlborough - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 4,000 – – | |
| The Heirs of the Duke of Schomberg - - - - - | 19 & 20 V. | 59 | 2,160 – – | 7,360 – – |
| The Earl of Bath - - - (moiety) - - - | - - - | - - | 1,200 – – | |
| MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS: | | | | |
| The Servants of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte - - | 59 G. 3 | 22 | 493 1 2 | |
| — his late Majesty George the Third - - | 1 G. 4 | 109 | 222 1 10 | 789 – – |
| — her late Majesty Queen Caroline - - - | 3 G. 4 | 98 | 170 – – | |
| Pensions formerly on the Civil List of their late Majesties George the Fourth and William the Fourth, the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, and 4½ per Cent. Duties - - - | 1 & 2 V. | 95 | 20,047 13 – | 18,454 – – |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | 248,040 11 6 | 249,282 – – |

No. 32.—Account of the Annuities and Pensions paid out of the Consolidated Fund, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES OF PERSONS. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | | | 248,040 11 6 | 249,282 – – |
| IRELAND: | | | | |
| Pensions for Civil Services: | | | | |
| Wm. D. Delap (now Dunlop), late Chief Clerk in the Irish Exchequer Office in London | 54 G. 3 | 83 | 248 6 – | |
| The Earl of Roden, late Auditor-General of the Exchequer, Ireland | 57 G. 3<br>3 G. 4 | 84<br>56 | 2,698 5 4 | |
| William Johnston | | | 43 2 8 | |
| Thomas James Quinton | 3 G. 4 | 56 | 55 – – | 3,254 11 8 |
| Jacob M. Wanty (to 5 April 1868) | Late Clerks Military Audit Office, Ireland | | 31 2 6 | |
| Robert Douglas | | | 32 6 – | |
| George Archdall Greatwicke, late Commissioner of Board of Works, Ireland | 5 G. 4 | 23 | 177 11 8 | |
| Pensions for Judicial Services: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, late Lord Chancellor | 40 G. 3 | 69 | 3,692 6 – | |
| The Right Hon. Joseph Napier - - ditto | „ | „ | 3,692 6 – | |
| The Right Hon. Abraham Brewster - ditto - (from 18 December 1868) | „ | „ | 84 17 7 | |
| The Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, late Lord Chief Justice, Queen's Bench | 40 G. 3<br>54 G. 3 | 69<br>95 | 3,507 13 8 | 20,984 11 11 |
| The Right Hon. John Richards, late Baron, Court of Exchequer | „ | „ | 2,400 – – | |
| The Right Hon. Mountifort Longfield, late Judge of Landed Estates Court | 21 & 22 V. | 72 | 1,666 13 4 | |
| The Right Hon. Richard Keatinge, late Judge, Court of Probate (from 6 December 1868) | 20 & 21 V. | 79 | 134 1 11 | |
| Acheson Lyle, late Master in Chancery | 13 & 14 V. | 51 | 500 – – | |
| Viscount Avonmore, late Principal Registrar, Court of Chancery | 4 G. 4 | 61 | 4,199 19 – | |
| Mervyn Stewart, late Second Clerk, or Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer | 5 & 6 W. 4 | 55 | 575 10 4 | 5,275 9 4 |
| John Stewart, for Life of Mervyn Stewart, late Deputy to Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (to 5 April 1868) | | | 74 11 11 | |
| John Stewart (for Life), late Secondary in the Office of Second Clerk, or Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (to 5 April 1868) | | | 15 12 1 | |
| Arthur Bushe, late Master, Court of Queen's Bench | 7 & 8 V.<br>30 & 31 V. | 107<br>129 | – – – | 1,384 12 3 |
| John Gibson, late Assistant Barrister, County Antrim | | | 733 6 8 | |
| Lord Plunket - - - ditto - - - Meath | | | 466 13 4 | |
| Jonathan Henn - - ditto - - - Donegal | | | 733 6 8 | |
| John Richard Corballis, ditto - - - Kilkenny | | | 660 – – | |
| Robert Tighe - - - ditto - - - Limerick | | | 733 6 8 | |
| James Major - - - ditto - - - Monaghan (from 28 Nov. 1868) | 21 & 22 V. | 88 | 67 15 – | 5,126 13 4 |
| Hartstonge Robinson, ditto - - - Sligo (from 3 Dec. 1868) | | | 47 5 7 | |
| James Lendrick - - ditto - - - Wicklow (from 25 Nov. 1868) | | | 46 18 4 | |
| Miscellaneous Pensions: | | | | |
| The Trustees of Mrs. Sarah Hamilton and her Children | 37 G. 3 | 62 | 625 – 8 | |
| Annuities granted in Ireland | 39 G. 3 | 65 | 184 12 4 | |
| Mary Anne Forster (now Tomes), late Housemaid, House of Lords, Ireland, for loss of emoluments by the Union | 40 G. 3<br>2 & 3 W. 4<br>40 G. 3 | 34<br>116<br>50 | 18 – 10 | 6,605 14 2 |
| Persons who suffered by the Rebellion in Ireland, in 1798 | 40 G. 3 | 49 | 60 – 4 | |
| Pensions formerly on the Civil List, Ireland | 1 & 2 V. | 95 | 5,767 10 – | |
| | | £. | 282,013 13 11 | 291,913 12 8 |

No. 33.—AN ACCOUNT of the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in the Year ended 31st March 1869, and of the future ANNUAL CHARGE for the same.

| GREAT BRITAIN. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| **HOUSE OF COMMONS:** | | | | |
| The Right Honourable John Evelyn Denison, Speaker | 4 & 5 W. 4 | 70 | 5,000 – – | 6,200 – – |
| Lord Charles Russell, Sergeant-at-Arms | 12 & 13 V. | 72 | 1,200 – – | |
| **EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT:** | | | | |
| Sir William Dunbar, Bart., Comptroller and Auditor General | 29 & 30 V. | 39 | 2,000 – – | 3,500 – – |
| William George Anderson, Assistant Comptroller and Auditor | „ | „ | 1,500 – – | |
| **LUNACY COMMISSION:** | | | | |
| Dr. R. Nairne, John Forster, W. G. Campbell, James Wilkes, R. W. Lutwidge, John D. Cleaton — Commissioners | 8 & 9 V. | 100 | 1,500 – – | 9,800 – – |
| | „ | „ | 1,500 – – | |
| | „ | „ | 1,500 – – | |
| | „ | „ | 1,500 – – | |
| | „ | „ | 1,500 – – | |
| | „ | „ | 1,500 – – | |
| Charles Palmer Phillips, Secretary | „ | „ | 800 – – | |
| On account of the Salaries of Clerks | „ | „ | 400 – – | 400 – – |
| *Note.*—The remainder of the Salaries of the Clerks, &c., and the Travelling and Contingent Expenses of the Commission, are voted in Class II., Civil Service Estimates. | | | | |
| **SCOTCH CLERGY:** | | | | |
| Augmentation of Stipends to Scotch Clergy | 50 G. 3 | 84 | 17,039 19 10 | 17,039 19 10 |
| | 4 G. 4 | 79 | | |
| | 5 G. 4 | 72 | | |
| | | 90 | | |
| | 17 & 18 V. | 94 | | |
| **CLERGY, WEST INDIES:** | | | | |
| Salaries of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in the West Indies | 6 G. 4 | 88 | 20,300 – – | 20,000 – – |
| | 7 G. 4 | 4 | | |
| | 5 V. Sess. 2 | 4 | | |
| | 31 & 32 V. | 120 | | |
| **INSPECTORS OF ANATOMY:** | | | | |
| Dr. G. Cursham (England) | – – – | – – | 100 – – | 900 – – (Estimated.) |
| Charles Hawkins (ditto) | – – – | – – | 100 – – | |
| Incidental Expenses (ditto) | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 75 | 550 12 6 | |
| Dr. Andrew Wood (Scotland) | – – – | – – | 100 – – | |
| Incidental Expenses (ditto) | – – – | – – | 30 – – | |
| **COMPENSATIONS UNDER THE COPYRIGHT ACT:** | | | | |
| The University of Aberdeen | – – – | – – | 320 – – | 3,029 1 10 |
| The University of St. Andrews | – – – | – – | 630 – – | |
| The University of Edinburgh | 6 & 7 W. 4 | 110 | 575 – – | |
| The University of Glasgow | | | 707 – – | |
| King's Inns Library, Dublin | – – – | – – | 433 6 8 | |
| Sion College | – – – | – – | 363 15 2 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS:** | | | | |
| Salaries formerly charged on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, viz.:— | | | | |
| The High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland | – – – | – – | 2,000 – – | 5,100 – – |
| The General Assembly, Church of Scotland, for Itinerant Preachers | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 2,000 – – | |
| The Procurator, for Salaries of Officers, Church of Scotland | – – – | – – | 1,100 – – | |
| Carried forward £. | | | 66,249 14 2 | 65,969 1 8 |

No. 33.—Account of the Salaries and Allowances paid out of the Consolidated Fund, &c.—*continued.*

| | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.* | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | - - - | - - | 66,249 14 2 | 65,969 1 8 |
| Salaries formerly on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland—*continued.* | | | | |
| The office of Heritable Usher of Scotland | - - - | - - | 242 15 - | |
| Six Trumpeters | - - - | - - | 100 18 - | |
| Hereditary Keeper, Deputy Keeper, and Porter, Holyrood House | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 133 5 4 | 900 8 4 |
| Officers of the Order of the Thistle | - - - | - - | 423 10 - | |
| The Right Honourable William Beresford, Keeper of the Tennis Court | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 83 - - | 83 - - |
| Charges transferred from the Land Revenues of the Crown, *vide* Parliamentary Paper, No. 457, 1868) | 29 & 30 V. | 62 | 2,501 - 1 | 7,300 - - (Estimated.) |
| **IRELAND.** | | | | |
| LORD LIEUTENANT: | | | | |
| His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 20,000 - - | 20,000 - - |
| MAYNOOTH COLLEGE: | | | | |
| The President, Vice-President, Officers, and Professors of the College of Maynooth | 8 & 9 V. | 25 | 6,000 - - | 26,360 - - |
| Sundry Allowances to Students of the College of Maynooth | | | 20,360 - - | |
| QUEEN'S COLLEGES: | | | | |
| Belfast - £.7,000 - - | 8 & 9 V. | 66 | 21,000 - - | 21,000 - - |
| Cork - £.7,000 - - | | | | |
| Galway - £.7,000 - - | | | | |
| INSPECTORS OF ANATOMY: | | | | |
| Sir James Murray, M.D. (including 300 *l.* Allowance for Expenses) | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 75 | 400 - - | 470 - - |
| William Beamish, M.D. (Province of Munster) | " | " | 70 - - | |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | |
| Salaries formerly charged on the Civil List, viz.: | | | | |
| William H. Kelly - Attendant on Balls (paid in England) | - - - | - - | 91 16 4 | |
| William H. Kelly - Tenor (paid in England) | - - - | - - | 17 7 - | |
| Edward Robertson, Kettle Drummer | - - - | - - | 61 16 4 | |
| Charles Day, State Trumpeter | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 17 7 - | 651 13 - |
| John T. Down - ditto | - - - | - - | 17 7 - | |
| Robert Leeson - ditto (to 5 April 1868) | - - - | - - | 4 6 9 | |
| Geo. Edmund Cotter, Clerk of the State Paper Office | - - - | - - | 445 19 4 | |
| Allowances to sundry Persons, viz.: | | | | |
| The French Minister at Dundalk | - - - | - - | 52 17 4 | |
| The French Minister at Portarlington | - - - | - - | 43 18 4 | |
| The Rector of the Parish of St. Paul, for attending the Sick in the Barracks of Dublin | - - - | - - | 70 4 - | |
| The Vicar of Castleknock, in lieu of Tithe and Glebe Land in the Phœnix Park, near Dublin | - - - | - - | 44 11 8 | |
| The Minister of the Parish of St. James, in lieu of ditto | - - - | - - | 10 3 8 | |
| The Rector of St. Mitchan's Parish, in lieu of Minister's Money for Houses where the Courts of Justice are built | 41 G. 3 | 32 | 8 15 4 | |
| The Archbishop of Dublin, for Proxies out of divers Churches in the See of Dublin | - - - | - - | 15 16 - | 1,045 7 8 |
| The Bishop of Meath, for Proxies out of the Manor of Trim | - - - | - - | 2 18 - | |
| The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin | - - - | - - | 39 14 8 | |
| The Vicars Choral of Christ Church, Dublin | - - - | - - | 1 16 - | |
| The Lord Mayor and Citizens of Dublin | - - - | - - | 714 11 8 | |
| The Under Librarian at Marsh's Library, St. Patrick's, Dublin | - - - | - - | 26 2 8 | |
| Marquis of Downshire, for Rent of Ground near Carrickfergus Castle | - - - | - - | 13 18 4 | |
| Compensations to Weighmasters of Butter, viz.: | | | | |
| Hon. J. H. Knox | 10 G. 4 | 41 | 1,077 10 10 | 1,200 - - (Estimated.) |
| Caleb Tyndall | | | 118 6 - | |
| | | £. | 140,461 6 10 | 144,979 10 8 |

No. 34.—AN ACCOUNT of the SALARIES and PENSIONS paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in the Year ended 31st March 1869, for the DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, and of the Future Annual Charge for the same.

| | SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES. (Per Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 116.) | £. s. d. | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. £. s. d. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| France | Ambassador | 10,000 – – | | |
| | Secretary of Embassy | 1,165 7 3 | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 342 13 7 | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 300 – – | | |
| | Military Attaché | 500 – – | | |
| | Naval Attaché | 500 – – | | |
| | | | 12,809 – 10 | |
| Turkey | Ambassador | 8,000 – – | | |
| | Secretary of Embassy | 900 – – | | |
| | Oriental Secretary | 600 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 400 – – | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 286 4 2 | | |
| | Ditto 3d | 280 4 5 | | |
| | Ditto 4th | 300 – – | | |
| | | | 10,766 8 7 | |
| Russia | Ambassador | 8,628 11 5 | | |
| | Secretary of Embassy | 1,203 1 9 | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 400 – – | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 350 – – | | |
| | Ditto 3d | 300 – – | | |
| | | | 10,881 13 2 | |
| Austria | Ambassador | 7,541 15 10 | | |
| | Secretary of Embassy | 1,892 14 – | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 395 8 1 | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 300 – – | | |
| | Ditto 3d | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 10,379 17 11 | |
| Prussia | Ambassador | 7,812 – – | | |
| | Secretary of Embassy | 924 11 3 | | |
| | Acting Chargé d'Affaires | 92 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 333 6 11 | | |
| | Ditto 2d (to 20 April 1868) | 76 18 6 | | |
| | Ditto 3d | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 9,488 16 8 | |
| Spain | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 5,500 – – | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 592 2 7 | | |
| | Second Secretary | 350 – – | | |
| | | | 6,442 2 7 | |
| United States | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 5,882 9 6 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 796 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 350 – – | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 300 – – | | |
| | Naval Attaché (from 3 October 1868) | 135 6 2 | | |
| | | | 7,463 15 8 | |
| Italy | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 5,303 5 5 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 1,222 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary, 1st | 343 13 9 | | |
| | Ditto 2d | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 7,118 19 2 | |
| Portugal | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 3,843 1 1 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 1,421 9 5 | | |
| | Second Secretary | 245 9 9 | | |
| | | | 5,510 – 3 | |
| Brazil | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 4,696 11 – | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 654 1 9 | | |
| | Second Secretary | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 5,600 12 9 | |
| | Carried forward £. | | 86,461 7 7 | |

*Note.*—It is proposed to remove the future Charge for these Salaries to the Civil Service Estimates.

No. 34.—Account of Salaries and Pensions of the Diplomatic Service—*continued.*

| | SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES—*continued.* | £. s. d. | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. £. s. d. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | | 86,461 7 7 | |
| Netherlands | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 4,000 – – | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 291 4 2 | | |
| | Second Secretary | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 4,541 4 2 | |
| Sweden | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 2,991 19 1 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 857 16 10 | | |
| | Second Secretary | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 4,099 15 11 | |
| Belgium | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 3,543 6 – | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 582 4 10 | | |
| | Second Secretary | 366 7 8 | | |
| | | | 4,491 18 6 | |
| Denmark | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 2,666 16 11 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 953 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 3,869 16 11 | |
| Bavaria | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 3,940 – – | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 560 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary | 243 16 4 | | |
| | | | 4,743 16 4 | |
| Wurtemburg | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | 2,300 – – | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 500 – – | | |
| | Second Secretary | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 3,050 – – | |
| Darmstadt | Secretary of Legation | 675 – – | | |
| | | | 675 – – | |
| Saxe Coburg | Secretary of Legation | 850 – – | | |
| | | | 850 – – | |
| Dresden | Secretary of Legation | 888 14 8 | | |
| | | | 888 14 8 | |
| Switzerland | Minister Plenipotentiary | 2,733 12 5 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 388 12 2 | | |
| | Acting Chargé d'Affaires | 104 – – | | |
| | | | 3,226 4 7 | |
| Greece | Minister Plenipotentiary | 3,800 – – | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 344 1 10 | | |
| | Second Secretary | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 4,394 1 10 | |
| Mexico | Secretary of Legation (to 8 March 1868) | 103 16 11 | | |
| | Second Secretary (to 11 August 1868) | 148 16 10 | | |
| | | | 252 13 9 | |
| Argentine Republic. | Minister Plenipotentiary | 3,183 16 10 | | |
| | Secretary of Legation | 1,278 19 4 | | |
| | Second Secretary | 250 – – | | |
| | | | 4,712 16 2 | |
| | Carried forward £. | | 126,257 10 5 | |

*Note.*—It is proposed to remove the future Charge for these Salaries to the Civil Service Estimates.

No. 34.—Account of Salaries and Pensions of the Diplomatic Service—*continued.*

| SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES—*continued.* | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| | Brought forward - - - | 126,257 10 5 | |
| Morocco - Minister Plenipotentiary - - - - - - - - | | 400 – – | |
| Central American Republics - Chargé d' Affaires - - - - - - - - | | 2,000 – – | |
| Venezuela - Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | | 2,000 – – | |
| Peru - - Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | | 2,000 – – | |
| Chile - - Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | | 1,766 4 1 | |
| Monte Video - Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | | 1,481 1 3 | |
| Equator - - Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | | 1,726 – – | |
| United Provinces of Columbia - Chargé d'Affaires - - - - - - - - | | 2,000 – – | |
| Second Secretary, on Special Service at Rome - - - - - - | | 1,031 12 2 | |
| Persia - - For the use of Her Majesty's Mission - - - - - | | 1,144 18 – | |
| | £. | 141,807 5 11 | |

*Note.*—It is proposed to remove the future charge of these salaries to the Civil Service Estimate.

| PENSIONS. (Per Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 116.) | DATE OF GRANT. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Terrick Hamilton, Esq. - - - - - - - | 25 Feb. - 1825 | - | 706 – – | |
| A. S. Douglas, Esq. - - - - - - - | 15 Sept. - 1829 | - | 706 – – | |
| Chas. Bankhead, Esq. - - - - - - - | 25 July - 1851 | - | 700 – – | |
| P. Browne, Esq. - - - - - - - - | 21 May - 1853 | - | 700 – – | |
| Rt. Hon. H. U. Addington (in addition to £. 600 at p. 42) - - - - - - - - - | 5 Jan. - 1826<br>17 Jan. - 1834 | - | 900 – – | |
| Major Gen. Sir J. Sheil, K. C. B. - - - - - | 2 Sept. - 1854 | - | 1,300 – – | |
| Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Seymour, G. C. B. - - - | 14 April - 1848 | - | 1,300 – – | |
| Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, K. C. B. (to 5 January 1869) - - - - - - - - - | 22 March - 1849<br>30 Nov. - 1855 | - | 1,300 – – | |
| Hon. Sir J. D. Bligh, K. C. B. - - - - - | 14 July - 1856 | - | 900 – – | |
| Percy W. Doyle, Esq., C. B. - - - - - | 27 Feb. - 1858 | - | 700 – – | |
| Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, G. C. B. - - - | 5 Feb. - 1813<br>14 Aug. - 1833 | - | 1,786 – – | |
| Lord Dunfermline, K. C. B. (to 12 July 1868) - | 28 Nov. - 1849<br>27 Sept. - 1858 | - | 673 9 – | 20,396 – – |
| Sir Thomas Wathen Waller, Bart. - - - - | 21 Sept. - 1858 | - | 700 – – | |
| Hon. G. Edgecumbe - - - - - - - | 18 June - 1859 | - | 700 – – | |
| Hon. F. R. Forbes - - - - - - - - | 1 Nov. - 1859 | - | 900 – – | |
| Hon. H. G. Howard - - - - - - - | 14 Oct. - 1861 | - | 300 – – | |
| Sir James Hudson, G. C. B. - - - - - | 31 August - 1863 | - | 1,300 – – | |
| W. D. Christie, Esq. - - - - - - - | 18 Nov. - 1863 | - | 900 – – | |
| Rt. Hon. Sir H. L. Bulwer, G. C. B. - - - - | 25 April - 1855<br>18 Dec. - 1865 | - | 1,700 – – | |
| Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., K. C. B. - - - - | 22 Feb. - 1867 | - | 900 – – | |
| Sir Charles Lennox Wyke (to 10 May 1868) - - | 22 „ - 1867 | - | 311 10 9 | |
| The Rt. Hon. the Earl Cowley, K. G., G. C. B. - | 22 „ - 1867 | - | 1,700 – – | |
| Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, C. B. - - - | 8 May - 1860<br>22 Oct. - 1867 | - | 900 – – | |
| William R. Ward, Esq. - - - - - - | 29 April - 1867 | - | 700 – – | |
| Sir J. R. M. Huskisson - - - - - - | 22 Aug. - 1867 | - | 1,300 – – | |
| | | £. | 165,790 5 8 | |

*Note.*—The Act 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 116, s. 5, limits the charge to £. 180,000 per annum.

No. 55.—AN ACCOUNT of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice out of the Consolidated Fund in the Year ended 31st March 1869, and of the future Annual Charge for the same.

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN. | *Acts.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| SALARIES: | | | | |
| Court of Chancery: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford, Lord Chancellor (to 28 Feb. 1868) | 15 & 16 V. | 87 | 890 2 2 | |
| The Right Hon. Lord Cairns - - ditto - (to 8 Dec. 1868) | - " - | " | 4,627 2 8 | |
| The Right Hon. Lord Hatherley - ditto - (from 9 Dec. 1868) | - " - | " | 482 15 2 | |
| The Right Hon. Lord Cairns, Lord Justice, Court of Appeal (to 28 Feb. 1868) - - - - - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 890 2 2 | |
| The Right Hon. Sir John Rolt - ditto - (to 5 Feb. 1868) - | - " - | " | 510 19 9 | |
| Sir C. J. Selwyn - - - - ditto - (from 6 Feb. 1868) | - " - | " | 5,489 - 3 | |
| Sir W. Page Wood - - - ditto - (to 8 Dec. 1868) - | - " - | " | 4,627 2 8 | |
| Sir G. M. Giffard - - - - ditto - (from 9 Dec. 1868) | - " - | " | 482 15 2 | 39,850 - - |
| The Right Hon. Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls - - - - | 14 & 15 V. | 83 | 6,000 - - | |
| Sir John Stuart, Vice-Chancellor - - - - - - - | 15 & 16 V. | 87 | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir W. Page Wood ditto - (to 28 Feb. 1868) - - - | - " - | " | 741 15 2 | |
| Sir G. M. Giffard ditto - (29 Feb. to 8 Dec. 1868) - - | - " - | " | 3,855 18 10 | |
| Sir Wm. M. James ditto - (from 9 Dec. 1868) - - - | - " - | " | 402 6 - | |
| Sir Richard Malins ditto - - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 5,000 - - | |
| The Secretary of Presentations - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 400 - - | |
| The Secretary of Commissions - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 400 - - | |
| Expenses of the Office of the Clerk of Presentations - - - | 3 & 4 W. 4 | 84 | 50 - - | |
| Court of Queen's Bench: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Sir Alex. J. E. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice - - | 6 G. 4<br>14 & 15 V. | 82<br>41 | 8,000 - - | |
| Sir Colin Blackburn, Puisne Judge - - - - - - | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir John Mellor - - ditto - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir William Shee - - ditto (to 19 Feb. 1868) - - - | - " - | " | 618 2 8 | |
| Sir Robert Lush - - ditto - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir James Hannen - - ditto (from 20 Feb. 1868) - - - | - " - | " | 4,381 17 4 | 40,500 - - |
| Sir George Hayes - - ditto (from 25 Aug. 1868) - - - | * 31 & 32 V. | 125 | 1,855 13 4 | |
| Charles Robert Turner, Master - - - - - - - - | | | 1,500 - - | |
| Henry G. Hodgson - ditto - - - - - - - - | 29 & 30 V. | 101 | 1,500 - - | |
| John Unthank - - ditto - - - - - - - - | | | 1,500 - - | |
| J. H. Brewer - - ditto - - - - - - - - | | | 1,500 - - | |
| Charles M. Smith - ditto - - - - - - - - | | | 1,500 - - | |
| Court of Common Pleas: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Sir William Bovill, Chief Justice - - - - | 2 & 3 W. 4<br>14 & 15 V. | 116<br>41 | 7,000 - - | |
| Sir James Shaw Willes, Puisne Judge - - - - - - | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir J. B. Byles - - - ditto - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir Henry Singer Keating - ditto - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir Montague E. Smith - ditto - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir W. B. Brett - - ditto (from 24 Aug. 1868) - - | * 31 & 32 V. | 125 | 1,868 11 1 | 39,700 - - |
| Alexander A. Park {Master - - - - / Registrar of Judgments -} - - - - | 29 & 30 V. | 101 | 2,000 - - | |
| H. Methold - Master - - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 1,500 - - | |
| John Gordon - ditto - - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 1,500 - - | |
| Julius T. Airey - ditto - - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 1,500 - - | |
| Will. M. Benett - ditto - - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 1,500 - - | |
| Court of Exchequer: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron - - - | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 7,000 - - | |
| Sir Samuel Martin - - Baron - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir George W. W. Bramwell - ditto - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir William Fry Channell - ditto - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir Gillery Pigott - - - ditto - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 5,000 - - | |
| Sir Anthony Cleasby - - - ditto (from 25 Aug. 1868) - - | * 31 & 32 V. | 125 | 1,855 13 4 | 40,000 - - |
| W. H. Walton -{Master - - - - / Queen's Remembrancer -} - - - - | 29 & 30 V. | 101 | 2,000 - - | |
| William F. Pollock - - - - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 1,500 - - | |
| George F. Pollock - - - - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 1,500 - - | |
| John C. Templer - - - - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 1,500 - - | |
| M. H. Johnson - - - - - - - - - - - | - " - | " | 1,500 - - | |
| Court of Probate: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Sir James P. Wilde, Judge - - - - - | 20 & 21 V. | 77<br>85 | 5,000 - - | 5,000 - - |
| Police Courts: | | | | |
| Salaries of Magistrates, Police Courts of the Metropolis (one at £. 1,500, and 22 at £. 1,200 per annum) - - - - - | 2 & 3 V. | 71 | 27,900 - - | 27,900 - - |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | 183,829 17 9 | 192,950 - - |

* The Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 125, will remain in force until 31 July 1871, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. Act. | Cap. | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. £. s. d. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | - - | 183,829 17 9 | 192,950 - - |
| GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.* | | | | |
| Salaries—*continued.* | | | | |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | |
| The Right Hon Sir Robert Phillimore, Judge, High Court of Admiralty | 3 & 4 V. | 66 | 4,000 - - | |
| The Assistant Judge, Middlesex Court of Sessions - - - - - | 7 & 8 V. | 71 | 1,200 - - | |
| The Preacher, Rolls Chapel, for Expenses - - - - - | 1 V. | 46 | 225 - - | |
| The Clerk of the Crown - - - - - - - - - - | 7 & 8 V. / 15 & 16 V. | 77 / 87 | 1,200 - - | 7,725 - - |
| The Right Hon. Sir Laurence Peel, for attending the Meetings of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council - - - - - - - | 3 & 4 W. 4. | 41 | 400 - - | |
| Francis Edward Guise, Stipendiary Magistrate for Chatham and Sheerness - - - - - - - - - - - - | 30 & 31 V. | 63 | 700 - - | |
| Salaries to Judges of County Courts: | | | | |
| Bagshawe, Henry R. - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Bayley, Francis - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Bevan, Charles Dacres - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Birch, Thomas J. (to 29 April 1868) - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 494 10 2 | |
| Blair, James Kennedy - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Blanshard, Wm. - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Cailliard, C. F. D. - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Collyer, John - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Cooke, William H., q. c. (from 30 April 1868) - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,005 9 10 | |
| Daniel, W. T. S. - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Dasent, J. B. - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Dinsdale, Frederick - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,650 - - | |
| Dowling, Mr. *Serjeant* A. S. (to 3 March 1868) - - - - - | - - - | - - | 311 10 9 | |
| Ellis, F. - - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Ellison, Thomas - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Falconer, Thomas - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Fortescue, Matthew - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Furner, William - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,650 - - | |
| Gale, Charles James - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Greene, John S. T. - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Gurdon, William - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Harden, J. W. - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Herbert, J. M. - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Hulton, William Adam - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Ingham, T. Hastings - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Johnes, A. James - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Kettle, Rupert Alfred - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Lefroy, T. E. S. (from 1 Jan. 1868) - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Lloyd, E. J. - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Lonsdale, J. J. - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Marshall, T. H. - - - - - - - - - - - | 19 & 20 V. | 108 | 1,800 - - | 92,400 - - |
| Miller, Mr. *Serjeant* R. - - - - - - - - - - | 20 & 21 V. | 36 | 1,500 - - | |
| Ovens, Edward - - - - - - - - - - - | 28 & 29 V. | 99 | 1,500 - - | |
| Parry, John Billingsley - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Petersdorff, Mr. *Serjeant* C. - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Raines, William - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Riddell, Sir Walter B. - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Russell, George - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Russell, George Lake - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Saunders, Charles - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Scott, William C. - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Skinner, Allan Maclean - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Smith, Josiah William - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Spooner, Wm. - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Stansfeld, James - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Stapylton, Henry - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Stonor, Henry James - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Sumner, Charles - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Taylor, John Pitt - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Teed, J. G. - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Temple, C. - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Terrell, T. H. - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Turner, E. R. (from 12 March 1868) - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,207 8 4 | |
| Welford, R. G. - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Wheeler, Dr. Thomas - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Whigham, James - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Whitmore, Charles Shapland - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Wildman, Richard - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Williams, R. Vaughan - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Wilmot, Sir J. E. Eardley, Bart. - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Worlledge, John - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Yates, Joseph St. John - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,800 - - | |
| Carried forward - - - £. | | | 283,973 16 10 | 293,075 - - |

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | - - | 283,973 16 10 | 293,075 - - |
| **GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*** | | | | |
| **COMPENSATIONS:** | | | | |
| **Court of Chancery:** | | | | |
| Josiah Humphrys, Clerk of the Dispensations and Faculties - - | 8 & 9 V. | 78 | 260 - - | |
| Frederick Newman Appleyard, Cursitor - - - - - - | 11 G. 4 & 1 W. 4 | 58 | 210 17 8 | |
| Philip Pensam - - - ditto - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 230 18 4 | |
| Richard Hall Appleyard - - ditto - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 102 18 8 | |
| Philip Pensam - Acting Cursitor - - - - - - | 5 & 6 W. 4 | 82 | 170 - - | |
| Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Keeper or Clerk of the Hanaper* - - | 15 & 16 V. | 87 | 4,028 - - | |
| James Gordon Seton - - - Deputy ditto - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 442 - - | 6,799 5 |
| John Holdship - - Chaff Wax - - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 1,145 11 - | |
| | 9 & 10 V. | 95 | | |
| | 11 G. 4 & 1 W. 4 | 58 | | |
| Samuel Hollyer - Deputy - - - - - - - - | 15 & 16 V. | 87 | 209 - - | |
| **Court of Queen's Bench:** | | | | |
| The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough, Chief Clerk - - - | 7 W. 4 & 1 V. | 30 | 7,700 - - | |
| William Hanmer - - - Clerk of the Treasuries - - | - „ - | „ | 217 2 4 | |
| William Hanmer - - - Ditto - - Nisi Prius - - | - „ - | „ | 443 7 4 | |
| Hon. Edward Kenyon, Clerk, Nisi Prius - - - - - Oxford and Western Circuits - | - „ - | „ | 252 - - | |
| Hon. Edward Kenyon, Clerk, Nisi Prius - - - - - City of London and other Cities | - „ - | „ | 112 10 - | |
| George Symonds - - - - Bag-bearer to the Custos Brevium | - „ - | „ | 117 - - | |
| George William Horn - - - Clerk, Declarations - - - | - „ - | „ | 260 - - | |
| Hon. H. Spencer Law - - - Clerk, Docquets - - - | - „ - | „ | 450 - - | |
| Charles Calley - - - - Clerk of the Common Bails - | - „ - | „ | 370 9 8 | 11,517 2 4 |
| Peter Le Pipre - - - - Deputy Coroner, Queen's Bench Prison. | - „ - | „ | 18 - - | |
| William Belt - - - - Sworn Clerk in Court, Examiner, Calendar Keeper and Clerk of Grand Juries, in Crown Office | - „ - | „ | 536 4 4 | |
| Peter Le Pipre - - - - Sworn Clerk in Court - - | - „ - | „ | 197 8 8 | |
| Duke of Grafton - - - - Comptroller of the Seals in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas - - - | 8 & 9 V. | 34 | 343 - - | |
| **Court of Common Pleas:** | | | | |
| Thomas Hudson - - Prothonotary - - - - - - | 7 W. 4 & 1 V. | 30 | 2,034 1 - | |
| Edmund Barker Ray - Secondary - - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 597 3 - | |
| Lord Wynford - - Filacer - - - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 251 8 - | |
| Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart. — Custos Brevium - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 303 5 - | |
| Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart. — For loss of right of appointment to the office of Second Prothonotary (one moiety) - | - „ | „ | 402 10 - | |
| Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart. — For loss of right of appointment of second Secondary (one moiety) - - - | - „ - | „ | 51 3 8 | |
| Sir Pyers Mostyn, Bart. — For loss of appointment of Clerk of the Juries (one moiety) - - - - | - „ - | „ | 30 - - | |
| Sir William Eden, Bart. — Custos Brevium - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 303 5 - | 4,714 19 4 |
| Sir William Eden, Bart. — For loss of right of appointment to the office of Second Prothonotary (one moiety) - | - „ - | „ | 402 10 - | |
| Sir William Eden, Bart. — For loss of right of appointment of Second Secondary (one moiety) - - - | - „ - | „ | 51 3 8 | |
| Sir William Eden, Bart. — For loss of appointment of Clerk of the Juries (one moiety) - - - - | - „ - | „ | 30 - - | |
| Charles W. Brown, Clerk, Wardens Office, Fleet Prison - - - | 5 V. Sess. 2 | 22 | 78 - - | |
| The Rev. John Saunders, Chaplain, Fleet Prison - - - | - „ - | „ | 38 - - | |
| John Hasleham, Turnkey - - - - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 90 - - | |
| Patrick Foy, Watchman - - - - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 30 - - | |
| John Speed Davis, Paymaster of poor prisoners - - - - | - „ - | „ | 22 10 - | |
| Carried forward - - - | £. | | 307,005 4 2 | 316,106 6 8 |

* In addition to £. 309. 15. 9., Compensation as late Prothonotary, Court of Pleas, Durham (*vide* p. 55), and £. 7,352. 14. 6. p. a., as Patentee of Bankrupts, London (*vide* Parliamentary Paper, No. 35, Session 1866).

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | - - - | - - | 307,005 4 2 | 316,106 6 8 |
| GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.* | | | | |
| COMPENSATIONS—*continued.* | | | | |
| COURT of EXCHEQUER: | | | | |
| Charles Bowyer, Sworn Clerk, Queen's Remembrancer's Office - | 7 W. 4 & 1 V. | 30 | 529 6 - | |
| Hugh Wood - - - - - ditto - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 136 3 - | |
| William Gatty, Side Clerk, Queen's Remembrancer's Office - - | - „ - | „ | 174 15 - | |
| Richard Tallemach - - - ditto - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 12 1 - | |
| Francis Henry Rich - - - ditto - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 46 9 - | |
| Frank Milne - - - - - ditto - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 33 - - | |
| William Kelly, Agent to Side Clerks, Queen's Remembrancer's Office | - „ - | „ | 16 - - | |
| Thomas Gorton - - - - - } - - - - - | - - - | - - | 593 1 8 | |
| C. Meredith - - - - - } Sworn and Side Clerks - | 11 G. 4 & 1 W. 4. | 58 | 58 10 - | |
| Thomas White - - - - - } - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1,114 1 - | |
| Henry Burgh - (to 14 Nov. 1868) } - - - - - | - - - | - - | 418 5 1 | 3,608 11 4 |
| C. Panton - - - - - - } - - - - - | - - - | - - | 25 - - | |
| Henry Raper (to 5 July 1868) - - } Officers of the Pipe - - | 3 & 4 W. 4. | 99 | 20 12 - | |
| H. Wood - - - - - - } - - - - - | - - - | - - | 4 17 8 | |
| T. J. Wyld - - - - - } - - - - - | - - - | - - | 5 8 8 | |
| R. Harrison (in perpetuity) - - } - - - - - | - - - | - - | 62 9 8 | |
| George Heneage Walker Heneage, Hereditary Chief Proclamator and Chief Usher - - - - - - - - - - | 15 & 16 V. | 73 | 588 6 8 | |
| Richard Rouse Ellicombe, Assistant ditto - - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 87 7 - | |
| Richard Rouse Ellicombe, Patent Messenger - - - - - | - „ - | „ | 93 18 4 | |
| Edward Simon Stephenson, Patent Messenger for South Wales - | - „ - | „ | 13 18 4 | |
| George Cockayne - - - ditto - North Wales - | - „ - | „ | 13 18 4 | |
| COURTS of REQUESTS: | | | | |
| Arnold, David - - Bailiff, St. Albans - - - - - | - - - | - - | 10 19 8 | |
| Ashbrooke, Thomas - Clerk, Treasurer's Office, Liverpool - | - - - | - - | 73 6 8 | |
| Bales, John - - - Serjeant, Yarmouth - - - - | - - - | - - | 12 12 - | |
| Barker, Robert - - Clerk, Sheffield - - - - - | - - - | - - | 166 13 4 | |
| Bellamy, Thomas - - Serjeant, Grimsby - - - - - | - - - | - - | 30 6 4 | |
| Booth, Henry - - Serjeant, Broseley - - - - - | - - - | - - | 58 6 8 | |
| Bourne, Henry Titus - Clerk, Alford - - - - - | - - - | - - | 22 18 8 | |
| Boyce, Charles - - Clerk, Isle of Ely - - - - - | - - - | - - | 23 6 8 | |
| Chester, John - - Assistant Bailiff, Watford - - - | - - - | - - | 29 14 - | |
| Clark, John - - - Bailiff, Southwark - - - - - | - - - | - - | 63 17 4 | |
| Coombs, Charles - - Bailiff, Middlesex - - - - - | - - - | - - | 57 4 8 | |
| Cox, Samuel M. - - Clerk, Exeter - - - - - | - - - | - - | 56 2 4 | |
| Edmunds, George - - Serjeant, Chippenham - - - - | - - - | - - | 47 11 8 | |
| Ely, Samuel - - - Serjeant, Tattershall - - - - | - - - | - - | 12 13 - | |
| Emmerson, R. Joynes - Clerk, Sandwich - - - - - | - - - | - - | 12 - - | |
| Flather, Thomas - - Bailiff, Pontefract - - - - - | 9 & 10 V. | 95 | 76 - - | 4,977 15 - |
| Foster, Jeremiah - - Execution Officer, Middlesex - - - | - - - | - - | 72 1 - | |
| Goff, William - - Beadle, Brixton - - - - - | - - - | - - | 60 13 4 | |
| Goodlad, John D. - - Serjeant, Horncastle - - - - - | - - - | - - | 31 7 - | |
| Grapes, George - - Bailiff, Isle of Wight - - - - - | - - - | - - | 52 - - | |
| Greenwood, William - ditto Eccleshall - - - - - | - - - | - - | 110 8 - | |
| Greeves, Henry - - ditto Norwich - - - - - | - - - | - - | 45 12 8 | |
| Gregory, John - - ditto Tower Hamlets - - - - | - - - | - - | 100 - - | |
| Haines, Samuel - - Bailiff, Westbury - - - - - | - - - | - - | 14 10 8 | |
| Harris, William Silk - Clerk, Liverpool - - - - - | - - - | - - | 66 13 4 | |
| Heath, D. D. - - County Clerk, Middlesex - - - | - - - | - - | 3,100 - - | |
| Hill, Reuben - - Summoning Officer, Middlesex - - | - - - | - - | 87 5 - | |
| Holl, Joseph - - Serjeant, Birmingham - - - - | - - - | - - | 140 14 4 | |
| Howard, William - - Beadle, Exeter - - - - - | - - - | - - | 17 11 8 | |
| Howis, John - - - Serjeant, Oldbury - - - - - | - - - | - - | 68 9 4 | |
| Jewison, Thomas - - Bailiff, Pontefract - - - - - | - - - | - - | 99 14 4 | |
| Keilor, John - - Serjeant, Southwark - - - - - | - - - | - - | 79 12 - | |
| Keene, Frederick - - ditto - ditto - - - - - | - - - | - - | 45 11 - | |
| Kendall, William - - Serjeant, Bradford - - - - - | - - - | - - | 31 18 4 | |
| | Carried forward - - - | £. | 316,030 7 7 | 324,692 13 - |

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | | - - - | - - | 316,030 7 7 | 324,692 13 - |
| **GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*** | | | | | |
| **Compensations—*continued.*** | | | | | |
| **Courts of Requests—*continued.*** | | | | | |
| Lane, Samuel | Bailiff, Westbury | - - - | - - | 16 2 - | |
| Langley, Thomas | Serjeant, Deal | - - - | - - | 1 8 - | |
| Livick, James | Bailiff, Ramsgate | - - - | - - | 12 10 - | |
| M'Donald, James | Assistant Bailiff, Louth | - - - | - - | 31 13 8 | |
| Maude, Daniel | Steward, Eccleshall | - - - | - - | 259 5 - | |
| Mawer, Joseph | Serjeant, Sibsey | - - - | - - | 22 13 4 | |
| Mayfield, Joseph | ditto Oldbury | - - - | - - | 72 12 8 | |
| Merrefield, William | Beadle, Kidderminster | - - - | - - | 66 10 4 | |
| Molyneux, Hon. F. G. | Clerk, Manchester | - - - | - - | 148 17 4 | |
| Mosley, Aston N. E. | ditto Manchester | - - - | - - | 74 8 8 | |
| Noyes, James | Clerk, Chippenham | - - - | - - | 45 3 8 | |
| Noyes, John | ditto - ditto | - - - | - - | 45 3 8 | |
| Parish, Henry | Gaoler, Oldbury | - - - | - - | 35 9 - | |
| Parker, John | Judge, Sheffield | - - - | - - | 1,239 4 - | |
| Paterson, John | Assistant Beadle, Blackheath | - - - | - - | 13 6 8 | |
| Pearson, Archer | Serjeant, Boston | - - - | - - | 10 15 4 | |
| Penney, F. H. | Beadle, Tower Hamlets (to 30 September 1868) | - - - | - - | 75 - - | |
| Pollock, L. A. | Clerk, Ramsgate | 9 & 10 V. | 95 | 25 16 - | 2,870 19 4 |
| Powell, William | Clerk, Bristol | - - - | - - | 100 - - | |
| Prinn, Richard | Serjeant, Shrewsbury | - - - | - - | 27 10 8 | |
| Roberts, James | Bailiff, Liverpool | - - - | - - | 52 - - | |
| Sharp, George | Beadle, Tower Hamlets | - - - | - - | 66 13 4 | |
| Spring, Jonathan | Serjeant, Brigg | - - - | - - | 14 13 4 | |
| Sutton, Robert | Beadle, Bromley | - - - | - - | 16 14 4 | |
| Swift, Charles | Bailiff, Beverley | - - - | - - | 16 13 4 | |
| Towl, Thomas | Serjeant, Burgh | - - - | - - | 11 7 - | |
| Webb, John | Serjeant, Dartford | - - - | - - | 46 - 8 | |
| Weller, Thomas | Beadle, Blackheath | - - - | - - | 33 - - | |
| Whieldon, Isaac | Execution Officer, Middlesex | - - - | - - | 90 6 - | |
| Whittam, R. | Bailiff, Liverpool | - - - | - - | 52 - - | |
| Whiteside, Joseph | ditto | - - - | - - | 52 - - | |
| Wilkins, George | Clerk, Warminster | - - - | - - | 40 - - | |
| Willis, John Needs | Clerk, Bath (from 1 October 1867) | - - - | - - | 125 - - | |
| Wright, Jonathan | Bailiff, Pontefract | - - - | - - | 31 1 4 | |
| Gibson, Thomas | Serjeant, Nottingham | - - - | - - | 3 7 5 | |
| Hunt, William Oakes | Clerk of the Peace, Warwickshire | - - - | - - | 20 3 10 | |
| Jeffreys, J. G. | Registrar, Swansea | - - - | - - | 17 14 6 | |
| Johnson, Richard | Registrar, Hereford | - - - | - - | 3 11 8 | |
| Dowding, William | Keeper of Wilts County Gaol | 7 & 8 V. | 96 | 16 2 5 | 250 - - (Estimated). |
| Edis, John | ditto Cambridge ditto | - - - | - - | 4 6 2 | |
| Gully, John Geo. | ditto Exeter Borough Gaol | - - - | - - | 78 17 1 | |
| Jewison, Christopher | ditto Pontefract County Gaol | - - - | - - | 24 - 4 | |
| Keene, John | ditto Horsemonger-lane Gaol | - - - | - - | 62 10 7 | |
| **Marshalsea Prison:** | | | | | |
| Rev. Henry Collison, Chaplain | | 5 V. Sess. 2 | 22 | 36 - - | 88 - - |
| Charles Gaselee, Surgeon | | | | 52 - - | |
| | | Carried forward - - - | £. | 319,320 - 11 | 327,901 12 4 |

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | - - - | - - | 319,320 - 11 | 327,901 12 4 |
| **GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*** | | | | |
| COMPENSATIONS—*continued.* | | | | |
| MARSHALSEA COURT: | | | | |
| William Ely - - - Crier (to 31 March 1868) | - - - | - - | 13 15 - | |
| James Dolman - - - - Attorney - - - - | - - - | - - | 504 - - | |
| Mark Blewers Miller - - - - - (to 2 April 1868) | - - - | - - | 43 18 10 | |
| Mark Shepard - - - - ditto - - - - | - - - | - - | 455 - - | |
| John Pinner - - - - Bailiff or Officer - - | - - - | - - | 51 - - | |
| Henry Herrick - - - - ditto - - - - | - - - | - - | 53 - - | |
| George Kirby - - - - ditto - - - - | 12 & 13 V. | 101 | 101 - - | 1,482 - - |
| George Simmons - - - - ditto - - - - | - - - | - - | 28 - - | |
| John Griffiths, junior - - - ditto - - - - | - - - | - - | 50 - - | |
| Frederick W. Adams - - - ditto - - - - | - - - | - - | 50 - - | |
| Aaron Johnson - - - - ditto - - - - | - - - | - - | 20 - - | |
| William Stone - - - - ditto - - - - | - - - | - - | 50 - - | |
| George Hewlett - - - - Clerk - - - - - | - - - | - - | 50 - - | |
| William Corrie - - - - Deputy Judge - - - | - - - | - - | 70 - - | |
| For LOSS of POST FINES: | | | | |
| The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in respect of the Sees of - - - - - Canterbury - - | - - - | - - | 22 19 6 | |
| York - - | - - - | - - | 10 16 10 | |
| Bath and Wells - | 5 & 6 W. 4 | 82 | 38 19 - | |
| Durham - - - | 23 & 24 V. | 124 | 7 6 2 | |
| Ely - - - | - - - | - - | 34 14 8 | |
| Rochester - - - | - - - | - - | 6 15 6 | |
| The Lord Bishop of London - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 10 1 5 | |
| Ditto - Salisbury - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 8 1 7 | |
| Ditto - Winchester - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 6 14 1 | 284 16 5 |
| Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart. - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 60 15 - | |
| The Marquis of Salisbury - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 4 10 - | |
| The Corporation of New Windsor - - - - - - - - | 5 & 6 W. 4 | 82 | 1 10 4 | |
| William George Tyssen Daniel Tyssen, now William George Tyssen Amherst - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 1 9 - | |
| Sir Edward Hulse - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 10 4 6 | |
| Duke of Norfolk - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 56 - 2 | |
| Earl Powis - - - - - - - - - - - - | - - - | - - | 3 18 8 | |
| ECCLESIASTICAL AND PREROGATIVE COURTS: | | | | |
| Compensations to Officers of the late Ecclesiastical, Royal Peculiar and other Testamentary Courts - - - - - - - - | 20 & 21 V. | 77 & 79 | 94,668 2 9 | 89,219 2 10 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | |
| Abraham Cann - - Prothonotary - - Court of Record, Honor of Peveril - - | 12 & 13 V. | 101 | 113 - - | 113 - - |
| Thomas Bolton - - Steward or Judge (to 31 Dec. 1868) - - Court of Offlow, Staffordshire - | - - - | - - | 100 - - | — |
| Henry Cooper - - Bailiff - - - - | - - - | - - | 35 18 - | |
| Henry Budd - - ditto - - - - | 15 & 16 V. | 54 | 43 - 8 | 78 18 8 |
| William Skellett - Bailiff - - Court of Hemlingford, | - - - | - - | 31 18 4 | |
| Robert Whiteby Nevill Steward - - Warwickshire - - | - - - | - - | 62 6 - | 94 4 4 |
| Rev. Thomas Thurlow - Prothonotary, Court of Pleas, Durham, (*vide* also p. 52) - - - - - | - - - | - - | 309 15 9 | |
| J. W. R. Wilson - - Cursitor, Court of Chancery, County Palatine of Lancaster - - - | 11 G. 4 & 1 W. 4 | 58 | 64 18 4 | 440 - - (Estimated). |
| C. B. Walker - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - | - - - | - - | 64 18 4 | |
| Joseph Davison, Cursitor, County Court, Durham (to 31 Dec. 1868) | 5 & 6 W. 4 2 V. | 55 16 | 24 - - | — |
| Thomas Williams, Entering Clerk (to 28 Oct. 1868) - - - - | 11 G. 4 & 1 W. 4 | 58 | 109 8 10 | — |
| Elias Darby, Jun., Marshal of Assize, Isle of Ely - - - - | 6 & 7 W. 4 | 87 | 6 14 9 | |
| Thomas Marchant, Clerk, Petty Session, Deptford - - - - | 8 & 9 V. | 78 | 172 - - | 178 14 9 |
| Carried forward - - - | £. | | 416,950 12 11 | 419,792 9 4 |

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | | | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | | | - - - | - - | 416,950 12 11 | 419,792 9 4 |
| **GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*** | | | | | | |
| **COURTS OF JUSTICE IN SCOTLAND:** | | | | | | |
| SALARIES: | | | | | | |
| The Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord Justice-General, and President | | | - - - | - - | 4,800 - - | |
| The Right Hon. George Patton, Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division | | | - - - | - - | 4,500 - - | |
| John Cowan | Judge | | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| John Marshall, of Curriehill | ditto (to 30 Sept. 1868) | | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Sir George Deas | ditto | | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| Hercules J. Robertson, of Benholme | ditto | Court of Session | 50 G. 3 - | 31 | 3,000 - - | 42,300 - - |
| Charles Neaves | ditto | | 2 & 3 W. 4, 17 & 18 V. - | 36 94 | 3,000 - - | |
| James Crawfurd, of Ardmillan | ditto | | | | 3,000 - - | |
| William Penney, of Kinloch | ditto | | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| Hon. Chas. Baillie, of Jerviswoode | ditto | | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| Robert Macfarlane, of Ormidale | ditto | | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| E. F. Maitland, of Barcaple | ditto | | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| David Mure | ditto | | - - - | - - | 3,000 - - | |
| George Dundas, of Manor | ditto (from 30 Sept. 1868) | | - - - | - - | 1,500 - - | |
| Sundry Sheriffs of Counties | | | 16 & 17 V. 17 & 18 V. | 80 72 | 18,737 11 1 | 18,550 - - |
| Sundry Sheriff Substitutes | | | 16 & 17 V. | 80 | 36,027 17 - | 36,035 - - |
| Sheriff Clerks, viz.:* | | | | | | |
| George R. Forbes | Banff | formerly charged on the Revenue of Excise | - - - | - - | 460 - - | 3,570 5 8 |
| John Taylor | Cromarty | | - - - | - - | 78 5 8 | |
| Thomas Barclay | Fife | | | | 1,050 - - | |
| George Webster | Forfar | | 19 & 20 V. | 59 | 1,200 - - | |
| Peter Henderson | Renfrew (to 30 Sept. 1868) | | | | 500 - - | |
| George Rutherford | Roxburgh | | | | 580 11 - | |
| John Lang | Selkirk (to 30 Sept. 1868) | | - - - | - - | 47 12 6 | |
| Donald Taylor | Sutherland | | - - - | - - | 202 - - | |
| ANNUITIES: | | | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Lord Colonsay, late Lord Justice General | | | - - - | - - | 3,600 - - | 12,880 15 - |
| John Marshall, late Judge (to 27 Oct. 1868) | | | 48 G. 3 - | 145 | 165 1 7 | |
| Thomas Mackenzie, late Judge | | | - - - | - - | 2,250 - - | |
| Patrick Shaw, late Sheriff of Chancery (from 14 Jan. 1869) | | | 31 & 32 V. | 101 | 80 4 2 | |
| Sundry late Sheriff Substitutes | | | 1 & 2 V. - | 119 | 4,371 8 11 | |
| Sundry late Judges' Clerks | | | - „ - | 86&118 | 1,775 1 4 | |
| COMPENSATIONS: | | | | | | |
| Sundry late Officers of the Court of Session, &c. | | | - various Acts - | | 582 16 1 | 427 18 4 |
| Sundry late Town Clerks | | | 10 & 11 V. | 47 | 210 4 6 | |
| Courts of Justice Advances Redemption Account; amount of the surplus of Fees over Payments in the Superior Courts of Common Law in the years 1866–7 and 1867–8 (*vide* Parliamentary Paper, No. 351, of 1868) | | | 30 & 31 V. | 122 | 42,889 12 6 | |
| **IRELAND:** | | | | | | |
| SALARIES: | | | | | | |
| COURT of CHANCERY: | | | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, Lord Chancellor (to 17 Dec. 1868) | | | - - - 2 & 3 W. 4 | - - 116 | 7,563 4 4 | 22,469 4 8 |
| The Right Hon. T. O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor (from 18 Dec. 1868) | | | - - - | „ | 436 15 8 | |
| The Right Hon. J. E. Walsh, Master of the Rolls | | | 4 G. 4 | 61 | 3,969 4 8 | |
| The Right Hon. Jonathan Christian, Lord Justice, Court of Appeal | | | 19 & 20 V. | 92 | 4,000 - - | |
| The Right Hon. H. E. Chatterton, Vice Chancellor | | | 30 & 31 V. | 44 | 4,000 - - | |
| E. Litton | Master in Ordinary | (to 25 March 1868) | 4 G. 4 30 & 31 V. | 61 44 | 692 6 2 | |
| W. Brooke | ditto | | - „ - | „ | 692 6 2 | |
| J. J. Murphy | ditto | | - „ - | „ | 692 6 2 | |
| Gerald Fitzgibbon | Receiver Master | | 13 & 14 V. 30 & 31 V. | 51 44 | 2,500 - - | |
| COURT of QUEEN'S BENCH: | | | | | | |
| The Right Hon. James Whiteside | Chief Justice | | - - - 2 & 3 W. 4 | - - 116 | 5,074 9 4 | 18,177 13 4 |
| The Hon. James O'Brien | Justice | | | | 3,725 19 4 | |
| The Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald | ditto | | | | 3,688 12 4 | |
| The Right Hon. John George | ditto | | - - - | - - | 3,688 12 4 | |
| Arthur Bushe, Master (to 1 Dec. 1868) | | | 7 & 8 V. 30 & 31 V. | 107 129 | 1,425 4 7 | |
| Hugh Lane, | ditto (from 2 Dec. 1868) | | - „ - | „ | 120 13 9 | |
| James Nagle, Clerk of the Crown | | | 2 W. 4 30 & 31 V. | 48 129 | 800 - - | |
| | | Carried forward | | £. | 617,628 14 1 | 574,203 6 4 |

* The Salaries of the Sheriff Clerks in Scotland, will be transferred, as vacancies occur, to the Civil Service Estimates.

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | | | 617,628 14 1 | 574,203 6 4 |
| **IRELAND—*continued.*** | | | | |
| Salaries—*continued.* | | | | |
| Court of Common Pleas: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. J. H. Monahan — Chief Justice | | | 4,612 18 8 | |
| The Right Hon. William Keogh — Justice | | | 3,688 12 4 | |
| The Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan — ditto (to 17 Dec. 1868) | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 3,487 4 6 | |
| The Right Hon. Lawson — ditto (from 18 Dec. 1868) | | | 201 7 10 | 17,078 15 8 |
| The Right Hon. Michael Morris — ditto | | | 3,688 12 4 | |
| Charles G. Burke, Master | 7 & 8 V.<br>30 & 31 V. | 107<br>129 | 1,400 — — | |
| Court of Exchequer: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. David R. Pigot — Chief Baron | | | 4,612 18 8 | |
| The Hon. Fras. A. Fitzgerald — Baron | | | 3,688 12 4 | |
| The Hon. Henry G. Hughes — ditto | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 116 | 3,504 — — | 16,878 15 8 |
| The Right Hon. Rickard Deasy — ditto | | | 3,688 12 4 | |
| James Corry Lowry, q.c., Master | 7 & 8 V.<br>30 & 31 V. | 107<br>129 | 1,200 — — | |
| Court of Probate: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. Richard Keatinge — Judge (to 5 Dec. 1868) | 20 & 21 V. | 79 | 3,188 4 4 | |
| The Right Hon. R. R. Warren — ditto (from 6 Dec. 1868) | - „ - | „ | 311 15 8 | 3,500 — — |
| Landed Estates Court: | | | | |
| The Hon. William Cary Dobbs — Judge | 21 & 22 V. | 72 | 3,000 — — | |
| The Hon. David Lynch — ditto | 29 & 30 V. | 99 | 3,000 — — | 6,000 — — |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | |
| The Hon. John F. Townsend, ll.d. — ditto | 30 & 31 V. | 114 | 1,200 — — | 1,200 — — |
| Chairmen of Quarter Sessions (including 100 *l.* each for revising lists of voters) viz.— | | | | |
| County Tipperary — Special | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Cork, East Riding — Special | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Dublin, County — Special | | | 900 — — | |
| Antrim — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Armagh — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Clare — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Donegal — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Down — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Galway — 1st Class | | | 1,084 17 9 | |
| Kerry — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Kilkenny — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Limerick — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Londonderry — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Mayo — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Monaghan — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Tyrone — 1st Class | | | 1,100 — — | |
| Cavan — 2nd Class | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 88 | 900 — — | |
| Cork, West Riding — 2nd Class | 14 & 15 V. | 57 | 900 — — | |
| Fermanagh — 2nd Class | 21 & 22 V. | 88 | 900 — — | 31,450 — — |
| Leitrim — 2nd Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Queen's — 2nd Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Roscommon — 2nd Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Sligo — 2nd Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Waterford — 2nd Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Wexford — 2nd Class | | | 900 — — | |
| Carlow — 3rd Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Kildare — 3rd Class | | | 700 — — | |
| King's — 3rd Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Longford — 3rd Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Louth — 3rd Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Meath — 3rd Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Westmeath — 3rd Class | | | 700 — — | |
| Wicklow — 3rd Class | | | 685 18 4 | |
| Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, Recorder of the City of Dublin | | | 250 — — | |
| Thomas Forsaythe, Recorder, Borough of Cork | | | 100 — — | |
| *William M'Dougall, Clerk of Writs, Appearances, and Seal | 13 V. | 18 | 800 — — | |
| *Henry Colles, Taxing Officer in Common Law Business | 16 & 17 V. | 55 | 1,000 — — | 1,800 — — |
| *P. M'Evoy Gartlan, Assistant ditto (to 3 Feb. 1868) | - „ - | „ | 47 16 — | |
| George Battersby, q.c., for Services as Judge, in the room of Mr. Baron Hughes | 40 G. 3 | 69 | 369 4 8 | — |
| Carried forward | | £. | 695,739 9 10 | 652,110 17 8 |

* The salaries of these offices, when vacated, will be transferred to the Civil Service Estimates.

No. 35.—Account of Sums paid to Officers of Courts of Justice, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES AND OFFICES. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869 | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | - - - | - - | 695,739 9 10 | 652,110 17 8 |
| IRELAND—*continued.* | | | | |
| COMPENSATIONS: | | | | |
| COURT of CHANCERY: | | | | |
| Arthur Bushe, Master | 7 & 8 V.<br>13 & 14 V. | 90<br>74 | 56 - - | |
| Edward Litton, Master in Ordinary - - } from 26 March 1868 | 30 & 31 V. | 44 | 2,076 18 6 | |
| William Brooke - ditto - - - } from 26 March 1868 | | | 2,076 18 6 | |
| Jeremiah J. Murphy, ditto - - - } from 26 March 1868 | | | 2,076 18 6 | |
| COURT of QUEEN'S BENCH: | | | | |
| James A. Hamilton, Principal Assistant (from 1 Oct. 1867) - - | 30 & 31 V. | 129 | 1,020 12 4 | |
| William Johnson, Filacer | - - - | - - | 738 9 - | |
| Philip Lawless, Clerk of Appearances | - - - | - - | 184 12 - | |
| John Caffrey, General Clerk (paid in England) | - - - | - - | 384 12 - | |
| John S. Hamilton, ditto | - - - | - - | 346 3 - | |
| Patrick William Duff, Second Clerk | - - - | - - | 189 11 - | |
| John Houston, Searching Clerk | - - - | - - | 265 18 - | |
| Prowse Christian - ditto | - - - | - - | 50 - - | 4,518 5 5 |
| James Mallins, Second Assistant to Clerk of Writs (to 31 March 1868) | - - - | - - | 36 10 - | |
| Edward H. Moore, Engrossing and Copying Clerk | - - - | - - | 106 - - | |
| Garrett Moore - - - ditto | - - - | - - | 166 - - | |
| Robert F. Williams - - ditto | - - - | - - | 98 - - | |
| Matthew Caffrey - - ditto | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 115 - - | |
| Luke V. Duff - - - ditto | - - - | - - | 86 - - | |
| Charles F. Connolly - - ditto (paid in England) | - - - | - - | 44 - - | |
| William Gorman Williams, Clerk in the Master's Office | - - - | - - | 90 - - | |
| Robert C. Christian, Record Assistant | - - - | - - | 110 - - | |
| Thomas Ireland, First Clerk to ditto (paid in England) | - - - | - - | 269 - - | |
| Richard Marlowe, Clerk to Clerk of the Rules | - - - | - - | 100 - - | |
| Francis Lacy, First Clerk to Pleadings Assistant | - - - | - - | 45 - - | |
| D. W. Hutcheson, Second ditto - ditto | - - - | - - | 109 - - | |
| John Marlowe, Clerk (from 1 Oct. 1867) | - - - | - - | 449 1 5 | |
| John St. John - - (ditto) | - - - | - - | 210 10 - | |
| COURT of COMMON PLEAS: | | | | |
| Christopher Carey, Assistant to General Clerk | - - - | - - | 133 8 - | |
| Richard F. Stack - - - ditto | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 97 4 - | |
| Samuel Hill, Searching Clerk | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 227 1 - | 562 13 - |
| Thomas Monck, Clerk to Principal Assistant (from 1 Oct. 1867) | - - - | - - | 133 19 1 | |
| The Hon. David Plunket, Master (to 30 Sept. 1868) | 7 & 8 V.<br>7 & 8 V.<br>13 & 14 V. | 90<br>107<br>74 | 1,059 9 3 | |
| COURT of EXCHEQUER: | | | | |
| Edmond Power, Filacer | - - - | - - | 738 9 - | |
| William H. Harte, Clerk of Appearances | - - - | - - | 276 18 4 | |
| George Farran, Principal Assistant Clerk to Clerk of the Pleas | - - - | - - | 357 8 - | |
| Richard Carey, Assistant to Filacer | - - - | - - | 262 10 - | |
| Richard Patten Meares, Assistant to General Clerk | - - - | - - | 141 4 - | |
| William Collis, Clerk to Keeper of the Seal | - - - | - - | 60 - - | |
| A. J. Flood, Clerk in Clerk of the Pleas Office | - - - | - - | 39 - - | |
| Thomas Paye, Chief Crier | - - - | - - | 300 - - | |
| John Edward Kean, Acting Crier | - - - | - - | 20 - - | |
| Joseph Davis, Crier at Nisi Prius | - - - | - - | 64 - - | |
| William Woodlock, Registrar of Decrees | - - - | - - | 100 - - | |
| Elijah Francis, Engrossing and Copying Clerk | 7 & 8 V. | 107 | 45 - - | 3,091 9 7 |
| Francis O'Farrell - - - ditto | - - - | - - | 72 - - | |
| Lewis Harty - - - ditto | - - - | - - | 44 - - | |
| Blacker Castles, junior - - ditto | - - - | - - | 54 - - | |
| Joseph Francis - - - ditto | - - - | - - | 20 - - | |
| Maunsell W. Bedford - - ditto | - - - | - - | 90 - - | |
| George C. Shaw - - - ditto | - - - | - - | 44 - - | |
| Henry A. Cooper - - - ditto | - - - | - - | 34 - - | |
| Edward F. Dobbin - - ditto (paid in England) | - - - | - - | 70 - - | |
| Hugh M'Mahon - - - ditto - - ditto - (to 5 July 1868) | - - - | - - | 30 - - | |
| John James Cogan - - ditto - - ditto | - - - | - - | 54 - - | |
| Thomas M'Mahon, Chief Clerk in the Office of Clerk of the Errors | - - - | - - | 125 - - | |
| Charles J. M'Donough, Second Clerk in ditto | - - - | - - | 80 - - | |
| ECCLESIASTICAL and PREROGATIVE COURTS: | | | | |
| E. W. Irwin, Proctor (from 1 April 1868) | 20 & 21 V. | 77 & 79 | 93 6 9 | 124 9 2 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | |
| The Right Hon. J. Hatchell, late Commissioner, Insolvent Debtors' Court | 20 & 21 V. | 60 | 1,846 3 4 | 1,846 3 4 |
| Thomas F. Kelly, LL.D., late Judge of the Court of Admiralty | 30 & 31 V. | 114 | 500 - - | 500 - - |
| | | £. | 714,452 4 10 | 662,753 18 2 |

## No. 36.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES paid out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, in the Year ended 31st March 1869, and the future ANNUAL CHARGE for the same.

| DESCRIPTION OF PAYMENT. | By what Acts Granted. | | PAYMENTS in the Year ended 31 March 1869. | FUTURE ANNUAL CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Act.* | *Cap.* | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Interest and Sinking Fund of Russian Dutch Loan | 55 G. 3 . / 2 & 3 W. 4 | 115 / 81 | 71,037 16 2 | 120,000 – – (Estimated.) |
| Interest and Sinking Fund of Greek Loan | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 121 | 47,310 9 4 | |
| Towards the support of Greenwich Hospital | 4 & 5 W. 4 / 28 & 29 V. | 34 / 89 | 20,000 – – | 20,000 – – |
| Secret Service, formerly charged on the Civil List | 1 V. | 2 | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – |
| Receiver General, Duchy of Lancaster, Annuity in lieu of Prisage and Butlerage on Wines imported into the Ports of that County | 2 & 3 W. 4 | 84 | 803 – – | 803 – – |
| Receiver General, Duchy of Cornwall, Compensation for Loss of Duties on the Coinage of Tin | 1 & 2 V. | 120 | 16,216 15 – | 16,216 15 – |
| Compensation to sundry Persons for the Loss of their Offices on the Abolition of the Duties on the Coinage of Tin | | | 221 – – | 221 – – |
| Moiety of the Expense of the Annual Revision of the Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland | 23 V. | 4 | 12,350 – – | 12,000 – – (Estimated.) |
| Piers and Harbours in Ireland | 10 & 11 V. | 75 | Nil. | — |
| | | £. | 177,939 – 6 | 179,240 15 – |
| Expenses of constructing certain Fortifications, &c. | 28 & 29 V. / 30 & 31 V. | 61 / 145 | 525,000 – – | (Uncertain.) |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS (including Fortifications) | | £. | 702,939 – 6 | |

## No. 37.—ADVANCES out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND of the United Kingdom, for the PURCHASE of BULLION, and for LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS, &c., in the Year ended 31st March 1869.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Bullion (Purchase of), for Coinage, 7 W. 4, c. 9 | 120,000 – – |
| Compensation to Officers, Court of Exchequer, Ireland, 13 & 14 V. c. 51 (to 5 January 1869) * | 3,748 8 8 |
| Land Improvement, Great Britain (Inclosure Commissioners), 13 & 14 V. c. 31, and 14 & 15 V. c. 91 | 25,000 – – |
| Land Improvement, Ireland, including Preliminary Expenses, 10 V. c. 32, 12 V. c. 23, and 13 & 14 V. c. 31 | 59,300 – – |
| Lunatic Asylums, Ireland (Building and Support), 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 33, and 6 G. 4, c. 54 | 170,735 16 4 |
| Public Works Loan Fund, 24 & 25 V. c. 80 and 85, and 29 & 30 V. c. 72 | 645,000 – – |
| Ditto — Manufacturing Districts, 27 & 28 V. c. 104 | — |
| Ditto — Harbours, &c., 24 & 25 V. c. 80 | 175,000 – – |
| Ditto — Railway Companies, Ireland, 29 & 30 V. c. 95 | — |
| Ditto — Labouring Classes' Dwellings, 29 & 30 V. c. 72 | 40,000 – – |
| Valuation of Lands, Ireland, 15 & 16 V. c. 63, and 23 V. c. 4 | 12,350 – – |
| Repair of Post Roads, &c., 6 & 7 W. 4, c. 116 | — |
| Building Gaols, Ireland, 7 G. 4, c. 74 | 3,000 – – |
| Repair of Piers, Ireland, 16 & 17 V. c. 136 | 580 – – |
| New Zealand Loan, Interest, &c. of Guaranteed Loan, 20 & 21 V. c. 51 | — |
| £. | 1,254,714 5 – |

* Now transferred to Estimates for Civil Service.

No. 38.—ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS, showing, to 31st March 1869, the Amounts issued to the Commissioners for the purpose of making Advances, by way of Loan, under various Acts; the Amounts advanced by the Commissioners; the Amounts paid into the Exchequer in Repayment of such Advances, and for Interest thereon; and the Balances outstanding.

| ISSUES TO THE COMMISSIONERS: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Amount issued to the Commissioners to 31st March 1868, under sundry Acts (*vide* Finance Account, 1868) | | 19,764,434 9 9 |
| Issued in the Year to 31st March 1869: | | |
| Authorised by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 72, s. 1 | | 525,000 – – |
| „ 30 Vict. c. 32, s. 1 | | 75,000 – – |
| „ 24 & 25 Vict. c. 80, s. 2 (Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c.) | | 175,000 – – |
| „ 29 & 30 Vict. c. 72, s. 4 (Labouring Classes' Dwellings) | | 40,000 – – |
| Total issued to 31st March 1869 | £. | 20,579,434 9 9 |
| Amount of Advances to 31st March 1869, as stated in the annexed Account | 17,527,240 16 2 | |
| Amount of Advances (excluded from the annexed Statement), for Services in respect of which the Accounts are closed, a forged Exchequer Bill, and Office Expenses, per Act 5 Vict., Sess. 2, c. 9 | 2,902,987 2 8 | |
| Amount repaid into Exchequer, surplus of Issues under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 95, Railway Companies (Ireland) Temporary Advances, and not required to be advanced | 200 – – | |
| | | 20,439,427 18 10 |
| Balance of Issues on 31st March 1869 | £. | 140,006 10 11 |

| FOR WHAT PURPOSES ADVANCED. | ADVANCES, REPAYMENTS, AND REMISSIONS: Amounts advanced during the Year. | Amounts repaid during the Year (including Interest). | Total Amounts Advanced | Total Payments into the Exchequer, in Repayment of Principal, and for Interest thereon: Principal. | Interest. | Amounts Remitted. | BALANCES OUTSTANDING: Principal. | Interest. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Baths and Washhouses | 4,500 – – | 5,273 16 11 | 81,546 – – | 45,307 4 – | 23,887 13 8 | – – – | 36,238 16 – | – – – | 36,238 16 – |
| Bridges and Ferries | – – – | 9,956 2 9 | 352,290 – – | 248,221 3 7 | 153,887 1 2 | – – – | 104,068 16 5 | 41,545 18 4 | 145,614 14 9 |
| Burial Boards | 7,400 – – | 53,218 18 6 | 764,746 – – | 367,315 12 7 | 264,746 11 2 | 1,850 – – | 395,580 7 5 | 263 2 9 | 395,843 10 2 |
| Canals, Rivers, and Drainage | 10,000 – – | 536 – – | 1,480,600 – – | 1,426,413 8 9 | 552,807 9 8 | – – – | 54,186 11 3 | 36 5 11 | 54,222 17 2 |
| Churches and Parochial Chapels | 13,150 – – | 20,494 19 3 | 440,218 – – | 291,906 8 6 | 126,004 5 4 | – – – | 148,311 11 6 | 2,555 7 4 | 150,866 18 10 |
| Harbours, Docks, and Piers | 18,300 – – | 3,337 – 8 | 668,900 – – | 578,983 10 – | 17,842 3 3 | 13,638 5 1 | 76,278 4 11 | – – – | 76,278 4 11 |
| Improvement of Cities and Towns, and Battersea Park | – – – | 8,975 – – | 914,800 – – | 708,876 17 9 | 229,421 8 10 | – – – | 205,923 2 3 | 81,966 11 10 | 287,889 14 1 |
| Law Courts, Gaols, and other Public Buildings | 15,000 – – | 26,889 11 11 | 759,686 – – | 591,073 16 10 | 271,001 18 – | – – – | 168,612 3 2 | – – – | 168,612 3 2 |
| Local Boards and Local Boards of Health | 66,100 – – | 44,666 1 8 | 677,192 – – | 227,813 17 3 | 147,530 11 8 | – – – | 449,378 2 9 | 624 12 6 | 450,002 15 3 |
| Lunatic Asylums | 8,000 – – | 33,256 15 2 | 395,997 – – | 162,207 7 4 | 123,734 – 2 | – – – | 233,789 12 8 | 30 – – | 233,819 12 8 |
| Roads | 1,000 – – | 2,261 13 7 | 662,270 – – | 536,511 6 8 | 290,659 10 6 | 14,436 7 – | 111,322 6 4 | 112,538 14 6 | 223,861 – 10 |
| Workhouses | 231,047 – – | 92,071 12 10 | 3,211,816 – – | 2,650,138 18 1 | 927,680 7 – | – – – | 561,677 1 11 | 138 19 3 | 561,816 1 2 |
| South Wales Turnpike Trusts | – – – | 11,460 7 11 | 215,241 7 1 | 148,112 12 10 | 117,822 12 3 | – – – | 67,128 14 3 | 672 6 – | 67,801 – 3 |
| Sewage Utilization | 9,260 – – | 1,006 8 1 | 19,180 – – | 717 – – | 627 15 8 | – – – | 18,463 – – | – – – | 18,463 – – |
| Police Commissioners (Scotland) | – – – | 1,399 19 1 | 20,250 – – | 594 2 11 | 1,765 11 5 | – – – | 19,655 17 1 | – – – | 19,655 17 1 |
| Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861 | 197,345 – – | 46,971 18 7 | 1,367,624 9 1 | 67,031 18 4 | 113,273 7 – | – – – | 1,300,592 10 9 | 2,846 13 2 | 1,303,439 3 11 |
| Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Acts, 1863-64 | – – – | 120,039 – 1 | 1,736,015 – – | 198,939 13 1 | 190,715 1 2 | – – – | 1,537,075 6 11 | 455 – – | 1,537,530 6 11 |
| Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866 | – – – | 3,414 2 11 | 290,000 – – | 5,714 – – | 1,191 2 4 | – – – | 284,286 – – | – – – | 284,286 – – |
| Labouring Classes' Dwelling Houses Act, 1866-67 | 36,500 – – | 669 – – | 48,500 – – | 171 16 5 | 572 18 7 | – – – | 48,328 3 7 | – – – | 48,328 3 7 |
| IRELAND: | | | | | | | | | |
| Canals and Harbours | – – – | – – – | 152,750 – – | 21,350 – – | 10,897 13 7 | – – – | 131,400 – – | 8,029 14 7 | 139,429 14 7 |
| Law Courts, See House, Market, and Road | – – – | – – – | 52,550 – – | 41,150 – – | 25,044 14 8 | – – – | 11,400 – – | 113 2 1 | 11,513 2 1 |
| Railways | 114,000 – – | 85,355 9 7 | 2,561,300 – – | 1,373,592 8 6 | 948,372 1 7 | – – – | 1,187,707 11 6 | 3,870 18 8 | 1,191,578 10 2 |
| Ditto - under Railway Companies (Ireland) Temporary Advances Act, 1866 | – – – | 11,476 7 5 | 159,356 – – | 5,520 – – | 11,893 10 9 | – – – | 153,836 – – | 306 1 8 | 154,142 1 8 |
| Burial Boards | 2,205 – – | 7,745 – 10 | 17,833 – – | 9,301 8 – | 2,433 14 2 | – – – | 8,531 12 – | 36 1 3 | 8,567 13 3 |
| Waterworks | 40,000 – – | 13,267 18 – | 472,000 – – | 2,666 13 4 | 54,353 11 1 | – – – | 469,333 6 8 | 6,080 – – | 475,413 6 8 |
| Sewage Utilization | 80 – – | 297 13 3 | 2,580 – – | 286 – – | 218 9 7 | – – – | 2,294 – – | – – – | 2,294 – – |
| Workhouse | – – – | 196 – 6 | 2,000 – – | 200 – – | 188 18 – | – – – | 1,800 – – | – – – | 1,800 – – |
| £. | 773,887 – – | 604,736 19 6 | 17,527,240 16 2 | 9,710,117 4 9 | 4,608,574 2 3 | 29,924 12 1 | 7,787,198 19 4 | 262,109 9 10 | 8,049,308 9 2 |

Public Works Loan Office, 3, Bank Buildings, 6 May 1869.

*W. W. Willink*, Secretary.

*R. Foster Shattock*, Accountant.

No. 39.—ACCOUNT of the Commissioners of PUBLIC WORKS in *Ireland*, showing, to 31st March 1869, the Amounts authorised to be advanced by way of Loan for the purposes of certain Public Works, and other Services in *Ireland*, under various Acts; the Sums actually issued, the Amounts paid into the Exchequer in Repayment of such Advances, and for Interest thereon, and the Balances of Principal and Interest remaining outstanding.

| NATURE OF ADVANCES, AND ACTS. | Amounts authorised to be issued. | Advances issued from the Exchequer. | Remissions. | Payments into the Exchequer for Principal repaid, and Interest thereon. | | Balances outstanding. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Principal. | Interest. | Principal. | Interest. | |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1. Loans by late Loan Commissioners, 57 Geo. 3, c. 34 | - - - | 491,444 19 8 | 147,238 3 10 | 307,311 4 - | 194,022 5 10 | 36,895 11 10 | 34,961 16 10 | |
| 2. Improvement of Shannon Navigation, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 61 | 294,090 - - | 294,090 - - | - - - | 281,453 7 2 | 48,460 - 9 | 12,636 12 10 | — | |
| 3. Land Improvement, preliminary Expenses, 10 Vict. c. 32 | - - - | 27,700 - - | - - - | 26,024 8 8 | - - - | 1,675 11 4 | — | |
| 4. River Drainage - - - ditto - - 9 Vict. c. 4 | - - - | 23,500 - - | 13,773 11 2 | 9,726 8 10 | — | — | — | |
| 5. Repairs of Post Roads, 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 116 | - - - | 126,700 - - | - - - | 124,543 10 4 | - - - | 2,156 9 8 | — | |
| 6. Maintenance of Navigation Works, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 62 | - - - | 2,300 - - | - - - | 2,300 - 2 | — | — | — | |
| 7. Repairs of Piers and Harbours, &c., 16 & 17 Vict. c. 136 | - - - | 1,162 19 1 | - - - | 582 19 1 | - - - | 580 - - | — | |
| | | | | 751,941 18 3 | 242,482 6 7 | | | |
| | | | | 994,424 4 10 | | | | |
| 8. Public Works, 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 33, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 88 - - - | 890,650 - - | 3,659,511 5 - | 1,424,809 7 9 | - - 2,688,449 8 11 | - - | - - - | - - - | The greater part of these Advances being repayable by way of Annuity, the Balance of Principal and Interest cannot be stated. |
| Public Works, Drainage, &c. (Loan Fund, Ireland), 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 44 (continued by various Acts to 29 & 30 Vict. c. 73), 9 & 10 Vict. c. 108, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 106, 12 Vict. c. 23, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 51, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 31 - - - - - - - - | 3,363,648 15 7 | | | | | | | |
| 9. Employment of the Labouring Poor, including Labouchere Drainage, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 107, 10 Vict. c. 10, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 60 - | 4,797,648 12 1 | 4,797,648 12 1 | 4,294,947 18 3 | - - 563,490 11 2 | - - | - - - | - - - | Repayable by way of Annuity, therefore the Balance of Principal and Interest cannot be stated. |
| 10. Land Improvement Loans, 10 Vict. c. 32, 12 Vict. c. 23, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 31, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 40 - - - - - - | 3,000,000 - - | *1,981,000 - - | - - - | - - 1,892,727 19 2 | - - | - - - | - - - | |
| TOTALS - - £. | | 11,405,057 15 10 | 5,880,769 1 - | - - 6,139,092 4 1 | - - | | | |

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1 May 1869.

*W. B. Soady*, Accountant.

* £. 1,981,130. 4. 4. has been advanced to Proprietors.

[*Note.*—The Amount of Advances for Public Works, &c., issued out of the Exchequer in the year to 31st March 1869, and the sums paid into the Exchequer, in the same period, in respect of former Advances, are stated in detail in Accounts Nos. 37 and 27 respectively, pages 59 and 37.]

No. 40.—ACCOUNT of the PAYMASTER GENERAL (*Dublin*), showing, to 31st March 1869, the Amounts issued as Advances by way of Loan, under various Acts, for the purposes of certain PUBLIC WORKS, &c. in *Ireland* (other than those under the Management of the Commissioners of Public Works in *Ireland*); the Amounts paid into the Exchequer in Repayment of such Advances, and for Interest thereon; and the Balances of Principal remaining outstanding.

| | NATURE OF ADVANCES, AND ACTS. | | Advances issued from the Exchequer. | Remissions. | Payments into the Exchequer for Principal repaid, and Interest thereon. | | Balances of Principal outstanding. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Principal. | Interest. | | |
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 1 | Gaols and Bridewells | 50 G. 3, c. 103, and 7 G. 4, c. 74 | 861,308 6 9 | 1,928 5 9 | 824,293 5 1 | - - | 35,086 15 11 | |
| 2 | Lunatic Asylums — Building | 1 & 2 G. 4, c. 33, and 18 & 19 V. c. 109 | 900,082 15 11 | 12,183 - - | 563,249 1 4 | - - | 324,650 14 7 | |
| 3 | Lunatic Asylums — Support | 6 G. 4, c. 54 | 2,146,038 2 11 | - - - - | 1,983,258 14 11 | - - | 162,779 8 - | |
| 4 | Valuation of Lands and Tenements | 7 G. 4, c. 62, and 6 & 7 W. 4, c. 84 | 645,351 9 5 | 499 18 3 | 622,134 12 8 | - - | 22,716 18 6 | |
| 5 | Police, Old Constabulary | 3 G. 4, c. 103 | 1,578,770 3 8 | - - - - | 1,576,838 13 8 | - - | 1,931 10 - | |
| 6 | Building Schools | 53 G. 3, c. 107, and 3 G. 4, c. 79 | 10,293 5 7 | - - - - | 8,786 11 4 | - - | 1,506 14 3 | |
| 7 | Tithe Composition | 4 G. 4, c. 99, and 2 & 3 W. 4, c. 119 | 279,451 2 7 | - - - - | 51,724 6 6 | - - | 227,726 16 1 | Nearly the whole of the advances included in this account were repayable without interest. |
| 8 | Public Works and Employment of the Poor | 6 G. 4, c. 35, and 7 & 8 G. 4, c. 12 | 200,000 - - | - - - - | 57,200 - - | 2,178 10 11 | 142,800 - - | |
| 9 | Commissioners of Wide Streets (Dublin) | 40 G. 3, c. 60, s. 15, and 6 G. 4, c. 128 | 263,624 3 11 | - - - - | 35,131 14 5 | 1,334 5 9 | 228,492 9 6 | |
| 10 | Relief of Trade | 1 G. 4, c. 39 | 178,076 7 7 | - - - - | 137,728 12 8 | - - | 40,347 14 11 | |
| 11 | Dunleary Harbour | 56 G. 3, c. 62 | 218,769 4 7 | - - - - | 73,514 10 9 | - - | 145,254 13 10 | |
| 12 | Suitors' Fund, Court of Exchequer (in aid of) | 6 & 7 V. c. 55, and 13 & 14 V. c. 51 | 58,503 13 - | - - - - | 559 6 3 | - - | 57,944 6 9 | |
| | | £. | 7,840,268 15 11 | 14,611 4 - | 5,934,419 9 7 | 3,512 16 8 | 1,391,238 2 4 | |

Paymaster General's Office, Dublin Castle, 27 April 1869.

*P. Godfrey.*

[*See* Note on preceding page.]

# FINANCE ACCOUNTS:

No. 41 - - to - - No. 43.

## Class IV.—FUNDED DEBT.

No. 41.—SINKING FUND.—An Account of the Actual Receipt and Expenditure of the Sums placed in the Hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on Account of the Sinking Fund, in the Year ending 31st March 1869.

Drs. - - THE SAID COMMISSIONERS (On Account of the Sinking Fund) - - - Crs.

| | TOTAL SUMS Received. | CAPITAL STOCK placed in the Names of the Commissioners, and Cancelled. | | TOTAL SUMS Paid. | Price of STOCK. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ISSUES from the CONSOLIDATED FUND: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | By Cash paid for purchases on account of Sinking Fund: | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| To Cash, Annual Issue, per Act 16 Vict. c. 23 - - | 6,906 14 7 | 7,308 14 3 | Per Act 16 Vict. c. 23, Capital Stock, at 3 per cent. - - | 6,906 14 7 | 94 10 – |
| To Cash, Quarterly Issues, per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 | — | — | Per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39, viz.:— Capital Stock, at 3 per cent. - | — | — |
| Donation from J. Wilkinson | – 10 – | – 10 8 | By Repayment to Bank of England of Advances made to Her Majesty's Exchequer on account of the Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund, per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39, s. 16 - | — | — |
| | | | Donation - - - - - | – 10 – | 93 10 – |
| £. | 6,907 4 7 | 7,309 4 11 | | 6,907 4 7 | |

National Debt Office,
1 May 1869.

*A. Y. Spearman,*
Comptroller General.

No. 42.—AN ACCOUNT of the Total Amount of the UNREDEEMED FUNDED DEBT, between the 31st March 1868 and the 31st March 1869; of the Debt and Charge thereof reduced thereof, as it stood on the 31st March 1869.

| | GREAT BRITAIN. | CAPITAL STOCK. £. s. d. | RATE per Cent. | ANNUAL CHARGE thereon. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On 31st March 1868. | To Unredeemed Capital | 702,234,309 9 9 | - - | 21,055,609 17 10¼ |
| | To Annuities, per 18 Vict. c. 18, expiring 5 April 1885 | - - - - | - - | 116,000 - - |
| | Annuities, per 23 & 24 Vict. c. 109, and subsequent Acts, expiring 5 April 1885. (Fortifications) | - - - - | - - | 347,153 - - |
| | Annuities, per 26 Vict. c. 14 & 25, 29 Vict. c. 5, and 30 Vict. c. 26, expiring 5 April 1885 | - - - - | - - | 1,105,633 14 3 |
| | Annuities, per 30 Vict. c. 26, expiring 5 July 1885 | - - - - | - - | 1,315,203 - - |
| | To Annuities for a limited Term of Years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expiring at various periods | - - - - | - - | 53,795 9 - |
| | To Red Sea Telegraph Company's Annuity, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39 | - - - - | - - | 36,000 - - |
| | To Life Annuities, 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, and subsequent Acts | - - - - | - - | 973,548 - 4 |
| | To English Tontine Annuities, 29 Geo. 3 | - - - - | - - | 12,721 - 6 |
| | To Irish Tontine Annuities, 13 & 14, 15 & 16, and 19 & 20 Geo. 3 (Irish Acts), payable in Great Britain | - - - - | - - | 15,830 11 - |
| | To Management | - - - - | - - | 213,435 - 8 |
| | TOTAL DEBT at 31st March 1868 £. | 702,234,309 9 9 | | 25,244,929 13 7¼ |
| DEBT created or transferred from Ireland between 31st March 1868 and 31st March 1869. | To Capital transferred from the Funded Debt in Ireland to the Funded Debt in Great Britain, 5 Geo. 4, c. 53 | 794,324 15 7<br>750 - - | 3 p' Cents.<br>2½ p' Cents. | 23,829 14 10¼<br>18 15 - |
| | To Capitals retransferred from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the Dividends upon which had remained unclaimed 10 years and upwards, the same having been reclaimed by the Proprietors thereof, 56 Geo. 3, c. 60 | 33,061 18 4 | 3 p' Cents. | 991 17 1¾ |
| | To Annuities for a limited Term of Years, granted per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24 | - - - - | - - | 746 - 6 |
| | To Annuities (expiring 1885), granted per Acts 28 & 29 Vict. c. 61, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 145. (Fortifications) | - - - - | - - | 42,530 - |
| | To Life Annuities, granted per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45 | - - - - | - - | 55,833 18 |
| | To Management increased | - - - - | - - | 175 6 9 |
| | TOTAL DEBT created or transferred in Great Britain, between 31st March 1868 and 31st March 1869 £. | 828,136 13 11 | - - | 124,125 12 3 |
| | GENERAL TOTAL, Great Britain £. | 703,062,446 3 8 | - - | 25,369,055 5 10¼ |

and the CHARGE thereof, at the 31st March 1868; of the Debt and Charge thereof created in the course of that Period; and of the Total Amount of the Unredeemed Debt, and the Charge

| GREAT BRITAIN. | | CAPITAL STOCK. | RATE per Cent. | ANNUAL CHARGE thereon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| DEBT reduced or transferred to Ireland between 31st March 1868 and 31st March 1869. | By Capital purchased with the Sinking Fund, per 16 Vict. c. 23 | 7,308 14 3 | 3 p' Cents. | 219 5 2½ |
| | By Capital purchased on account of Donations and Bequests | – 10 8 | 3 p' Cents. | – – 3¾ |
| | By Capital transferred for the purchase of Life Annuities, including 412,545 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.* bought with Money received for said Annuities | 626,914 18 10 | 3 p' Cents. | 18,807 8 11½ |
| | By Capital transferred for the purchase of Annuities for Terms of Years, including 7,030 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* bought with Money received for said Annuities | 10,369 16 3 | 3 p' Cents. | 311 1 10½ |
| | By Capital transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the Dividends upon which had remained unclaimed 10 years and upwards, 56 Geo. 3, c. 60 | 53,319 10 5 | 3 p' Cents. | 1,599 11 8½ |
| | By Capital purchased with Unclaimed Dividends, 56 Geo. 3, c. 60 | 21,100 – – | 3 p' Cents. | 633 – – |
| | By Capital transferred for redemption of Land Tax | 75,041 12 10 | 3 p' Cents. | 2,251 4 11¼ |
| | By ditto Surplus Land Tax | 12,705 – – | 3 p' Cents. | 381 3 – |
| | By Capital transferred from the Funded Debt in Great Britain to the Funded Debt in Ireland, 5 Geo. 4, c. 53 | 651,491 18 10 | 3 p' Cents. | 19,544 15 ¶¾ |
| | By Life Annuities, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45, expired and unclaimed | - - - - | - - | 61,983 8 8 |
| | By Annuities for Terms of Years, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expired and unclaimed | - - - - | - - | 1,664 16 6 |
| | By Tontine Annuities, 29 Geo. 3 | - - - - | - | 530 7 1 |
| | By Fraction | - - - - | - - | – – -⅓ |
| | TOTAL DEBT reduced or transferred in Great Britain between 31st March 1868 and 31st March 1869 | 1,458,252 2 1 | - - | 107,926 3 5¾ |
| | Balance due to the Public Creditor on the 31st March 1869 | 701,604,194 1 7 | - - | 25,047,518 14 P1½ |
| | Management | - - - - | - - | 213,610 7 5 |
| | GENERAL TOTAL, Great Britain £. | 703,062,446 3 8 | - - | 25,369,055 5 10½ |



(continued)

No. 42.—Total Amount of Unredeemed Funded Debt—*continued.* - - - - - -

| | IRELAND. | CAPITAL STOCK. £. s. d. | RATE per Cent. | ANNUAL CHARGE thereon. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On 31st March 1868. | To Unredeemed Capital - - - - - - | 38,956,019 1 9 | - - | 1,168,735 3 5¼ |
| | To Management - - - - - - - - | - - - - | - - | 10,897 11 6 |
| | TOTAL DEBT at 31st March 1868 - - - £. | 38,956,019 1 9 | - - | 1,179,632 14 11½ |
| DEBT Increased between 31st March 1868 and 31st March 1869. | To Capital transferred from the Funded Debt in Great Britain to the Funded Debt in Ireland, 5 Geo. 4, c. 53 - - - - - - | 651,491 18 10 | 3 p' Cents. | 19,544 15 1¾ |
| | To Capitals re-transferred from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the Dividends on which had remained unclaimed 10 Years or upwards, the same having been reclaimed by the Proprietors, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 71 - - - - - - - - - - | 2,174 7 4 | 3 p' Cents. | 65 4 7¼ |
| | Fraction - - - - - - - - - | - - - - | - - | - - ¼ |
| | TOTAL DEBT created or transferred in Ireland, between 31st March 1868 and 31st March 1869 - - - £. | 653,666 6 2 | - - | 19,609 19 9¼ |
| | GENERAL TOTAL, Ireland - - - £. | 39,609,685 7 11 | - - | 1,199,242 14 8¾ |

## SUMMARY. - - - - - - - -

| | | DEBT. £. s. d. | CHARGE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL UNREDEEMED DEBT on 31st March 1868 - | GREAT BRITAIN - - - - | 702,234,309 9 9 | 25,244,929 13 7¼ |
| | IRELAND - - - - - - | 38,956,019 1 9 | 1,179,632 14 11¼ |
| | £. | 741,190,328 11 6 | 26,424,562 8 6½ |
| DEBT created or transferred between 31st March 1868 and 31st March 1869 - | GREAT BRITAIN - - - - - | 828,136 13 11 | 124,125 12 3 |
| | IRELAND - - - - - - | 653,666 6 2 | 19,609 19 9¼ |
| | £. | 1,481,803 - 1 | 143,735 12 -¼ |
| | TOTAL - - - £. | 742,672,131 11 7 | 26,568,298 - 6¾ |

*Note—*

TOTAL UNREDEEMED DEBT AND CHARGE on 31st March 1869, as above - - -

Ditto - - - - - - - on 31st March 1868 - - - - -

Between 31st March 1868 and 31st March 1869 -

No. 42.—Total Amount of Unredeemed Funded Debt—*continued.*

| | | CAPITAL STOCK. | RATE per Cent. | ANNUAL CHARGE thereon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. |
| DEBT reduced between 31st March 1868 and 31st March 1869. | By Capital transferred from the Funded Debt in Ireland to the Funded Debt in England, 5 Geo. 4, c. 53 | 794,324 15 7<br>750 – – | 3 p' Cents.<br>2½ p' Cents. | 23,829 14 10¼<br>18 15 – |
| | By Capital transferred to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the Dividends on which had remained unclaimed 10 Years or upwards, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 71 | 771 19 3 | 3 p' Cents. | 23 3 2 |
| | By Management decreased | | | 42 13 1 |
| | TOTAL DEBT reduced or transferred in Ireland, between 31st March 1868 and 31st March 1869 £. | 795,846 14 10 | | 23,914 6 1¼ |
| | Balance due to the Public Creditor, at 31st March 1869 | 38,813,838 13 1 | | 1,164,473 10 2¼ |
| | Management | | | 10,854 18 5 |
| | GENERAL TOTAL, Ireland £. | 39,609,685 7 11 | | 1,199,242 14 8½ |

## SUMMARY.

| | | DEBT. | CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| DEBT reduced or transferred between 31st March 1868 and 31st March 1869 | GREAT BRITAIN | 1,458,252 2 1 | 107,926 3 5¾ |
| | IRELAND | 795,846 14 10 | 23,914 6 1¼ |
| | £. | 2,254,098 16 11 | 131,840 9 7 |
| TOTAL UNREDEEMED DEBT on the 31st March 1869 | GREAT BRITAIN | 701,604,194 1 7 | 25,261,129 2 4½ |
| | IRELAND | 38,813,838 13 1 | 1,175,328 8 7¼ |
| | £. | 740,418,032 14 8 | 26,436,457 10 11¾ |
| | TOTAL £. | 742,672,131 11 7 | 26,568,298 – 6¾ |

| DEBT. | CHARGE. |
|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 740,418,032 14 8 | 26,436,457 10 11¾ |
| 741,190,328 11 6 | 26,424,562 8 6½ |
| Decrease - £. 772,295 16 10 | Increase - £. 11,895 2 5¼ |

## No. 43.—AN ACCOUNT of the State of the PUBLIC DEBT of *Great Britain*

### DEBT.

| | CAPITALS. | CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the Names of the Commissioners. | CAPITALS UNREDEEMED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GREAT BRITAIN:** | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| New Annuities - - - at £.2½ per cent. | 3,844,724 2 5 | 19,149 18 10 | 3,825,574 3 7 |
| Exchequer Bonds, created per 16 Vict. c. 23, at £.2½ per cent. - - - - - - - - - | 418,300 – – | - - - - | 418,300 – – |
| Debt due to the Bank of England - at £.3 per cent. | 11,015,100 – – | - - - - | 11,015,100 – – |
| Consolidated Annuities - - - „ - | 389,765,587 5 11 | 277,670 9 5 | 389,487,916 16 6 |
| Reduced Annuities - - - „ - | 106,070,527 12 2 | 103,469 6 1 | 105,967,058 6 1 |
| New Annuities - - - - „ - | 190,494,939 6 6 | 275,065 16 9 | 190,219,873 9 9 |
| TOTAL, at £.3 per cent. - - - £. | 697,346,154 4 7 | 656,205 12 3 | 696,689,948 12 4 |
| New Annuities - - - at £.3½ per cent. | 240,746 6 4 | - - - - | 240,746 6 4 |
| Ditto - - - - at 5 „ - | 430,249 14 4 | 624 15 – | 429,624 19 4 |
| TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN - - - £. | 702,280,174 7 8 | 675,980 6 1 | 701,604,194 1 7 |
| **IRELAND:** | | | |
| Consolidated Annuities - - at £.3 per cent. | 5,864,306 11 1 | 2,053 6 8 | 5,862,253 4 5 |
| Reduced Annuities - - - at 3 „ | 118,119 18 2 | – 13 4 | 118,119 4 10 |
| New Annuities - - - - at 3 „ | 30,213,440 3 5 | 16,573 4 3 | 30,196,866 19 2 |
| Debt due to the Bank of Ireland at 3 „ | 2,630,769 4 8 | - - - - | 2,630,769 4 8 |
| New Annuities - - - - at 2½ „ | 2,330 – – | - - - - | 2,330 – – |
| New Annuities - - - - at 5 „ | 3,500 – – | - - - - | 3,500 – – |
| TOTAL, IRELAND - - - £. | 38,832,465 17 4 | 18,627 4 3 | 38,813,838 13 1 |
| TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM, at 31st March 1869, £. | 741,112,640 5 – | 694,607 10 4 | 740,418,032 14 8 |

### ABSTRACT.

| | CAPITALS. | CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the Names of the Commissioners. | CAPITALS UNREDEEMED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| GREAT BRITAIN - - - - - - - - | 702,280,174 7 8 | 675,980 6 1 | 701,604,194 1 7 |
| IRELAND - - - - - - - - - | 38,832,465 17 4 | 18,627 4 3 | 38,813,838 13 1 |
| TOTAL, United Kingdom, on 31st March 1869, £. | 741,112,640 5 – | *694,607 10 4 | 740,418,032 14 8 |
| At 31st March 1868 - - - £. | 741,844,980 17 10 | 654,652 6 4 | 741,190,328 11 6 |

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| * On account of Stock unclaimed 10 years and upwards - - - | 556,832 12 2 |
| Ditto - of Unclaimed Dividends - - - - - - - | 137,774 18 2 |
| | £. 694,607 10 4 |
| Terms of Years - - - | £. 105 1 – |

and *Ireland*, and the Charge thereupon, at the 31st March 1869.

CHARGE.

| | IN GREAT BRITAIN. | IN IRELAND. | TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Due to the Public Creditor: Annual Interest of Unredeemed Debt | 21,036,702 13 7½ | 1,164,473 10 2¼ | 22,201,176 3 9¾ |
| Annuities per 18 Vict. c. 18, expiring 5 April 1885 | 116,000 – – | — | |
| Annuities per 23 & 24 Vict. c. 109, and subsequent Acts, expiring 5 April 1885 (Fortifications) | 389,683 – – | — | |
| Annuities per 26 Vict. c. 14 and 25, 29 Vict. c. 5, and 30 Vict. c. 26, expiring 5 April 1885 | 1,105,633 14 3 | — | |
| Annuities per 30 Vict. c. 26, expiring 5 July 1885 | 1,315,203 – – | — | |
| Red Sea Telegraph Company's Annuity, per 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39, expiring 4 August 1908 | 36,000 – – | — | |
| Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14; expire at various periods, viz.:— | | | |
| Granted up to 31 March 1869 £. 1,756,928 1 – | | | |
| Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to ditto 1,704,051 8 – | 52,876 13 – | — | |
| Payable at the National Debt Office: Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45; viz.:— | | | |
| Granted up to 31 Mar. 1869 £. 3,521,158 19 10 | | | |
| Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to ditto 2,553,760 10 2 | 967,398 9 8 | — | |
| Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — English | 12,190 13 5 | — | |
| Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — Irish | 15,830 11 – | — | |
| £. | 25,047,518 14 11½ | 1,164,473 10 2¼ | 26,211,992 5 1¾ |
| Management | 213,610 7 5 | 10,854 18 5 | 224,465 5 10 |
| TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE, exclusive of £. 20,860 on Capitals standing in the Names of the Commissioners on account of Unclaimed Stock and Dividends £. | 25,261,129 2 4½ | 1,175,328 8 7¼ | 26,436,457 10 11¼ |

## ABSTRACT.

ANNUAL CHARGE OF UNREDEEMED DEBT.

| Due to the Public Creditor. | MANAGEMENT. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 25,047,518 14 11½ | 213,610 7 5 | 25,261,129 2 4½ |
| 1,164,473 10 2¼ | 10,854 18 5 | 1,175,328 8 7¼ |
| 26,211,992 5 1¾ | 224,465 5 10 | 26,436,457 10 11¼ |
| 26,200,229 16 4½ | 224,332 12 2 | 26,424,562 8 6½ |

DEFERRED ANNUITIES outstanding 31st March 1869.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Deferred Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45 | 10,158 5 – |
| Deferred Annuities for Terms of Years, per ditto | 585 6 – |
| | £. 10,743 11 – |

National Debt Office,
1 May 1869.

*A. Y. Spearman*, Comptroller General.

## CLASS V.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

No. 44.—AN ACCOUNT of the UNFUNDED DEBT of *Great Britain* and *Ireland,* showing the Total Amount of UNFUNDED DEBT in EXCHEQUER BILLS and EXCHEQUER BONDS outstanding on the 31st March 1868; the Amounts issued and paid off in the Year to 31st March 1869, and the Total Amount outstanding on the last-mentioned Date; with the Amount of the Annual Charge for Interest thereon, as then estimated.

| | | Exchequer Bills. | Exchequer Bonds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | £. |
| Unfunded Debt on 31st March 1868 | | 5,611,100 | 2,300,000 |
| Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March 1869, viz.: | | | |
| Exchequer Bills:—Nil. | | | |
| Exchequer Bonds, per Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 27:— | | | |
| Series P, dated 23rd September 1868 | £. 1,000,000 | | |
| Series Q, dated 18th March 1869 | 600,000 | - - - | 1,600,000 |
| | £. | 5,611,100 | 3,900,000 |
| Amount paid off in the same Period, viz.: | | | |
| Exchequer Bills:—Paid off in Money (Bills received in payment of Duties, per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 25) | | 15,000 | |
| Exchequer Bonds: | | | |
| Series L, paid off 18th March 1869 | | - - - | 600,000 |
| Total Amount outstanding on 31st March 1869 | £. | 5,596,100 | *3,300,000 |
| Annual Charge for Interest thereon, on 31st March 1869 (estimated) | | 165,250 | 89,750 |

* £. 700,000 (N), dated 12th December 1867, payable 12th December 1869, at £. 3¼ per cent. per annum.
£. 1,000,000 (O), dated 27th March 1868, payable 27th March 1870, at £. 3¼ per cent. per annum.
£. 1,000,000 (P), dated 23rd September 1868, payable 23rd September 1869, at £. 3 per cent. per annum.
£. 600,000 (Q), dated 18th March 1869, payable 18th March 1870, at £. 3¼ per cent. per annum.

No. 45.—AN ACCOUNT of AMOUNTS advanced by the Bank of England in the Year ended 31st March 1869, on account of the Deficiency of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, and of the Deficiency of the Consolidated Fund to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended on that Day.

For Amount of Bank Advances received and repaid in the Year, *vide* Account No. 1, pages 8 and 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of the Deficiency of the Income to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended 31st March 1869 (to which extent Advances may be made by the Bank of England in the Quarter to 30th June 1869, under the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39, s. 12) | £. 2,210,672 17 8 |

## Class VI.—DISPOSITION OF GRANTS (SUPPLY, AND WAYS AND MEANS).

No. 46.—AN ACCOUNT showing, under their several Heads, how the Balances of the Moneys granted for the Service of the United Kingdom for the Years after-mentioned which remained unissued on 31st March 1868, and the Grants for the Year 1868-69, have been disposed of, to 31st March 1869.

| SERVICES. | BALANCES, 31st March 1868. | ISSUED to 31st March 1869. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Supplies of 1867-68. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| CIVIL SERVICES. | | | | |
| Class I. | | | | |
| Public Works. | | | | |
| Public Buildings, Great Britain | 9,000 – – | 9,000 – – | — | — |
| New Houses of Parliament | 12,000 – – | 12,000 – – | — | — |
| New Palace of Westminster (Acquisition of Lands) | 28,000 – – | 18,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — |
| New Foreign Office (Building) | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — | — |
| Public Offices, Site | 36,550 8 – | 29,550 8 – | 7,000 – – | — |
| Probate Court and Registries | 6,000 – – | 6,000 – – | — | — |
| National Gallery, Enlargement | 1,144 14 5 | - - - | 1,144 14 5 | — |
| London University (Buildings) | 9,000 – – | 9,000 – – | — | — |
| Burlington House | 15,000 – – | 15,000 – – | — | — |
| Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland | 12,000 – – | 12,000 – – | — | — |
| Harbours of Refuge | 45,553 14 7 | 45,553 14 7 | — | — |
| Holyhead and Port Patrick Harbours | 17,475 – – | - - - | 17,475 – – | — |
| Queen's University, Ireland (Buildings) | 7,000 – – | - - - | 7,000 – – | — |
| Ulster Canal | 5,065 1 11 | 1,565 1 11 | 3,500 – – | — |
| Lighthouses abroad | 26,360 – – | 14,360 – – | 12,000 – – | — |
| Isle of Man Lunatic Asylum | 2,000 – – | 2,000 – – | — | — |
| Class II. | | | | |
| Salaries, &c. | | | | |
| Board of Trade, &c. | 3,000 – – | 3,000 – – | — | — |
| Civil Service Commission | 2,000 – – | 2,000 – – | — | — |
| Paymaster General's Office | 3,000 – – | 3,000 – – | — | — |
| Exchequer and Audit Department | 4,000 – – | 4,000 – – | — | — |
| Mint, including Coinage | 15,500 – – | 15,500 – – | — | — |
| Exchequer and other Offices in Scotland | 700 – – | 700 – – | — | — |
| Copyhold, Tithe, and Inclosure Commissioners | 4,000 – – | 4,000 – – | — | — |
| Inclosure and Drainage Acts, Imprest Expenses | 8,600 – – | 8,600 – – | — | — |
| National Debt Office | 1,280 – – | 1,280 – – | — | — |
| Public Works Loan, and West India Relief Commissions | 2,400 – – | 2,400 – – | — | — |
| Lunacy Commissions | 3,000 – – | - - - | 3,000 – – | — |
| Charity Commission | 4,000 – – | 4,000 – – | — | — |
| Class III. | | | | |
| Law and Justice. | | | | |
| Admiralty Court Registry | 1,200 – – | 1,200 – – | — | — |
| Late Insolvent Debtors' Court | 2,236 – – | 216 4 5 | 2,019 15 7 | — |
| Divorce Court Compensations | 200 – – | 200 – – | — | — |
| Court of Chancery, Ireland | 900 – – | 900 – – | — | — |
| Registry of Deeds, Ireland | 1,500 – – | 1,500 – – | — | — |
| High Court of Delegates, Ireland | 100 – – | - - - | 100 – – | — |
| Court of Bankruptcy, &c., Ireland | 350 – – | 350 – – | — | — |
| Court of Probate, Ireland | 500 – – | 500 – – | — | — |
| Process Servers, Civil Bill Courts | 4,700 – – | - - - | 4,700 – – | — |
| Four Courts Marshalsea Prison | 900 – – | 900 – – | — | — |
| Transportation of Convicts | 21,709 – – | 6,286 8 3 | 15,422 11 9 | — |
| Convict Establishments in the Colonies | 113,886 – – | 113,886 – – | — | — |
| Carried forward £. | 441,809 18 11 | 358,447 17 2 | 83,362 1 9 | — |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1868, &c., have been disposed of—*cont*[d].

| SERVICES. | BALANCES, 31st March 1868. | ISSUED to 31st March 1869. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | 441,809 18 11 | 358,447 17 2 | 83,362 1 9 | — |
| Supplies of 1867-68—*continued.* | | | | |
| Class IV. | | | | |
| Education, &c. | | | | |
| Commissioners of Education, Office Expenses - - - - - - - | 580 – – | 580 – – | — | — |
| Universities, Scotland - - - - | 1,000 – – | 1,000 – – | — | — |
| National Gallery, Ireland - - - | 1,083 – – | 1,083 – – | — | — |
| National Gallery, England - - - | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — | — |
| Scientific Works, &c. - - - - | 3,500 – – | 993 3 4 | 2,506 16 8 | — |
| Board of Manufactures, Scotland - - | 1,000 – – | 1,000 – – | — | — |
| Class V. | | | | |
| Colonial Services, &c. | | | | |
| Clergy, North America - - - | 3,038 – – | 2,907 9 11 | 130 10 1 | — |
| Justices, West Indies - - - - | 6,300 – – | 5,722 18 5 | 577 1 7 | — |
| West Coast of Africa - - - - | 18,500 – – | 18,500 – – | — | — |
| St. Helena - - - - - - | 2,230 – – | 2,230 – – | — | — |
| Orange River Territory - - - | 200 – – | 200 – – | — | — |
| Heligoland - - - - - - | 300 – – | 203 17 4 | 96 2 8 | — |
| Falkland Islands - - - - | 1,000 – – | 1,000 – – | — | — |
| Emigration - - - - - - | 2,000 – – | 2,000 – – | — | — |
| Coolie Emigration from India - - | 1,100 – – | - - - | 1,100 – – | — |
| Captured Negroes, &c. - - - - | 30,000 – – | 30,000 – – | — | — |
| Commissions for Suppression of Slave Trade - - - - - - - | 5,000 – – | 5,000 – – | — | — |
| Services in China, Japan, and Siam - | 53,000 – – | 53,000 – – | — | — |
| Third Secretaries to Embassies, &c. - | 2,658 – – | - - - | 2,658 – – | — |
| Class VI. | | | | |
| Superannuations, &c. | | | | |
| Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, &c. - | 638 – – | 64 18 10 | 573 1 2 | — |
| Polish Refugees, &c. - - - - | 1,000 – – | - - - | 1,000 – – | — |
| Public Infirmaries, Ireland - - - | 200 – – | - - - | 200 – – | — |
| Concordatum Fund, &c., Ireland - - | 1,000 – – | - - - | 1,000 – – | — |
| Nonconforming Ministers, Ireland - | 879 – – | 879 – – | — | — |
| Class VII. | | | | |
| Miscellaneous. | | | | |
| Patent Law Expenses - - - - | 2,000 – – | - - - | 2,000 – – | — |
| Inspectors of Corn Returns - - - | 2,700 – – | 2,700 – – | — | — |
| Boundary Survey, Ireland - - - | 550 – – | 250 – – | 300 – – | — |
| Brehon Laws, Ireland - - - - | 416 – – | - - - | 416 – – | — |
| Malta and Alexandria Telegraph, &c. - | 780 – – | 780 – – | — | — |
| Household of late King of Belgians - | 1,291 – – | 1,291 – – | — | — |
| Entertainment of Foreign Potentates - | 2,000 – – | - - - | 2,000 – – | — |
| Customs, Salaries, &c. - - - - | 205,344 2 – | 205,344 2 – | — | — |
| Inland Revenue ditto - - - - | 353,707 – – | 353,707 – – | — | — |
| Post Office - - ditto - - - - | 766,635 9 7 | 766,635 9 7 | — | — |
| Superannuations, &c., Revenue Departments - - - - - - - | 130,470 11 3 | 116,131 18 3 | 14,338 13 – | — |
| Advances for New Courts of Justice - | 80,645 1 7 | 80,645 1 7 | — | — |
| Advances for Greenwich Hospital - - | 28,635 – – | 22,284 3 7 | 6,350 16 5 | — |
| £. | 2,163,190 3 4 | 2,044,581 – – | 118,609 3 4 | — |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1868, &c., have been disposed of—*cont^d*.

| SERVICES. | SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1868-69. | ISSUED to 31st March 1869. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| **Supplies of 1868-69.** | | | | |
| Army | 15,455,400 – – | 15,000,000 – – | - - - | 455,400 – – |
| Navy | 11,157,290 – – | 11,000,000 – – | - - - | 157,290 – – |
| Abyssinian Expedition | 3,000,000 – – | 3,000,000 – – | - - - | — |
| **CIVIL SERVICES.** | | | | |
| **Class I.** | | | | |
| **Public Works and Buildings.** | | | | |
| Royal Palaces | 56,238 – – | 37,238 – – | - - - | 19,000 – – |
| Public Buildings, Great Britain | 117,905 – – | 97,892 – 10 | 10,012 19 2 | 10,000 – – |
| Furniture of Public Offices | 15,000 – – | 14,866 14 9 | 133 5 3 | — |
| Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens | 137,524 – – | 132,000 18 9 | 523 1 3 | 5,000 – – |
| Houses of Parliament (Buildings) | 54,936 – – | 38,023 – 7 | 9,912 19 5 | 7,000 – – |
| British Embassy Houses, Paris and Madrid | 2,135 – – | 2,135 – – | — | — |
| Glasgow University | 20,000 – – | 20,000 – – | — | — |
| New Foreign Office (Building) | 22,512 – – | 12,243 12 8 | 268 7 4 | 10,000 – – |
| Probate Court and Registries | 13,764 – – | 7,174 13 1 | 6,589 6 11 | — |
| Public Record Repository | 24,000 – – | 6,000 – – | - - - | 18,000 – – |
| National Gallery Enlargement | 50,000 – – | 24,869 16 3 | 1,130 3 9 | 24,000 – – |
| Chapter House, Westminster | 10,000 – – | 8,531 7 3 | 1,468 12 9 | — |
| New Palace of Westminster, Acquisition of Land | 29,400 – – | - - - | 19,464 15 10 | 9,935 4 2 |
| Burlington House | 55,000 – – | 6,000 – – | 15,000 – – | 34,000 – – |
| Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland | 26,905 – – | 3,418 11 6 | 12,486 8 6 | 11,000 – – |
| Rates for Government Property | 36,252 – – | 36,252 – – | — | — |
| British Embassy Houses, Constantinople, China, and Japan | 64,920 – – | 13,920 – – | - - - | 51,000 – – |
| Metropolitan Fire Brigade | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — | — |
| Harbours of Refuge, &c. | 116,675 – – | 10,727 2 3 | 60,947 17 9 | 45,000 – – |
| Public Buildings, Ireland | 149,259 – – | 149,257 3 2 | 1 16 10 | — |
| Queen's University, Ireland (Building) | 7,000 – – | - - - | - - - | 7,000 – – |
| Ulster Canal | 5,300 – – | 500 – – | 1,604 1 7 | 3,195 18 5 |
| Lighthouses Abroad | 42,310 – – | 3,336 5 10 | 18,973 14 2 | 20,000 – – |
| Palmerston Monument | 2,000 – – | 1,333 6 8 | - - - | 666 13 4 |
| Public Offices' Site | 42,760 – – | - - - | 29,006 17 10 | 13,753 2 2 |
| University of London (Buildings) | 25,000 – – | 15,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — |
| Inland Revenue and Post Office Buildings | 89,470 – – | 66,470 – – | - - - | 23,000 – – |
| Wellington Monument | 4,200 – – | 2,800 – – | - - - | 1,400 – – |
| Portland Harbour | 8,500 – – | 2,774 1 6 | - - - | 5,725 18 6 |
| Tehran Mission House | 8,000 – – | 8,000 – – | — | — |
| New Home and Colonial Offices | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — | — |
| **Class II.** | | | | |
| **Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments.** | | | | |
| House of Commons' Offices | 54,354 – – | 44,354 – – | - - - | 10,000 – – |
| Treasury | 52,609 – – | 47,909 17 – | 4,699 3 – | — |
| Home Office | 89,410 – – | 83,370 11 7 | 3,039 8 5 | 3,000 – – |
| Foreign Office | 74,453 – – | 61,442 17 11 | 5,010 2 1 | 8,000 – – |
| Colonial Office | 32,990 – – | 29,420 3 3 | 3,569 16 9 | — |
| Privy Council Office | 42,585 – – | 26,435 12 10 | 8,149 7 2 | 8,000 – – |
| Board of Trade | 97,725 – – | 73,874 17 8 | 5,850 2 4 | 18,000 – – |
| Privy Seal Office | 2,918 – – | 2,622 9 2 | 295 10 10 | — |
| Civil Service Commission | 9,407 – – | 6,687 17 10 | 2,719 2 2 | — |
| Paymaster General's Office | 19,646 – – | 15,871 7 – | 3,774 13 – | — |
| Exchequer and Audit Department | 38,500 – – | 31,301 11 11 | 5,198 8 1 | 2,000 – – |
| Office of Works and Public Buildings | 34,700 – – | 34,700 – – | — | — |
| Carried forward £. | 31,418,952 – – | 30,198,755 1 3 | 239,830 2 2 | 980,366 16 7 |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1868, &c., have been disposed of—*cont^d.*

| SERVICES. | SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1868–69. | ISSUED to 31st March 1869. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | 31,418,952 – – | 30,198,755 1 3 | 239,830 2 2 | 980,366 16 7 |
| Supplies of 1868-69—*continued.* | | | | |
| Class II—*continued.* | | | | |
| Office of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues - - - - - - - | 26,958 – – | 23,630 19 4 | 1,327 – 8 | 2,000 – – |
| Public Record Office - - - - | 21,926 – – | 20,955 19 – | 970 1 – | — |
| Poor Law Commission, England - - | 209,183 – – | 209,183 – – | — | — |
| Mint - - - - - - - - - | 45,820 – – | 30,647 6 10 | 15,172 13 2 | — |
| Exchequer, and other Offices, Scotland - | 6,136 – – | 5,221 6 9 | 914 13 3 | — |
| Household of the Lord Lieutenant - | 6,176 – – | 6,176 – – | — | — |
| Chief Secretary, Ireland, Offices - - | 22,927 – – | 22,927 – – | — | — |
| Office of Public Works, Ireland - - | 26,546 – – | 26,226 6 6 | 319 13 6 | — |
| Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission - - - - - - - - | 20,294 – – | 17,080 5 10 | 3,213 14 2 | — |
| Inclosure and Drainage Acts, Imprest Expenses - - - - - - - | 11,200 – – | 1,055 9 5 | 8,944 10 7 | 1,200 – – |
| General Register Office England - - | 40,961 – – | 40,961 – – | — | — |
| National Debt Office - - - - | 16,132 – – | 13,808 – 11 | 2,323 19 1 | — |
| Public Works Loan Commission - - | 4,429 – – | 1,551 15 7 | 2,877 4 5 | — |
| Lunacy Commission, England - - | 4,820 – – | 4,820 – – | — | — |
| Registrars of Friendly Societies - - | 2,449 – – | 2,137 4 1 | 311 15 11 | — |
| Charity Commission - - - - | 18,438 – – | 13,103 3 3 | 5,334 16 9 | — |
| Secret Service - - - - - | 32,000 – – | 18,078 16 8 | 921 3 4 | 13,000 – – |
| Printing and Stationery - - - | 395,909 – – | 395,909 – – | — | — |
| Patent Office - - - - - - | 32,071 – – | 32,071 – – | — | — |
| Poor Law Commission, Scotland - - | 16,867 – – | 16,867 – – | — | — |
| Lunacy Commission, Scotland - - | 6,206 – – | 6,206 – – | — | — |
| Fishery Board, Scotland - - - | 13,223 – – | 7,500 – – | 2,526 2 4 | 3,196 17 8 |
| Public Record Office, Ireland - - | 4,296 – – | 4,296 – – | — | — |
| Poor Law Commission, Ireland - - | 95,267 – – | 95,267 – – | — | — |
| General Register Office, Ireland - - | 21,722 – – | 15,722 – – | - - - | 6,000 – – |
| Charitable Donations and Bequests, Ireland - - - - - - - | 2,188 – – | 2,188 – – | — | — |
| General Register Office, Scotland - - | 7,608 – – | 7,608 – – | — | — |
| Boundary Survey, Ireland - - - | 250 – – | - - - | 250 – – | — |
| Class III. | | | | |
| Law and Justice. | | | | |
| Law Charges, England - - - | 43,100 – – | 43,100 – – | — | — |
| Criminal Prosecutions, England - - | 188,776 – – | 188,776 – – | — | — |
| Police, Counties and Boroughs, Great Britain - - - - - - - | 266,000 – – | 266,000 – – | — | — |
| Admiralty Court Registry, England - | 13,705 – – | 11,315 10 8 | 1,389 9 4 | 1,000 – – |
| Probate Court, England - - - | 89,979 – – | 89,979 – – | — | — |
| County Courts - - - - - - | 493,674 – – | 493,674 – – | — | — |
| Land Registry Office - - - - | 5,470 – – | 5,470 – – | — | — |
| Police Courts (London and Sheerness) - | 31,950 – – | 22,555 11 7 | 394 8 5 | 9,000 – – |
| Metropolitan Police - - - - | 190,524 – – | 180,524 – – | - - - | 10,000 – – |
| Common Law Courts, England - - | 56,283 – – | 49,283 – – | 595 13 1 | 6,404 6 11 |
| Criminal Proceedings, Scotland - - | 67,484 – – | 48,454 6 8 | 15,230 4 1 | 3,799 9 3 |
| Courts of Law and Justice, Scotland - | 49,378 – – | 49,378 – – | — | — |
| Register House Departments, Edinburgh | 16,909 – – | 14,622 4 – | 2,286 16 – | — |
| Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions, Ireland - - - - - - - | 106,314 – – | 105,846 7 2 | 467 12 10 | — |
| Court of Chancery, Ireland - - - | 45,171 – – | 45,171 – – | — | — |
| Common Law Courts, Ireland - - | 28,421 – – | 28,421 – – | — | — |
| Registry of Judgments, Ireland - - | 3,171 – – | 3,171 – – | — | — |
| Registry of Deeds, Ireland - - - | 14,200 – – | 12,334 1 6 | 1,865 18 6 | — |
| Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Ireland - - - - - - - - | 8,400 – – | 7,000 – – | - - - | 1,400 – – |
| Court of Probate, Ireland - - - | 11,272 – – | 11,272 – – | — | — |
| Landed Estates Court, Ireland - - | 12,906 – – | 12,906 – – | — | — |
| Dublin Metropolitan Police, Ireland - | 95,488 – – | 95,488 – – | — | — |
| Constabulary, Ireland - - - - | 883,751 – – | 883,751 – – | — | — |
| Four Courts Marshalsea, Ireland - - | 2,530 – – | 1,975 4 – | 554 16 – | — |
| Miscellaneous Legal Charges, England - | 21,346 – – | 19,000 – – | 2,346 – – | — |
| County Prisons and Reformatories, &c., Great Britain - - - - - - | 240,070 – – | 240,070 – – | — | — |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 35,517,226 – – | 34,169,490 1 – | 310,368 8 7 | 1,037,367 10 5 |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1868, &c., have been disposed of—*cont^d.*

| SERVICES. | SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1868-69. | ISSUED to 31st March 1869. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward | 35,517,226 – – | 34,169,490 1 – | 310,368 8 7 | 1,037,367 10 5 |
| Supplies of 1868-69—*continued.* | | | | |
| Class III—*continued.* | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Legal Charges, Ireland | 9,020 – – | 8,915 10 – | 104 10 – | — |
| Convict Establishments in the Colonies | 150,891 – – | 45,891 – – | - - - | 105,000 – – |
| County Prisons, Ireland | 9,000 – – | 9,000 – – | — | — |
| Government Prisons, England, and Transportation | 296,332 – – | 296,332 – – | — | — |
| Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, England | 33,929 – – | 33,929 – – | — | — |
| Prisons Scotland | 24,267 – – | 22,423 12 5 | - - - | 1,843 7 7 |
| Government Prisons and Reformatories, Ireland | 63,399 – – | 54,699 – – | - - - | 8,700 – – |
| Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Ireland | 4,376 – – | 4,376 – – | — | — |
| Admiralty Court Registry, Ireland | 2,200 – – | 2,200 – – | — | — |
| Class IV. | | | | |
| Education, Science, and Art. | | | | |
| Public Education, Great Britain | 781,324 – – | 721,812 5 3 | 25,511 14 9 | 34,000 – – |
| Science and Art Department | 218,690 – – | 187,690 – – | - - - | 31,000 – – |
| Public Education, Ireland | 360,195 – – | 301,259 7 11 | 58,935 12 1 | — |
| Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Endowed Schools | 730 – – | 100 – – | 431 19 4 | 198 – 8 |
| University of London | 9,063 – – | 9,063 – – | — | — |
| Universities, &c., Scotland | 17,949 – – | 13,907 13 4 | 1,303 3 8 | 2,738 3 – |
| Queen's University, Ireland | 3,155 – – | 1,800 – – | 1,355 – – | — |
| Queen's Colleges, Ireland | 4,265 – – | 3,714 13 7 | 550 6 5 | — |
| Royal Irish Academy | 1,784 – – | 1,784 – – | — | — |
| National Gallery, Ireland | 2,740 – – | 1,597 17 3 | 1,142 2 9 | — |
| Belfast Theological Professors, &c. | 2,050 – – | 1,700 – – | - - - | 350 – – |
| British Museum | 99,380 – – | 99,380 – – | — | — |
| National Gallery | 15,992 – – | 4,211 4 10 | 8,780 15 2 | 3,000 – – |
| British Historical Portrait Gallery | 1,800 – – | 1,500 – – | 300 – – | — |
| Board of Manufactures, Scotland | 4,200 – – | 3,200 – – | 1,000 – – | — |
| Learned Societies, Great Britain | 11,800 – – | 11,800 – – | — | — |
| Petrie Collection | 1,580 – – | 1,580 – – | — | — |
| Class V. | | | | |
| Colonial, Consular, and other Foreign Services. | | | | |
| Orange River Territory and St. Helena | 4,072 – – | 2,029 19 5 | 42 – 7 | 2,000 – – |
| Emigration | 14,231 – – | 10,490 13 7 | 2,740 6 5 | 1,000 – – |
| Coolie Emigration | 1,200 – – | 1,091 14 11 | 108 5 1 | — |
| Treasury Chest | 10,701 – – | 10,701 – – | — | — |
| Tonnage Bounties, &c. | 28,656 – – | 9,769 4 – | 18,886 16 – | — |
| Slave Trade, Commissions for Suppression of the | 7,360 – – | 2,723 9 1 | 4,636 10 11 | — |
| Consuls Abroad | 171,178 – – | 117,810 13 1 | 43,367 6 11 | 10,000 – – |
| China, Japan, and Siam, Services in | 117,615 – – | 117,615 – – | — | — |
| Ministers at Foreign Courts, Extraordinary Expenses | 56,314 – – | 45,314 – – | 42 4 1 | 10,957 15 11 |
| Colonies, Grants in Aid of Expenditure in certain | 74,950 – – | 74,950 – – | — | — |
| Class VI. | | | | |
| Superannuations, &c. | | | | |
| Superannuations and Retired Allowances | 255,867 – – | 255,867 – – | — | — |
| Merchant Seamen's Fund, Pensions, &c. | 51,040 – – | 25,000 – – | 20,212 19 5 | 5,827 – 7 |
| Relief of Distressed British Seamen | 45,400 – – | 25,400 – – | - - - | 20,000 – – |
| Non-conforming Clergy | 41,386 – – | 40,700 – – | - - - | 686 – – |
| Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Great Britain | 7,083 – – | 6,083 – – | 1,000 – – | — |
| Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland | 19,134 – – | 18,791 12 8 | 342 7 4 | — |
| Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Ireland | 6,915 – – | 6,915 – – | — | — |
| Carried forward £. | 38,560,439 – – | 36,784,608 12 4 | 501,162 9 6 | 1,274,667 18 2 |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1868, &c., have been disposed of—*cont*$^{d}$.

| SERVICES. | SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1868–69. | ISSUED to 31st March 1869. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | 38,560,439 – – | 36,784,608 12 4 | 501,162 9 6 | 1,274,667 18 2 |
| Supplies of 1868–69—*continued.* | | | | |
| Class VII. | | | | |
| Miscellaneous, Special, and Temporary Objects. | | | | |
| Temporary Commissions - - - | 40,000 – – | 40,000 – – | — | — |
| Local Dues on Shipping - - - | 47,599 – – | 47,599 – – | — | — |
| Flax Cultivation, Ireland - - - | 4,000 – – | 4,000 – – | — | — |
| Malta and Alexandria Telegraph, &c. - | 780 – – | 780 – – | — | — |
| Miscellaneous Expenses (formerly Civil Contingencies) - - - - - | 39,377 – – | 39,377 – – | — | — |
| Portpatrick Railway Company Compensation - - - - - - | 20,000 – – | 20,000 – – | — | — |
| Clerkenwell Explosion Compensation - | 7,500 – – | 7,500 – – | — | — |
| Registration Acceleration - - - | 10,000 – – | 10,000 – – | — | — |
| Principal of Exchequer Bonds - - | 600,000 – – | 600,000 – – | — | — |
| Customs, Salaries, &c. - - - - | 1,024,653 – – | 740,392 17 7 | 8,233 19 9 | 276,026 2 8 |
| Inland Revenue, ditto - - - - | 1,574,210 – – | 1,178,863 15 4 | 3,202 15 3 | 392,143 9 5 |
| Post Office - ditto - - - - | 2,369,235 – – | 1,660,227 2 2 | 77,195 14 10 | 631,812 3 – |
| Packet Service - - - - - | 1,089,349 – – | 1,089,349 – – | — | — |
| Advances for New Courts of Justice - | 106,000 – – | 10,354 18 5 | 86,311 2 3 | 9,333 19 4 |
| Advances for Greenwich Hospital - - | 127,608 – – | 100,000 – – | - - - | 27,608 – – |
| £. | 45,620,750 – – | 42,333,052 5 10 | 676,106 1 7 | 2,611,591 12 7 |
| Supplies of 1868–69 (Supplemental). | | | | |
| Abyssinian Expedition - - - | 3,600,000 – – | 2,000,000 – – | - - - | 1,600,000 – – |
| Deficiencies of Grants for 1867–8: | | | | |
| Navy - - - - - - | 366,545 5 6 | 366,545 5 6 | — | — |
| CIVIL SERVICES. | | | | |
| Class I. | | | | |
| Royal Palaces - - - - - | 7,704 2 2 | 7,704 2 2 | — | — |
| British Embassy Houses, Paris and Madrid - - - - - | 2,048 10 9 | 2,048 10 9 | — | — |
| Public Record Repository - - | 2,363 14 6 | 2,363 14 6 | — | — |
| British Embassy Houses, Constantinople, &c. - - - - - | 334 15 5 | 334 15 5 | — | — |
| Class II. | | | | |
| Office of Works and Public Buildings | 780 19 2 | 780 19 2 | — | — |
| Office of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues - - - - - - | 1,494 18 3 | 1,494 18 3 | — | — |
| Inspectors of Factories, &c. - - | 7,355 12 3 | 7,355 12 3 | — | — |
| Household of the Lord Lieutenant, Ireland - - - - - | 1,377 11 10 | 1,377 11 10 | — | — |
| Chief Secretary, Ireland, Offices - | 1,874 7 11 | 1,874 7 11 | — | — |
| Superintendent of Roads, South Wales | 122 7 2 | 122 7 2 | — | — |
| Landed Estates Record Offices - | 177 4 11 | 177 4 11 | — | — |
| Printing and Stationery - - - | 8,468 9 10 | 8,468 9 10 | — | — |
| Class III. | | | | |
| Law Charges, England - - - | 458 10 2 | 458 10 2 | — | — |
| Criminal Prosecutions, England - | 22,234 18 1 | 22,234 18 1 | — | — |
| Police, Counties and Boroughs, Great Britain - - - - - | 196,136 14 7 | 196,136 14 7 | — | — |
| Probate Court, England - - | 10,803 12 11 | 10,803 12 11 | — | — |
| County Courts - - - - | 66,288 1 4 | 66,288 1 4 | — | — |
| Land Registry Office - - - | 89 3 8 | 89 3 8 | — | — |
| Court of Chancery, Ireland - - | 7,302 7 – | 7,302 7 – | — | — |
| Carried forward - - - £. | 4,303,961 7 5 | 2,703,961 7 5 | - - - | 1,600,000 – – |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1868, &c., have been disposed of—*cont^d.*

| SERVICES. | SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1868-69. | ISSUED to 31st March 1869. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES, 31st March 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Brought forward - - - | 4,303,961 7 5 | 2,703,961 7 5 | - - - | 1,600,000 - - |
| Supplies of 1868-69 (Supplemental)—*cont^d.* | | | | |
| Deficiencies of Grants for 1867-8—*cont^d.* | | | | |
| Civil Services—Class III.—*continued.* | | | | |
| Common Law Courts, Ireland - | 6,444 3 3 | 6,444 3 3 | — | — |
| Officers of the Judges on Circuit, Ireland - - - - - | 2,202 16 - | 2,202 16 - | — | — |
| Registry of Judgments, Ireland - | 373 1 10 | 373 1 10 | — | — |
| Court of Bankruptcy, &c., Ireland - | 534 19 4 | 534 19 4 | — | — |
| Court of Probate, Ireland - - | 1,461 7 7 | 1,461 7 7 | — | — |
| Landed Estates Court, Ireland - | 2,689 11 8 | 2,689 11 8 | — | — |
| Dublin Metropolitan Police, Ireland | 803 1 9 | 803 1 9 | — | — |
| Maintenance of Prisoners, and Removal of Convicts - - - | 4,712 11 7 | 4,712 11 7 | — | — |
| Convict Establishments in the Colonies - - - - - | 15,180 6 4 | 15,180 6 4 | — | — |
| Class IV. | | | | |
| Royal Irish Academy - - - | 61 10 - | 61 10 - | — | — |
| Belfast Theological Professors, &c. | 144 1 9 | 144 1 9 | — | — |
| Class V. | | | | |
| Governors and others, West Indies - | 1,504 18 3 | 1,504 18 3 | — | — |
| Treasury Chest - - - - - | 2,303 13 3 | 2,303 13 3 | — | — |
| Ministers at Foreign Courts, Extraordinary Expenses - - - | 5,384 16 9 | 5,384 16 9 | — | — |
| Special Missions, Outfits, &c. - - | 4,741 6 - | 4,741 6 - | — | — |
| Class VI. | | | | |
| Superannuation and Retired Allowances - - - - - - | 547 11 7 | 547 11 7 | — | — |
| Relief of Distressed British Seamen | 2,787 5 - | 2,787 5 - | — | — |
| Non-conforming Clergy - - | 2,690 3 - | 2,690 3 - | — | — |
| Class VII. | | | | |
| Temporary Commissions - - | 3,357 16 11 | 3,357 16 11 | — | — |
| Flax Cultivation, Ireland - - | 500 - - | 500 - - | — | — |
| Miscellaneous Expenses, formerly Civil Contingencies - - - | 5,053 3 7 | 5,053 3 7 | — | — |
| Packet Service - - - - - | 6,989 - 6 | 6,989 - 6 | — | — |
| Supplemental, 1868-9: | | | | |
| Class I. | | | | |
| Public Buildings - - - - | 11,738 - - | 11,738 - - | — | — |
| University of London, Buildings - | 5,000 - - | 5,000 - - | — | — |
| Class II. | | | | |
| Printing and Stationery - - | 18,000 - - | 18,000 - - | — | — |
| Class III. | | | | |
| Law Charges, England - - - | 10,000 - - | 10,000 - - | — | — |
| Criminal Prosecutions, England - | 12,000 - - | 12,000 - - | — | — |
| Common Law Courts, England - | 10,000 - - | 10,000 - - | — | — |
| Criminal Proceedings, Scotland - | 5,000 - - | 5,000 - - | — | — |
| Courts of Law and Justice, Scotland | 1,000 - - | 63 9 8 | 936 10 4 | — |
| Common Law Courts, Ireland - | 2,000 - - | 2,000 - - | — | — |
| Constabulary, Ireland - - - | 17,200 - - | 17,200 - - | — | — |
| County Prisons and Reformatories, Great Britain - - - - | 10,000 - - | 10,000 - - | — | — |
| Class V. | | | | |
| Livingstone Search Expedition - | 1,906 - - | 1,906 - - | — | — |
| Compensation of Abyssinian Captives | 9,000 - - | 9,000 - - | — | — |
| Class VI. | | | | |
| Superannuation and Retired Allowances - - - - - | 19,000 - - | 16,518 17 6 | 2,481 2 6 | — |
| £. | 4,506,272 13 4 | 2,902,855 - 6 | 3,417 12 10 | 1,600,000 - - |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1868, &c., have been disposed of—*cont*$^{d}$.

## ABSTRACT.

| YEARS. | BALANCES on the 31st March 1868; and SUPPLIES Voted for the Year 1868–69. | ISSUES. | SAVINGS Surrendered. | BALANCES on the 31st March 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1867–68 - - - - | 2,163,190 3 4 | 2,044,581 – – | 118,609 3 4 | — |
| 1868–69 - - - - | 45,620,750 – – | 42,333,052 5 10 | 676,106 1 7 | 2,611,591 12 7 |
| Ditto (Supplemental) - | 4,506,272 13 4 | 2,902,855 – 6 | 3,417 12 10 | 1,600,000 – – |
| Total - - - £. | 52,290,212 16 8 | 47,280,488 6 4 | 798,132 17 9 | 4,211,591 12 7 |

ABSTRACT of Services for which the above Amounts have been issued.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army - - - - - - - - - - | Supply, 1868–69 - | - - - | 15,000,000 – – |
| Navy - - - - - - - - - - | „ 1868–69 (Deficiency of 1867–68) - | 366,545 5 6 | |
| | „ 1868–69 - | 11,000,000 – – | |
| | | | 11,366,545 5 6 |
| Abyssinian Expedition - - - - - - - | „ 1868–69 - | 3,000,000 – – | |
| | „ 1868–69 (Supplemental) - | 2,000,000 – – | |
| | | | 5,000,000 – – |
| Miscellaneous Civil Services - - - - - - | „ 1867–68 - | 499,833 5 – | |
| | „ 1868–69 (Deficiency of 1867–68) - | 400,894 7 4 | |
| | „ 1868–69 - | 7,953,864 12 4 | |
| | „ 1868–69 (Supplemental) - | 128,426 7 2 | |
| | | | 8,983,018 11 10 |
| Revenue Departments (Charges of Collection) - - | „ 1867–68 - | 1,441,818 9 10 | |
| | „ 1868–69 - | 3,579,483 15 1 | |
| | | | 5,021,302 4 11 |
| Packet Service - - - - - - - - | „ 1868–69 - | 1,089,349 – – | |
| | „ 1868–69 (Deficiency of 1867–68) - | 6,989 – 6 | |
| | | | 1,096,338 – 6 |
| Advances for New Courts of Justice - - - | „ 1867–68 - | 80,645 1 7 | |
| | „ 1868–69 - | 10,354 18 5 | |
| | | | 91,000 – – |
| Advances for Greenwich Hospital - - - - | „ 1867–68 - | 22,284 3 7 | |
| | „ 1868–69 - | 100,000 – – | |
| | | | 122,284 3 7 |
| Exchequer Bonds, Principal - - - - - | „ 1868–69 - | - - - | 600,000 – – |
| | Total Issues - - - £. | | 47,280,488 6 4 |

No. 46.—Account, showing how Balances which remained unissued on 31st Mar. 1868, &c., have been disposed of—*cont^d*.

## WAYS AND MEANS (Money Grants).

| | BALANCE, 31st March 1868. | SURPLUS WAYS and MEANS appropriated to Year 1868-69. | ISSUES in the Year 1868-9. | BALANCE, 31st March 1869. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1866-67, as shown at page 79 of the Finance Accounts, for the year 1867-68 - | 79,181 14 1 | 79,181 14 1 | — | — |
| 1867-68, as shown at page 79 of the Finance Accounts, for the year 1867-68 - | 2,621,225 19 10 | 458,035 16 6 | 2,044,581 – – | 118,609 3 4 |
| £. | 2,700,407 13 11 | 537,217 10 7 | 2,044,581 – – | 118,609 3 4 |

### WAYS AND MEANS granted for the Service of the Year 1868-69.

| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grant, per Act 31 Vict. c. 13 - - - - - - - - - - - | | 6,000,000 – – | |
| „ 31 Vict. c. 16 - - - - - - - - - - - | | 17,000,000 – – | |
| „ 31 & 32 Vict. c. 85 - - - - - - - - - - - | | 22,083,532 9 5 | |
| „ Ditto - - - Surplus of Ways and Means of prior years - | | 537,217 10 7 | |
| „ 32 Vict. c. 1 - (Supplemental) - - - - - - - | | 4,506,272 13 4 | |
| | £. | 50,127,022 13 4 | |
| Issued on account of Votes in the year to 31st March 1869 (*vide* pp. 76 & 77) - - - - - - - - - | £. 42,333,052 5 10<br>2,902,855 – 6 | 45,235,907 6 4 | 4,891,115 7 – |
| Balance of Ways and Means on 31st March 1869, to defray the Supplies granted previously to that date - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 5,009,724 10 4 |
| Balance of Supplies outstanding on 31st March 1869 - - - - - - - - - - - | | | 4,211,591 12 7 |
| Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament - - £. | | | 798,132 17 9 |

## Class VII.—TRADE AND NAVIGATION.—Year 1868.

# TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

No. 47.—AN ACCOUNT of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, during each of the Three Years 1866, 1867, and 1868; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported;—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof; showing the Trade of Great Britain and Ireland separately and jointly.

| YEARS ending 31 Dec. | GREAT BRITAIN. | | | | | IRELAND. | | | | | UNITED KINGDOM. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | VALUE of Imports into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | | | VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof. | VALUE of Imports into Ireland, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | | | VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof. | VALUE of Imports into the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation. | | | VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof. |
| | | Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. | Foreign and Colonial Merchandise. | TOTAL EXPORTS. | | | Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. | Foreign and Colonial Merchandise. | TOTAL EXPORTS. | | | Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom. | Foreign and Colonial Merchandise. | TOTAL EXPORTS. | |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 1866 - | 193,472,682 | 348,252,486 | 64,367,083 | 412,619,569 | 188,723,332 | 7,723,345 | 219,511 | 5,992 | 225,503 | 194,204 | 201,196,027 | 348,471,997 | 64,373,075 | 412,845,072 | 188,917,536 |
| 1867 - | 194,693,782 | 361,551,037 | 64,743,798 | 426,294,835 | 180,678,657 | 6,427,405 | 202,505 | 6,516 | 209,021 | 283,266 | 201,121,187 | 361,753,542 | 64,750,314 | 426,503,856 | 180,961,923 |
| 1868 - | 214,043,868 | 380,898,681 | 69,468,130 | 450,366,811 | 179,327,046 | 6,836,925 | 227,069 | 5,855 | 232,924 | 350,766 | 220,880,793 | 381,125,750 | 69,473,985 | 450,599,735 | 179,677,812 |
| *See* Appendix | (A.) | (B.) | (C.) | - - - | (D.) | (A.) | (B.) | (C.) | - - - | (D.) | (A.) | (B.) | (C.) | - - - | (D.) |

Office of the Inspector General of Imports and Exports,
Custom House, London, 3 May 1869.

*Edward Bernard,*
Inspector General.

## No. 47.—Appendix (A.)

VALUE of IMPORTS into GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND from FOREIGN PARTS, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

| SPECIES OF IMPORTS. | GREAT BRITAIN. YEARS ending 31 December | | | IRELAND. YEARS ending 31 December | | | UNITED KINGDOM. YEARS ending 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| ALMONDS of all sorts | 112,535 | 67,679 | 129,262 | 412 | 627 | 219 | 112,947 | 68,306 | 129,481 |
| Animals, living; viz.: | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxen, Bulls, Cows and Calves | 403,618 | 294,603 | 219,966 | 222 | 12,891 | 15,297 | 403,840 | 307,494 | 235,263 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 184,806 | 123,803 | 78,051 | - - - | 11 | - - - | 184,806 | 123,814 | 78,051 |
| Annatto | 42,586 | 59,399 | 44,439 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 42,586 | 59,399 | 44,439 |
| Ashes, Pearl and Pot | 133,522 | 105,077 | 145,750 | 81 | 162 | 69 | 133,603 | 105,239 | 145,819 |
| Bacon | 1,301,037 | 1,112,882 | 1,335,672 | 2,218 | - - - | - - - | 1,303,255 | 1,112,882 | 1,335,672 |
| Barilla and Alkali | 1,927 | 7,523 | 7,684 | 12,090 | 18,208 | 24,059 | 14,017 | 25,731 | 31,743 |
| Bark for Tanning or Dyeing | 112,759 | 108,640 | 94,660 | 7,238 | 4,832 | 7,090 | 119,997 | 113,472 | 101,750 |
| —— Peruvian | 193,158 | 125,720 | 214,046 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 193,158 | 125,720 | 214,046 |
| Beef, Salted or Fresh | 213,087 | 224,971 | 220,091 | 2 | 142 | 221 | 213,089 | 225,113 | 220,312 |
| Bones of Animals and Fish (except Whale-fins) | 377,585 | 389,052 | 351,594 | 3,916 | 9,065 | 8,695 | 381,501 | 398,117 | 360,289 |
| Books, Bound or Unbound | 70,616 | 82,549 | 86,184 | 52 | 53 | 154 | 70,668 | 82,602 | 86,338 |
| Boots, Shoes and Galashes, and Boot Fronts | 79,974 | 77,747 | 104,481 | 807 | 196 | 208 | 80,781 | 77,943 | 104,689 |
| Borax | 162,347 | 236,992 | 136,080 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 162,347 | 236,992 | 136,080 |
| Brimstone | 637,233 | 604,022 | 648,090 | - - - | 7,100 | 3,548 | 637,233 | 611,122 | 651,638 |
| Bristles | 50,223 | 44,598 | 41,254 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 50,223 | 44,598 | 41,254 |
| Butter | 1,745,055 | 1,732,730 | 1,665,163 | 25 | 4 | - - - | 1,745,080 | 1,732,734 | 1,665,163 |
| Caoutchouc | 219,072 | 252,504 | 424,592 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 219,072 | 252,504 | 424,592 |
| —— Manufactures of | 153,850 | 137,077 | 127,790 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 153,850 | 137,077 | 127,790 |
| Cassia Lignea | 26,230 | 39,193 | 42,620 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 26,230 | 39,193 | 42,620 |
| Cheese | 1,289,607 | 1,334,964 | 1,276,712 | 46 | 70 | 141 | 1,289,653 | 1,335,034 | 1,276,853 |
| Cinnamon | 186,469 | 171,807 | 255,105 | 143 | - - - | 37 | 186,612 | 171,807 | 255,142 |
| Clocks | 254,873 | 261,847 | 276,258 | 1,006 | 1,444 | 1,100 | 255,879 | 263,291 | 277,358 |
| Cloves | 303,342 | 237,349 | 282,552 | 46 | 1,062 | 277 | 303,388 | 238,411 | 282,829 |
| Cochineal, Granilla and Dust | 2,804,726 | 3,898,824 | 2,923,679 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,804,726 | 3,898,824 | 2,923,679 |
| Cocoa, Cocoa Nut Husks and Shells, and Chocolate | 254,677 | 291,914 | 255,039 | 10,386 | 13,781 | 13,339 | 265,063 | 305,695 | 268,378 |
| Coffee | 7,938,875 | 8,593,367 | 10,864,389 | 137 | 23 | 142 | 7,939,012 | 8,593,390 | 10,864,531 |
| Coir Rope, Twine and Strands | 15,396 | 20,922 | 9,895 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 15,396 | 20,922 | 9,895 |
| Copper Ore and Regulus | 326,479 | 287,534 | 286,180 | - - - | - - - | 340 | 326,479 | 287,534 | 286,520 |
| Copper, Unwrought, and part Wrought | 2,082,520 | 3,174,720 | 3,926,443 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,082,520 | 3,174,720 | 3,926,443 |
| Copper, Old, fit only to be re-manufactured, and Copper in Plates and Copper Coin | 55,009 | 27,525 | 55,035 | - - - | - - - | 75 | 55,009 | 27,525 | 55,110 |
| Cork | 115,315 | 108,199 | 106,366 | 17,123 | 7,948 | 24,102 | 132,438 | 116,147 | 130,468 |
| Corn, Meal and Flour | 14,148,644 | 16,994,643 | 16,539,461 | 5,891,654 | 4,621,954 | 4,701,074 | 20,040,298 | 21,616,597 | 21,240,535 |
| Cotton Manufactures of India and China | 90,296 | 80,027 | 105,777 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 90,296 | 80,027 | 105,777 |
| —— of Europe, &c. | 1,070,514 | 1,150,298 | 1,238,861 | 5 | 2 | 133 | 1,070,519 | 1,150,300 | 1,238,994 |
| Cream of Tartar | 136,312 | 130,458 | 137,384 | 564 | 535 | 424 | 136,876 | 130,993 | 137,808 |
| Currants | 789,187 | 1,049,209 | 956,739 | 6,924 | 4,852 | 361 | 796,111 | 1,054,061 | 957,100 |
| Dye and Hardwoods; viz. Barwood | 118,860 | 48,280 | 93,530 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 118,860 | 48,280 | 93,530 |
| —— Brazil Wood | 66,055 | 31,680 | 126,500 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 66,055 | 31,680 | 126,500 |
| —— Fustic | 51,580 | 82,875 | 101,731 | 362 | 284 | - - - | 51,942 | 83,159 | 101,731 |

No. 47.—Appendix (A.)—Value of Imports into Great Britain and Ireland from Foreign Parts, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation—*continued*.

| SPECIES OF IMPORTS. | GREAT BRITAIN. YEARS ending 31 December | | | IRELAND. YEARS ending 31 December | | | UNITED KINGDOM. YEARS ending 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Dye and Hardwoods; viz., Logwood | 407,800 | 322,915 | 405,341 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 407,800 | 322,915 | 405,341 |
| —— Mahogany | 471,997 | 455,317 | 379,227 | 4,495 | 2,277 | 2,533 | 476,492 | 457,594 | 381,760 |
| —— Rosewood | 16,695 | 11,718 | 12,453 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 16,695 | 11,718 | 12,453 |
| Embroidery and Needlework | 75,324 | 96,853 | 101,170 | - - - | - - - | 35 | 75,324 | 96,853 | 101,205 |
| Figs | 60,228 | 54,282 | 49,921 | 175 | 258 | 231 | 60,403 | 54,540 | 50,152 |
| Fish (entered by weight) | 505,115 | 565,211 | 447,884 | 65,473 | 43,758 | 63,308 | 570,588 | 608,969 | 511,192 |
| Flax, Dressed or Undressed | 3,245,233 | 3,138,382 | 3,853,856 | 132,139 | 36,878 | 132,364 | 3,377,372 | 3,175,260 | 3,986,220 |
| Ginger | 51,409 | 53,542 | 65,242 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 51,409 | 53,542 | 65,242 |
| Glass of all Sorts | 2,053,621 | 2,093,780 | 2,907,750 | 97,725 | 101,016 | 118,301 | 2,151,346 | 2,194,796 | 3,026,051 |
| Guano | 1,202,120 | 1,660,850 | 1,527,260 | 154,850 | 262,230 | 296,170 | 1,356,970 | 1,923,080 | 1,823,430 |
| Gum, Animi and Copal | 89,791 | 51,808 | 58,391 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 89,791 | 51,808 | 58,391 |
| —— Arabic | 108,999 | 143,246 | 126,164 | 21 | 78 | - - - | 109,020 | 143,324 | 126,164 |
| —— Lac Dye | 43,323 | 38,892 | 48,052 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 43,323 | 38,892 | 48,052 |
| —— Shellac | 203,494 | 132,859 | 128,473 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 203,494 | 132,859 | 128,473 |
| —— Senegal | 7,483 | 8,784 | 11,575 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 7,483 | 8,784 | 11,575 |
| Hair or Goats' Wool, Manufactures of | 179,500 | 119,879 | 97,101 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 179,500 | 119,879 | 97,101 |
| Hair, Horse | 73,062 | 60,613 | 55,902 | - - - | - - - | 466 | 73,062 | 60,613 | 56,368 |
| Hams | 129,418 | 98,213 | 102,857 | 706 | 10 | 19 | 130,124 | 98,223 | 102,876 |
| Hemp, Dressed or Undressed | 2,474,087 | 2,460,467 | 2,986,004 | 5,403 | 5,823 | 4,321 | 2,479,490 | 2,466,290 | 2,990,325 |
| Hides, Raw or Tanned | 3,400,178 | 2,929,856 | 3,108,886 | 399 | 4,155 | 5,660 | 3,400,577 | 2,934,011 | 3,114,546 |
| Hops | 320,461 | 1,108,980 | 867,004 | 171 | 125 | 531 | 320,632 | 1,109,105 | 867,535 |
| Indigo | 1,024,120 | 970,697 | 994,198 | - - - | - - - | 2,240 | 1,024,120 | 970,697 | 996,438 |
| Iron in Bars, Unwrought | 625,411 | 698,558 | 629,998 | 738 | 1,049 | 1,330 | 626,149 | 699,607 | 631,328 |
| Isinglass | 35,733 | 32,829 | 34,269 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 35,733 | 32,829 | 34,269 |
| Lace | 162,049 | 191,607 | 277,551 | - - - | - - - | 60 | 162,049 | 191,607 | 277,611 |
| Lard | 337,089 | 381,110 | 362,514 | 422 | 208 | 166 | 337,511 | 381,318 | 362,680 |
| Lead, Pig and Sheet | 554,190 | 677,370 | 741,540 | - - - | - - - | 242 | 554,190 | 677,370 | 741,782 |
| Leather Gloves | 266,520 | 275,078 | 273,047 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 266,520 | 275,078 | 273,047 |
| Linens | 185,193 | 166,373 | 130,458 | 184 | 65 | 4,921 | 185,377 | 166,438 | 135,379 |
| Liquorice Juice and Paste | 102,081 | 129,889 | 169,318 | 3 | 44 | 293 | 102,084 | 129,933 | 169,611 |
| Mace | 69,243 | 16,418 | 55,604 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 69,243 | 16,418 | 55,604 |
| Madder, Madder Root, and Garancine | 2,885,261 | 2,274,570 | 2,809,398 | 3,365 | 4,331 | 2,316 | 2,888,626 | 2,278,901 | 2,811,714 |
| Manganese, Ore of | 185,680 | 199,800 | 189,672 | 9,120 | 7,444 | 10,496 | 194,800 | 207,244 | 200,168 |
| Musical Instruments | 170,142 | 186,716 | 209,756 | 515 | 741 | 624 | 170,657 | 187,457 | 210,380 |
| Nutmegs | 112,759 | 74,050 | 136,453 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 112,759 | 74,050 | 136,453 |
| Oil, Castor | 256,802 | 232,465 | 380,112 | - - - | 1,008 | 995 | 256,802 | 233,473 | 381,107 |
| —— Coco Nut | 328,762 | 371,388 | 581,822 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 328,762 | 371,388 | 581,822 |
| —— Olive | 801,188 | 676,650 | 595,837 | 3,658 | 2,867 | 3,015 | 804,846 | 679,517 | 598,852 |
| —— Palm | 798,840 | 812,066 | 958,738 | 683 | 26 | 2,439 | 799,523 | 812,092 | 961,177 |
| —— Rape Seed | 181,800 | 251,272 | 361,498 | 18,611 | 14,458 | 50,864 | 200,411 | 265,730 | 412,362 |
| —— Train, Spermaceti and Blubber | 233,246 | 281,933 | 234,462 | 666 | 177 | 941 | 233,912 | 282,110 | 235,403 |
| —— of Turpentine | 163,979 | 214,755 | 149,826 | 5,324 | 5,030 | 7,560 | 169,303 | 219,785 | 157,386 |
| Oil Seed Cake | 677,163 | 509,555 | 759,551 | 2,571 | 1,828 | 5,856 | 679,734 | 511,383 | 765,407 |
| Oranges and Lemons | 383,199 | 323,791 | 401,872 | 1,969 | 3,260 | 4,562 | 385,168 | 327,051 | 406,434 |
| Paper of all kinds | 785,506 | 823,216 | 831,752 | 3,303 | 5,153 | 6,471 | 788,809 | 828,369 | 838,223 |
| Pepper | 243,536 | 231,899 | 283,169 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 243,536 | 231,899 | 283,169 |
| Pimento | 57,080 | 159,326 | 46,332 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 57,080 | 159,326 | 46,332 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork, Salted or Fresh | 204,247 | 147,665 | 150,606 | 1 | 31 | 18 | 204,248 | 147,696 | 150,624 |
| Potatoes | 364,255 | 674,800 | 1,004,169 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 364,257 | 674,807 | 1,004,172 |
| Quicksilver | 663,082 | 418,229 | 686,337 | - - - | 1,385 | - - - | 663,082 | 419,614 | 686,337 |
| Rags, &c., for Paper | 383,818 | 285,114 | 473,142 | 3,863 | 633 | 13,039 | 387,681 | 285,747 | 486,181 |
| Raisins | 245,456 | 268,830 | 353,377 | 7,407 | 6,190 | 3,222 | 252,863 | 275,020 | 356,599 |
| Rhubarb | 239,888 | 142,289 | 224,466 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 239,888 | 142,289 | 224,466 |
| Rice, Cleaned or in the Husk | 1,755,703 | 2,132,544 | 3,591,542 | 2,440 | 3,038 | 2,753 | 1,758,143 | 2,135,582 | 3,594,295 |
| Rosin | 253,106 | 291,324 | 284,800 | 2,148 | 1,658 | 1,099 | 255,254 | 292,982 | 285,899 |
| Safflower | 69,763 | 69,582 | 242,906 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 69,763 | 69,582 | 242,906 |
| Sago | 317,677 | 334,014 | 577,651 | - - - | - - - | 44 | 317,677 | 334,014 | 577,695 |
| Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre | 1,037,717 | 1,476,812 | 1,090,391 | 21 | 10,950 | 24,346 | 1,037,738 | 1,487,762 | 1,114,737 |
| Seeds, Clover | 135,140 | 101,139 | 161,538 | 2,471 | 2,376 | 3,233 | 137,611 | 103,515 | 164,771 |
| —— Cotton | 713,681 | 711,296 | 719,774 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 713,681 | 711,296 | 719,774 |
| —— Flaxseed and Linseed | 1,092,240 | 1,031,108 | 1,544,075 | 184,444 | 172,505 | 215,030 | 1,276,684 | 1,203,613 | 1,759,105 |
| —— Rape | 488,946 | 637,479 | 366,041 | 2,134 | 5,730 | 3,870 | 491,080 | 643,209 | 369,911 |
| Senna | 71,905 | 52,840 | 55,495 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 71,905 | 52,840 | 55,495 |
| Shumac | 88,854 | 86,625 | 85,299 | 222 | 1,391 | 1,575 | 89,076 | 88,016 | 86,874 |
| Silk, Raw and Waste | 2,643,968 | 2,794,194 | 3,269,770 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,643,968 | 2,794,194 | 3,269,770 |
| —— Thrown | 188,856 | 646,812 | 938,255 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 188,856 | 646,812 | 938,255 |
| —— Manufactures of India and China | 97,080 | 80,156 | 118,118 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 97,080 | 80,156 | 118,118 |
| —— of Europe, &c. | 8,234,108 | 7,859,929 | 9,448,983 | 339 | 236 | 106 | 8,234,447 | 7,860,165 | 9,449,089 |
| Silver Ore | 275,599 | 165,587 | 147,680 | - - - | - - - | 10 | 275,599 | 165,587 | 147,690 |
| Skins and Furs | 561,347 | 575,371 | 603,396 | 19 | 24 | 102 | 561,366 | 575,395 | 603,498 |
| Spelter | 1,458,550 | 1,684,000 | 1,557,800 | 3,400 | 6,900 | 3,300 | 1,461,950 | 1,690,900 | 1,561,100 |
| Spirits, Brandy | 729,704 | 624,956 | 531,073 | 32,683 | 34,930 | 22,440 | 762,387 | 659,886 | 553,513 |
| —— Geneva | 18,479 | 19,575 | 18,813 | 1,823 | 2,550 | 3,159 | 20,302 | 22,125 | 21,972 |
| —— Rum | 653,318 | 589,662 | 600,303 | 5 | 19 | 186 | 653,323 | 589,681 | 600,489 |
| Sugar, Raw and Refined | 15,787,553 | 16,046,649 | 17,439,044 | 414,947 | 368,844 | 436,417 | 16,202,500 | 16,415,493 | 17,875,461 |
| —— Molasses | 395,844 | 235,061 | 556,167 | 4 | 69 | 609 | 395,848 | 235,130 | 556,776 |
| Tallow | 1,378,282 | 1,147,103 | 1,305,044 | 34,309 | 36,379 | 31,600 | 1,412,591 | 1,183,482 | 1,336,644 |
| Tar | 180,950 | 127,623 | 120,390 | 3,682 | 4,282 | 3,207 | 184,632 | 131,905 | 123,597 |
| Tea | 13,862,389 | 12,800,902 | 15,484,543 | 549 | 1,779 | 42 | 13,862,938 | 12,802,681 | 15,484,585 |
| Teeth, Elephants' | 71,172 | 61,200 | 58,794 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 71,172 | 61,200 | 58,794 |
| Terra Japonica and Cutch | 320,859 | 322,308 | 499,380 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 320,859 | 322,308 | 499,380 |
| Tin | 552,310 | 542,975 | 561,836 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 552,310 | 542,975 | 561,836 |
| Tobacco and Snuff | 581,520 | 709,224 | 559,562 | 49,842 | 31,153 | 30,908 | 631,362 | 740,377 | 590,470 |
| Turpentine | 35,004 | 19,480 | 34,745 | 194 | 173 | 301 | 35,198 | 19,653 | 35,046 |
| Valonia | 147,687 | 95,698 | 154,320 | 12,420 | 10,758 | 18,152 | 160,107 | 106,456 | 172,472 |
| Watches | 252,414 | 189,183 | 198,856 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 252,414 | 189,183 | 198,856 |
| Wax, Bees' | 54,937 | 46,806 | 77,969 | 7 | 41 | 1,441 | 54,944 | 46,847 | 79,410 |
| Whalefins | 28,322 | 21,664 | 29,275 | - - - | 60 | 756 | 28,322 | 21,724 | 30,031 |
| Wines | 1,610,596 | 1,625,608 | 1,786,545 | 115,917 | 114,546 | 123,811 | 1,726,513 | 1,740,154 | 1,910,356 |
| Wood and Timber; viz.: | | | | | | | | | |
| Deals, Battens, &c., Sawn or Split | 531,158 | 528,859 | 579,155 | 91,287 | 95,170 | 87,944 | 622,445 | 624,029 | 667,099 |
| Timber, not Sawn or Split, including Teak | 1,433,883 | 1,187,143 | 1,312,571 | 188,671 | 170,641 | 172,218 | 1,622,554 | 1,357,784 | 1,484,789 |
| Staves | 68,613 | 46,852 | 45,654 | 1,739 | 1,720 | 1,647 | 70,352 | 48,572 | 47,301 |
| Wool, Cotton | 42,549,604 | 39,251,843 | 41,391,119 | 8,157 | 620 | 3,116 | 42,557,761 | 39,252,463 | 41,394,235 |
| —— Sheep and Lambs' (including Alpaca and the Llama Tribe) | 6,344,497 | 5,988,915 | 6,556,131 | - - - | 1,249 | 3,495 | 6,344,497 | 5,990,164 | 6,559,626 |
| Woollen Manufactures | 2,036,538 | 2,405,512 | 2,373,265 | 133 | 88 | 101 | 2,036,671 | 2,405,600 | 2,373,366 |
| Yarn, Woollen or Worsted, and Yarn of Silk and Worsted | 1,177,108 | 982,195 | 1,563,840 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,177,108 | 982,195 | 1,563,840 |
| All other Articles | 16,019,089 | 15,836,016 | 16,635,498 | 89,917 | 129,737 | 93,190 | 16,109,006 | 15,965,753 | 16,728,688 |
| TOTAL Official Value of Imports from Foreign Parts £. | 193,472,682 | 194,693,782 | 214,043,868 | 7,723,345 | 6,427,405 | 6,836,925 | 201,196,027 | 201,121,187 | 220,880,793 |

## No. 47.—Appendix (B.)

VALUE of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, Exported from GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND to FOREIGN PARTS, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

| SPECIES OF EXPORTS. | GREAT BRITAIN. YEARS ending 31 December | | | IRELAND. YEARS ending 31 December | | | UNITED KINGDOM. YEARS ending 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| AGRICULTURAL Implements | 168,712 | 154,401 | 178,933 | 10 | 2 | - | 168,722 | 154,403 | 178,933 |
| Alkali of all sorts | 1,798,487 | 1,898,685 | 2,099,753 | - | - | - | 1,798,487 | 1,898,685 | 2,099,753 |
| Alum | 80,827 | 140,369 | 145,184 | 6 | - | - | 80,833 | 140,369 | 145,184 |
| Apparel, Slops and Negro Clothing | 2,871,282 | 2,205,852 | 2,313,589 | 26 | 139 | - | 2,871,308 | 2,205,991 | 2,313,589 |
| Arms and Ammunition | 1,051,329 | 1,291,409 | 1,230,196 | 1,650 | - | 1,625 | 1,052,979 | 1,291,409 | 1,231,821 |
| Bacon and Hams | 165,256 | 130,985 | 98,977 | 105 | 147 | 210 | 165,361 | 131,132 | 99,187 |
| Bags, Empty | 593,328 | 901,265 | 1,152,287 | 6 | 14 | - | 593,334 | 901,279 | 1,152,287 |
| Beef and Pork, Salted | 22,655 | 9,972 | 14,672 | 161 | 540 | 408 | 22,816 | 10,512 | 15,080 |
| Beer and Ale | 508,979 | 479,849 | 473,059 | 447 | 340 | 381 | 509,426 | 480,189 | 473,440 |
| Bleaching Materials | 195,684 | 218,963 | 288,492 | 826 | 2,688 | 7,631 | 196,510 | 221,651 | 296,123 |
| Books, Printed | 211,943 | 221,999 | 291,244 | - | - | - | 211,943 | 221,999 | 291,244 |
| Brass and Copper Manufactures | 3,188,539 | 4,195,403 | 4,239,824 | - | - | 86 | 3,188,539 | 4,195,403 | 4,239,910 |
| Bread and Biscuit | 33,873 | 36,236 | 45,563 | 36 | - | - | 33,909 | 36,236 | 45,563 |
| Bricks | 16,045 | 18,102 | 16,904 | 109 | 159 | 100 | 16,154 | 18,261 | 17,004 |
| Butter | 74,706 | 59,365 | 52,401 | 32,309 | 30,493 | 32,093 | 107,015 | 89,858 | 84,494 |
| Cabinet and Upholstery Wares | 240,196 | 207,363 | 205,146 | - | 324 | - | 240,196 | 207,687 | 205,146 |
| Candles | 129,218 | 108,963 | 116,502 | 85 | - | - | 129,303 | 108,963 | 116,502 |
| Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha, Manufactures of | 498,335 | 567,127 | 646,958 | - | - | - | 498,335 | 567,127 | 646,958 |
| Carriages | 270,060 | 114,180 | 125,160 | - | - | - | 270,060 | 114,180 | 125,160 |
| Cement | 722,649 | 833,151 | 826,295 | - | - | - | 722,649 | 833,151 | 826,295 |
| Cheese | 45,203 | 35,284 | 29,998 | - | - | - | 45,203 | 35,284 | 29,998 |
| Coals and Culm | 9,223,548 | 9,572,445 | 9,755,299 | 1,055 | 1,818 | 2,764 | 9,224,603 | 9,574,263 | 9,758,063 |
| Confectionery | 39,820 | 35,354 | 34,732 | - | - | - | 39,820 | 35,354 | 34,732 |
| Cordage | 139,905 | 102,676 | 105,016 | - | 55 | 219 | 139,905 | 102,731 | 105,235 |
| Corn, Meal and Flour | 166,418 | 177,517 | 141,566 | 11,228 | 62,812 | 76,693 | 177,646 | 240,329 | 218,259 |
| Cotton Yarn | 12,354,018 | 15,049,334 | 15,519,860 | - | - | - | 12,354,018 | 15,049,334 | 15,519,860 |
| ——— Manufactures | 188,498,763 | 206,659,937 | 215,652,100 | 8,259 | 1,566 | 9,938 | 188,507,022 | 206,661,503 | 215,662,038 |
| Drugs and Chemical Products | 1,046,901 | 1,108,088 | 1,080,137 | 118,790 | 74,925 | 61,258 | 1,165,691 | 1,183,013 | 1,141,395 |
| Earthenware of all sorts | 1,314,530 | 1,289,310 | 1,313,645 | 80 | 30 | - | 1,314,610 | 1,289,340 | 1,313,645 |
| Fish of all sorts | 692,796 | 863,736 | 724,341 | 3,769 | 2,510 | 643 | 696,565 | 866,246 | 724,984 |
| Fishing Tackle | 103,630 | 82,278 | 59,686 | - | - | 1 | 103,630 | 82,278 | 59,687 |
| Fuel, Manufactured | 191,036 | 150,051 | 129,258 | - | - | - | 191,036 | 150,051 | 129,258 |
| Glass of all sorts | 651,099 | 685,146 | 684,123 | 1 | 16 | 14 | 651,100 | 685,162 | 684,137 |
| Haberdashery and Millinery | 5,396,775 | 4,431,452 | 4,479,158 | - | 40 | - | 5,396,775 | 4,431,492 | 4,479,158 |
| Hardwares and Cutlery | 2,885,158 | 2,633,409 | 2,774,803 | 3 | - | - | 2,885,161 | 2,633,409 | 2,774,803 |
| Hats, Beaver and Felt | 181,662 | 197,372 | 174,457 | - | - | 111 | 181,662 | 197,372 | 174,568 |
| ——— of all other sorts | 506,117 | 475,516 | 563,061 | - | - | 6 | 506,117 | 475,516 | 563,067 |
| Hemp, Dressed | 67,510 | 24,905 | 40,475 | - | - | - | 67,510 | 24,905 | 40,475 |
| Hops | 91,275 | 48,200 | 72,498 | - | - | - | 91,275 | 48,200 | 72,498 |
| Horses | 40,380 | 41,280 | 40,820 | - | - | - | 40,380 | 41,280 | 40,820 |
| Iron and Unwrought Steel | 18,800,210 | 19,155,711 | 19,975,613 | 11,907 | 7,367 | 9,093 | 18,812,117 | 19,163,078 | 19,984,706 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard | 13,991 | 16,997 | 6,121 | 125 | | 36 | | 26 | 14,116 | 17,033 | 6,147 |
| Lead and *Shot* | 316,999 | 307,624 | 462,996 | - | - | - | - | 37 | 316,999 | 307,624 | 463,033 |
| Lead, *Red* | 105,057 | 142,673 | 136,804 | - | - | - | - | - | 105,057 | 142,673 | 136,804 |
| —— *White* | 219,681 | 230,222 | 237,728 | - | - | - | - | - | 219,681 | 230,222 | 237,728 |
| *Leather*, Wrought and Unwrought | 1,399,821 | 1,285,246 | 1,920,035 | 8 | | 13 | | 38 | 1,399,829 | 1,285,259 | 1,920,073 |
| —— Saddlery and Harness | 252,484 | 219,802 | 273,148 | - | - | - | - | - | 252,484 | 219,802 | 273,148 |
| Linen Yarn | 2,014,500 | 2,096,671 | 2,055,695 | 1,001 | | - | - | - | 2,015,501 | 2,096,671 | 2,055,695 |
| —— Manufactures | 15,139,169 | 12,376,257 | 12,318,157 | 1,132 | | 233 | | 1,235 | 15,140,301 | 12,376,490 | 12,319,392 |
| Machinery and Mill-work | 4,758,891 | 4,967,478 | 4,729,476 | 200 | | 1,030 | | 6 | 4,759,091 | 4,968,508 | 4,729,482 |
| Mathematical and Optical Instruments | 76,199 | 64,357 | 68,827 | - | - | - | - | - | 76,199 | 64,357 | 68,827 |
| Molasses | 40,591 | 82,289 | 29,009 | - | - | - | - | - | 40,591 | 82,289 | 29,009 |
| Musical Instruments | 163,615 | 123,660 | 156,171 | - | - | - | - | - | 163,615 | 123,660 | 156,171 |
| Oil, Hempseed, Linseed and Rapeseed | 1,613,658 | 1,228,417 | 1,671,909 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,613,658 | 1,228,417 | 1,671,909 |
| —— Train and Spermaceti | 8,396 | 10,799 | 9,426 | - | - | - | - | - | 8,396 | 10,799 | 9,426 |
| Painters' Colours and Materials | 556,510 | 558,492 | 599,947 | - | - | - | - | 14 | 556,510 | 558,492 | 599,961 |
| Paper, of all sorts | 2,806,660 | 2,517,784 | 2,452,044 | - | - | 32 | - | - | 2,806,660 | 2,517,816 | 2,452,044 |
| Perfumery | 99,592 | 95,390 | 99,663 | 50 | | 2 | - | - | 99,642 | 95,392 | 99,663 |
| Pickles and Sauces | 468,131 | 338,571 | 369,892 | 19 | | - | - | - | 468,150 | 338,571 | 369,892 |
| Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery and Watches | 429,700 | 395,091 | 420,593 | - | - | - | - | - | 429,700 | 395,091 | 420,593 |
| Platting for Hats of Straw, Chip and Willow | 63,385 | 36,174 | 35,721 | - | - | - | - | - | 63,385 | 36,174 | 35,721 |
| Potatoes | 4,087 | 2,249 | 2,073 | 691 | | 1,382 | | 763 | 4,778 | 3,631 | 2,836 |
| Provisions not otherwise described | 385,724 | 348,703 | 341,227 | 1,102 | | 395 | | 354 | 386,826 | 349,098 | 341,581 |
| Salt | 798,137 | 961,122 | 1,057,985 | 2,191 | | 3,367 | | 2,442 | 800,328 | 964,489 | 1,060,427 |
| Saltpetre, refined in the United Kingdom | 139,077 | 161,338 | 143,543 | - | - | - | - | - | 139,077 | 161,338 | 143,543 |
| Seeds, of all sorts | 144,364 | 103,063 | 100,623 | 28 | | 3 | - | - | 144,392 | 103,066 | 100,623 |
| Silk Manufactures | 2,054,778 | 1,730,091 | 2,170,955 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,054,778 | 1,730,091 | 2,170,955 |
| Soap | 521,368 | 651,174 | 587,592 | - | - | - | - | - | 521,368 | 651,174 | 587,592 |
| Spirits | 190,990 | 202,952 | 224,383 | 1,283 | | 2,984 | | 180 | 192,273 | 205,936 | 224,563 |
| Stationery, other than Paper | 384,851 | 375,122 | 415,181 | - | - | - | - | - | 384,851 | 375,122 | 415,181 |
| Sugar, Refined | 476,376 | 429,044 | 789,187 | - | - | - | - | - | 476,376 | 429,044 | 789,187 |
| Tin, Unwrought | 316,270 | 311,041 | 299,551 | - | - | - | - | - | 316,270 | 311,041 | 299,551 |
| —— Plates | 1,703,487 | 1,893,745 | 2,121,754 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,703,487 | 1,893,745 | 2,121,754 |
| Tobacco (Manufactured) and Snuff | 21,805 | 13,346 | 13,665 | 396 | | - | - | - | 22,201 | 13,346 | 13,665 |
| Toys | 74,770 | 85,228 | 91,815 | - | - | - | - | - | 74,770 | 85,228 | 91,815 |
| Turnery and Turners' Wares | 34,642 | 37,482 | 38,437 | - | - | - | - | - | 34,642 | 37,482 | 38,437 |
| Twine | 66,884 | 55,718 | 54,895 | - | - | - | - | 1,282 | 66,884 | 55,718 | 56,177 |
| Umbrellas and Parasols | 159,754 | 187,411 | 197,951 | - | - | - | - | - | 159,754 | 187,411 | 197,951 |
| Wool, Sheep's | 339,705 | 311,712 | 330,314 | - | - | - | - | - | 339,705 | 311,712 | 330,314 |
| —— of other sorts | 144,713 | 83,752 | 74,780 | - | - | - | - | - | 144,713 | 83,752 | 74,780 |
| Woollen and Worsted Yarn | 1,586,672 | 2,087,094 | 2,454,673 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,586,672 | 2,087,094 | 2,454,673 |
| Woollen Manufactures | 46,532,049 | 40,911,465 | 45,629,711 | 263 | | 50 | | 42 | 46,532,312 | 40,911,515 | 45,629,753 |
| Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought | 272,725 | 366,831 | 422,729 | - | - | - | - | - | 272,725 | 366,831 | 422,729 |
| All other Articles | 6,073,371 | 6,534,720 | 7,370,510 | 20,154 | | 6,993 | | 17,376 | 6,093,525 | 6,541,713 | 7,387,886 |
| TOTAL Official Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported to Foreign Parts £. | 348,252,486 | 361,551,037 | 380,898,681 | 219,511 | | 202,505 | | 227,069 | 348,471,997 | 361,753,542 | 381,125,750 |

## No. 47.—Appendix (C.)

VALUE of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, Exported from Great Britain and Ireland to Foreign Parts, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.

| SPECIES OF EXPORTS. | GREAT BRITAIN. YEARS ending 31 December | | | IRELAND. YEARS ending 31 December | | | UNITED KINGDOM. YEARS ending 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Almonds, of all sorts | 32,348 | 52,436 | 42,760 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 32,348 | 52,436 | 42,760 |
| Ashes, Pearl and Pot | 14,223 | 18,183 | 6,387 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 14,223 | 18,183 | 6,387 |
| Bark, Peruvian | 191,201 | 223,541 | 281,165 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 191,201 | 223,541 | 281,165 |
| Caoutchouc | 71,714 | 78,204 | 114,405 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 71,714 | 78,204 | 114,405 |
| Cassia Lignea | 53,867 | 53,473 | 36,233 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 53,867 | 53,473 | 36,233 |
| Cinnamon | 260,177 | 208,138 | 297,808 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 260,177 | 208,138 | 297,808 |
| Cloves | 540,717 | 366,649 | 358,239 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 540,717 | 366,649 | 358,239 |
| Cochineal, Granilla and Dust | 2,673,412 | 2,989,857 | 2,687,146 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 2,673,412 | 2,989,857 | 2,687,146 |
| Cocoa, Cocoa-nut Husks and Shells, and Chocolate | 159,226 | 158,312 | 109,237 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 159,226 | 158,312 | 109,237 |
| Coffee | 5,919,559 | 6,094,884 | 8,440,910 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 5,919,559 | 6,094,884 | 8,440,910 |
| Copper, Unwrought, and part Wrought | 1,936,100 | 1,949,300 | 2,874,880 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,936,100 | 1,949,300 | 2,874,880 |
| Corn, Meal and Flour | 43,955 | 190,366 | 233,834 | - - - | 51 | - - - | 43,955 | 190,417 | 233,834 |
| Cotton Manufactures of India | 32,216 | 86,540 | 47,527 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 32,216 | 86,540 | 47,527 |
| ——— of Europe, &c. | 240,775 | 263,271 | 229,052 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 240,775 | 263,271 | 229,052 |
| Currants | 299,915 | 176,370 | 243,004 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 299,915 | 176,370 | 243,004 |
| Dye and Hardwoods; viz. Barwood | 118,743 | 30,577 | 16,052 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 118,743 | 30,577 | 16,052 |
| ——— Fustic | 5,360 | 10,625 | 21,371 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 5,360 | 10,625 | 21,371 |
| ——— Logwood | 38,920 | 94,648 | 55,972 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 38,920 | 94,648 | 55,972 |
| Flax | 70,277 | 85,347 | 122,723 | - - - | 162 | - - - | 70,277 | 85,509 | 122,723 |
| Guano | 71,970 | 51,360 | 25,120 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 71,970 | 51,360 | 25,120 |
| Gum Animi and Copal | 93,816 | 97,378 | 74,110 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 93,816 | 97,373 | 74,110 |
| Hair or Goats' Wool, Manufactures of | 30,806 | 28,622 | 14,440 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 30,806 | 28,622 | 14,440 |
| Hemp | 725,086 | 579,888 | 652,120 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 725,086 | 579,888 | 652,120 |
| Hides, Raw and Tanned | 780,682 | 906,790 | 623,618 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 780,682 | 906,790 | 623,618 |
| Indigo | 1,194,436 | 1,345,803 | 1,307,183 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,194,436 | 1,345,803 | 1,307,183 |
| Iron in Bars, Unwrought | 193,075 | 300,036 | 283,777 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 193,075 | 300,036 | 283,777 |
| Lead, Pig and Sheet | 12,870 | 6,600 | 7,485 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 12,870 | 6,600 | 7,485 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linens | 26,948 | 15,335 | 26,178 | - | - | - | - | 26,948 | 15,335 | 26,178 | |
| Mace | 57,022 | 45,631 | 47,422 | - | - | - | - | 57,022 | 45,631 | 47,422 | |
| Molasses | 56,895 | 28,194 | 36,333 | - | - | - | - | 56,895 | 28,194 | 36,333 | |
| Nutmegs | 107,766 | 90,129 | 73,682 | - | - | - | - | 107,766 | 90,129 | 73,682 | |
| Oil, Castor | 63,392 | 50,456 | 104,127 | - | - | - | - | 63,392 | 50,456 | 104,127 | |
| — Cocoa Nut | 460,607 | 454,345 | 469,515 | - | - | - | - | 460,607 | 454,345 | 469,515 | |
| — Olive | 83,914 | 68,576 | 54,572 | - | - | - | - | 83,914 | 68,576 | 54,572 | |
| — Palm | 253,445 | 341,124 | 405,234 | - | - | - | - | 253,445 | 341,124 | 405,234 | |
| — Train, Spermaceti and Blubber | 13,312 | 28,449 | 18,016 | - | - | - | - | 13,312 | 28,449 | 18,016 | |
| Pepper | 565,923 | 884,490 | 684,963 | - | - | - | - | 565,923 | 884,490 | 684,963 | |
| Pimento | 75,521 | 147,501 | 57,644 | - | - | - | - | 75,521 | 147,501 | 57,644 | |
| Quicksilver | 589,225 | 726,642 | 838,506 | - | - | - | - | 589,225 | 726,642 | 838,506 | |
| Raisins | 69,605 | 60,472 | 70,744 | - | - | - | - | 69,605 | 60,472 | 70,744 | |
| Rhubarb | 145,566 | 132,013 | 149,478 | - | - | - | - | 145,566 | 132,013 | 149,478 | |
| Rice, Cleaned or in the Husk | 1,292,347 | 1,178,014 | 2,036,883 | - | - | - | - | 1,292,347 | 1,178,014 | 2,036,883 | |
| Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre | 260,302 | 210,608 | 256,097 | - | - | - | - | 260,302 | 210,608 | 256,097 | |
| Seeds, Flax, and Linseed | 21,009 | 24,437 | 16,620 | - | - | - | - | 21,009 | 24,722 | 16,620 | |
| —— Rape | 131,745 | 230,270 | 63,139 | - | - | 285 | - | 131,745 | 230,270 | 63,139 | |
| Silk, Raw, Thrown and Waste | 1,807,077 | 1,585,714 | 2,425,645 | - | - | - | - | 1,807,077 | 1,585,714 | 2,425,645 | |
| —— Manufactures of India | 68,198 | 45,600 | 46,478 | - | - | - | - | 68,198 | 45,600 | 46,478 | |
| —— of Europe, &c. | 238,410 | 254,322 | 156,179 | - | - | - | - | 238,410 | 254,322 | 156,179 | |
| Skins and Furs | 232,337 | 264,749 | 335,212 | - | - | - | - | 232,337 | 264,749 | 335,212 | |
| Spelter | 172,450 | 339,100 | 185,550 | - | - | - | - | 172,450 | 339,100 | 185,550 | |
| Spirits, Brandy | 147,783 | 103,267 | 129,837 | 493 | 472 | 470 | | 148,276 | 103,739 | 130,307 | |
| —— Geneva | 24,722 | 26,034 | 22,913 | 1 | 17 | 61 | | 24,723 | 26,051 | 22,974 | |
| —— Rum | 617,127 | 770,656 | 782,768 | 9 | 22 | 24 | | 617,136 | 770,678 | 782,792 | |
| —— unenumerated, not sweetened | 105,947 | 62,914 | 45,957 | - | - | - | - | 105,947 | 62,914 | 45,957 | |
| —— of various sorts (mixed in Bond) | 321,522 | 170,016 | 223,399 | - | - | - | - | 321,522 | 170,016 | 223,399 | |
| Sugar, Unrefined | 729,263 | 431,575 | 614,019 | - | - | - | - | 729,263 | 431,575 | 614,019 | |
| —— Foreign, Refined and Candy | 106,413 | 32,607 | 50,711 | - | - | - | - | 106,413 | 32,607 | 50,711 | |
| Tallow | 52,170 | 103,868 | 140,679 | - | - | - | - | 52,170 | 103,868 | 140,679 | |
| Tea | 4,536,669 | 4,669,667 | 5,194,607 | 99 | - | 96 | | 4,536,768 | 4,669,667 | 5,194,703 | |
| Tin | 140,752 | 172,744 | 142,670 | - | - | - | - | 140,752 | 172,744 | 142,670 | |
| Tobacco and Snuff | 392,506 | 381,876 | 362,381 | 6 | 26 | 115 | | 392,512 | 381,902 | 362,496 | |
| Wines | 397,393 | 337,508 | 348,706 | 5,367 | 5,448 | 5,000 | | 402,760 | 342,956 | 353,706 | |
| Wool, Cotton | 24,828,878 | 22,378,970 | 20,589,794 | - | - | - | - | 24,828,878 | 22,378,970 | 20,589,794 | |
| —— Sheep's (including Alpaca and the Llama Tribe) | 4,577,272 | 6,244,882 | 7,224,291 | - | - | - | - | 4,577,272 | 6,244,882 | 7,224,291 | |
| Woollen Manufactures | 158,812 | 163,560 | 148,796 | - | - | - | - | 158,812 | 163,560 | 148,796 | |
| All other Articles | 4,631,392 | 5,040,290 | 5,681,827 | 17 | 33 | 89 | | 4,631,409 | 5,040,323 | 5,681,916 | |
| TOTAL Official Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Parts £. | 64,367,083 | 64,743,798 | 69,468,130 | 5,992 | 6,516 | 5,855 | | 64,373,075 | 64,750,314 | 69,473,985 | |

## No. 47.—Appendix (D.)

VALUE of the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM, Exported from GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND to FOREIGN PARTS, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.

| SPECIES OF EXPORTS. | GREAT BRITAIN. YEARS ending 31 December | | | IRELAND. YEARS ending 31 December | | | UNITED KINGDOM. YEARS ending 31 December | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. |
| | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| Agricultural Implements | 168,712 | 154,401 | 178,933 | 10 | 2 | - | 168,722 | 154,403 | 178,933 |
| Alkali of all sorts | 1,613,207 | 1,624,597 | 1,499,842 | - | - | - | 1,613,207 | 1,624,597 | 1,499,842 |
| Alum | 30,150 | 52,641 | 52,520 | 5 | - | - | 30,155 | 52,641 | 52,520 |
| Apparel, Slops and Negro Clothing | 2,871,282 | 2,205,852 | 2,313,589 | 26 | 139 | - | 2,871,308 | 2,205,991 | 2,313,589 |
| Arms and Ammunition | 1,094,721 | 1,574,344 | 1,554,597 | 1,311 | - | 1,625 | 1,096,032 | 1,574,344 | 1,556,222 |
| Bacon and Hams | 239,888 | 174,300 | 132,266 | 317 | 331 | 540 | 240,205 | 174,631 | 132,806 |
| Bags, Empty | 681,407 | 751,349 | 860,543 | 38 | 20 | - | 681,445 | 751,369 | 860,543 |
| Beef and Pork, Salted | 51,340 | 22,243 | 31,851 | 348 | 1,378 | 1,063 | 51,688 | 23,621 | 32,914 |
| Beer and Ale | 2,056,146 | 1,909,033 | 1,867,812 | 1,407 | 1,817 | 1,371 | 2,057,553 | 1,910,850 | 1,869,183 |
| Bleaching Materials | 188,854 | 213,455 | 240,237 | 542 | 1,791 | 5,199 | 189,396 | 215,246 | 245,436 |
| Books, Printed | 601,682 | 610,538 | 684,243 | - | - | - | 601,682 | 610,538 | 684,243 |
| Brass and Copper Manufactures | 2,797,696 | 3,253,151 | 3,197,792 | - | - | 86 | 2,797,696 | 3,253,151 | 3,197,878 |
| Bread and Biscuit | 113,895 | 121,033 | 150,668 | 124 | - | - | 114,019 | 121,033 | 150,668 |
| Bricks | 87,679 | 99,197 | 89,832 | 207 | 225 | 172 | 87,886 | 99,422 | 90,004 |
| Butter | 272,958 | 195,869 | 191,789 | 87,852 | 70,401 | 80,741 | 360,810 | 266,270 | 272,530 |
| Cabinet and Upholstery Wares | 240,196 | 207,363 | 205,146 | - | 324 | - | 240,196 | 207,687 | 205,146 |
| Candles | 240,312 | 197,979 | 220,042 | 200 | - | - | 240,512 | 197,979 | 220,042 |
| Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha, Manufactures of | 505,759 | 568,865 | 647,705 | - | - | - | 505,759 | 568,865 | 647,705 |
| Carriages | 236,409 | 112,121 | 119,083 | - | - | - | 236,409 | 112,121 | 119,083 |
| Cement | 280,916 | 311,797 | 302,904 | - | - | - | 280,916 | 311,797 | 302,904 |
| Cheese | 164,972 | 127,746 | 103,401 | - | - | - | 164,972 | 127,746 | 103,401 |
| Coals and Culm | 5,101,895 | 5,390,869 | 5,350,210 | 910 | 1,583 | 2,315 | 5,102,805 | 5,392,452 | 5,352,525 |
| Confectionery | 82,552 | 69,600 | 70,112 | - | - | - | 82,552 | 69,600 | 70,112 |
| Cordage | 269,043 | 205,789 | 218,502 | - | 80 | 311 | 269,043 | 205,869 | 218,813 |
| Corn, Meal and Flour | 435,745 | 468,151 | 411,630 | 22,474 | 143,868 | 186,646 | 458,219 | 612,019 | 598,276 |
| Cotton Yarn | 13,685,627 | 14,871,617 | 14,714,899 | - | - | - | 13,685,627 | 14,871,617 | 14,714,899 |
| —— Manufactures | 60,925,823 | 55,964,911 | 52,969,303 | 1,596 | 455 | 2,570 | 60,927,419 | 55,965,366 | 52,971,873 |
| Drugs and Chemical Products | 1,018,057 | 1,068,544 | 1,050,161 | 22,802 | 21,510 | 16,720 | 1,040,859 | 1,090,054 | 1,066,881 |
| Earthenware of all sorts | 1,649,862 | 1,635,203 | 1,642,550 | 157 | 13 | - | 1,650,019 | 1,635,216 | 1,642,550 |
| Fish of all sorts | 807,996 | 944,136 | 824,823 | 3,475 | 3,047 | 930 | 811,471 | 947,183 | 825,753 |
| Fishing Tackle | 103,630 | 82,278 | 59,686 | - | - | 1 | 103,630 | 82,278 | 59,687 |
| Fuel, Manufactured | 115,693 | 96,493 | 85,397 | - | - | - | 115,693 | 96,493 | 85,397 |
| Glass of all sorts | 806,426 | 803,308 | 789,128 | 1 | 26 | 23 | 806,427 | 803,334 | 789,151 |
| Haberdashery and Millinery | 5,396,775 | 4,431,452 | 4,479,158 | - | 40 | - | 5,396,775 | 4,431,492 | 4,479,158 |
| Hardwares and Cutlery | 4,366,298 | 3,941,625 | 3,854,742 | 2 | - | - | 4,366,300 | 3,941,625 | 3,854,742 |
| Hats, Beaver and Felt | 290,185 | 330,093 | 273,665 | - | - | 50 | 290,185 | 330,093 | 273,715 |
| —— of all other sorts | 200,444 | 179,938 | 200,950 | - | - | 10 | 200,444 | 179,938 | 200,960 |
| Hemp, Dressed | 32,269 | 9,754 | 16,647 | - | - | - | 32,269 | 9,754 | 16,647 |
| Hops | 150,211 | 104,296 | 104,232 | - | - | - | 150,211 | 104,296 | 104,232 |
| Horses | 167,384 | 177,651 | 200,256 | - | - | - | 167,384 | 177,651 | 200,256 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iron and *Unwrought Steel* | 14,817,212 | 15,028,733 | 15,008,091 | 25,205 | 21,658 | 28,307 | 14,842,417 | 15,050,391 | 15,036,398 |
| Lard | 23,501 | 22,592 | 9,945 | 300 | 78 | 66 | 23,801 | 22,670 | 10,011 |
| *Lead and Shot* | 661,526 | 620,504 | 893,505 | - - - | - - - | 56 | 661,526 | 620,504 | 893,561 |
| —— *Red* | 69,376 | 90,460 | 82,429 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 69,376 | 90,460 | 82,429 |
| —— *White* | 144,751 | 141,642 | 140,736 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 144,751 | 141,642 | 140,736 |
| Leather, Wrought and Unwrought | 1,777,920 | 1,637,325 | 2,164,114 | 60 | 62 | 66 | 1,777,980 | 1,637,387 | 2,164,180 |
| —— Saddlery and Harness | 252,484 | 219,802 | 273,148 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 252,484 | 219,802 | 273,148 |
| Linen Yarn | 2,373,242 | 2,449,394 | 2,308,494 | 890 | - - - | - - - | 2,374,132 | 2,449,394 | 2,308,494 |
| —— Manufactures | 9,575,528 | 7,438,288 | 7,113,403 | 717 | 94 | 470 | 9,576,245 | 7,438,382 | 7,113,873 |
| Machinery and Mill-work | 4,758,891 | 4,967,478 | 4,729,476 | 200 | 1,030 | 6 | 4,759,091 | 4,968,508 | 4,729,482 |
| Mathematical and Optical Instruments | 76,199 | 64,357 | 68,827 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 76,199 | 64,357 | 68,827 |
| Molasses | 33,148 | 61,745 | 22,012 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 33,148 | 61,745 | 22,012 |
| Musical Instruments | 151,899 | 119,901 | 139,256 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 151,899 | 119,901 | 139,256 |
| Oil, Hempseed, Linseed and Rapeseed | 1,426,564 | 1,068,566 | 1,310,740 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,426,564 | 1,068,566 | 1,310,740 |
| —— Train and Spermaceti | 27,115 | 32,758 | 26,732 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 27,115 | 32,758 | 26,732 |
| Painters' Colours and Materials | 556,510 | 558,492 | 599,947 | - - - | - - - | 14 | 556,510 | 558,492 | 599,961 |
| Paper of all sorts | 773,735 | 692,470 | 662,643 | - - - | 10 | - - - | 773,735 | 692,480 | 662,643 |
| Perfumery | 99,592 | 95,390 | 99,663 | 50 | 2 | - - - | 99,642 | 95,392 | 99,663 |
| Pickles and Sauces | 468,131 | 338,571 | 369,892 | 19 | - - - | - - - | 468,150 | 338,571 | 369,892 |
| Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery and Watches | 414,595 | 405,612 | 412,431 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 414,595 | 405,612 | 412,431 |
| Platting for Hats of Straw, Chip and Willow | 64,554 | 31,199 | 32,993 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 64,554 | 31,199 | 32,993 |
| Potatoes | 3,730 | 3,420 | 3,094 | 1,280 | 3,279 | 1,331 | 5,010 | 6,699 | 4,425 |
| Provisions, not otherwise described | 385,724 | 348,703 | 341,227 | 1,102 | 395 | 354 | 386,826 | 349,098 | 341,581 |
| Salt | 363,459 | 444,685 | 483,939 | 996 | 1,256 | 1,140 | 364,455 | 445,941 | 485,079 |
| Saltpetre, refined in the United Kingdom | 57,711 | 59,258 | 52,203 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 57,711 | 59,258 | 52,203 |
| Seeds of all sorts | 141,545 | 120,202 | 117,138 | 30 | 2 | - - - | 141,575 | 120,204 | 117,138 |
| Silk Manufactures | 1,947,586 | 1,778,663 | 2,312,186 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,947,586 | 1,778,663 | 2,312,186 |
| Soap | 241,109 | 289,206 | 257,565 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 241,109 | 289,206 | 257,565 |
| Spirits | 150,253 | 160,314 | 169,272 | 820 | 2,138 | 128 | 151,073 | 162,452 | 169,400 |
| Stationery other than Paper | 388,106 | 374,164 | 416,525 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 388,106 | 374,164 | 416,525 |
| Sugar, Refined | 294,463 | 266,191 | 465,855 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 294,463 | 266,191 | 465,855 |
| Tin, Unwrought | 382,981 | 386,903 | 381,525 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 382,981 | 386,903 | 381,525 |
| —— Plates | 1,896,192 | 2,060,410 | 2,092,868 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 1,896,192 | 2,060,410 | 2,092,868 |
| Tobacco (Manufactured) and Snuff | 103,650 | 64,599 | 66,986 | 715 | - - - | - - - | 104,365 | 64,599 | 66,986 |
| Toys | 74,770 | 85,228 | 91,815 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 74,770 | 85,228 | 91,815 |
| Turnery and Turners' Wares | 34,642 | 37,482 | 38,437 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 34,642 | 37,482 | 38,437 |
| Twine | 143,686 | 111,752 | 109,687 | - - - | - - - | 1,800 | 143,686 | 111,752 | 111,487 |
| Umbrellas and Parasols | 159,754 | 187,411 | 197,951 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 159,754 | 187,411 | 197,951 |
| Wool, Sheeps' | 895,356 | 775,834 | 736,035 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 895,356 | 775,834 | 736,035 |
| —— of other sorts | 269,657 | 144,262 | 113,924 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 269,657 | 144,262 | 113,924 |
| Woollen and Worsted Yarn | 4,742,162 | 5,822,996 | 6,364,011 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 4,742,162 | 5,822,996 | 6,364,011 |
| Woollen Manufactures | 21,795,971 | 20,120,877 | 19,536,038 | 246 | 55 | 35 | 21,796,217 | 20,120,932 | 19,536,073 |
| Zinc, Wrought and Unwrought | 130,859 | 161,210 | 184,211 | - - - | - - - | - - - | 130,859 | 161,210 | 184,211 |
| All other Articles | 5,429,397 | 5,526,026 | 6,365,231 | 17,770 | 6,157 | 16,620 | 5,447,167 | 5,532,183 | 6,381,851 |
| TOTAL Real or Declared Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported to Foreign Parts £. | 188,723,332 | 180,678,657 | 179,327,046 | 194,204 | 283,266 | 350,766 | 188,917,536 | 180,961,923 | 179,677,812 |

# NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## NEW VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

No. 48.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered at the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending the 31st of December 1866, 1867, and 1868, respectively.

| | IN THE YEARS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | | 1867. | | 1868. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| England | 1,154 | 308,067 | 974 | 224,472 | 856 | 273,812 |
| Scotland | 203 | 60,262 | 232 | 78,371 | 219 | 88,431 |
| Ireland | 44 | 7,670 | 51 | 9,371 | 35 | 7,330 |
| Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man | 47 | 5,919 | 23 | 5,120 | 24 | 3,301 |
| *British Plantations | 1,091 | 186,564 | 876 | 134,275 | 713 | 132,984 |
| TOTAL | 2,539 | 568,482 | 2,156 | 451,609 | 1,847 | 505,858 |

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, London, 30 March 1869.

*J. J. Mayo,*
Registrar General.

## VESSELS REGISTERED.

No. 49.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st of December 1866, 1867, and 1868, respectively.

| | ON THE 31ST DECEMBER | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1866. | | | 1867. | | | 1868. | | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Men. | Vessels. | Tons. | Men. | Vessels. | Tons. | Men. |
| England | 22,441 | 4,664,994 | 200,301 | 22,256 | 4,604,061 | 198,534 | 22,032 | 4,592,438 | 196,931 |
| Scotland | 3,422 | 781,850 | 36,374 | 3,443 | 820,657 | 37,475 | 3,445 | 870,181 | 38,983 |
| Ireland | 2,209 | 245,166 | 13,841 | 2,219 | 245,632 | 13,614 | 2,158 | 236,155 | 13,081 |
| Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man | 899 | 87,327 | 5,538 | 855 | 83,623 | 5,396 | 809 | 81,756 | 5,206 |
| * British Plantations | 11,941 | 1,518,647 | 90,725 | 12,132 | 1,478,698 | 89,212 | 11,855 | 1,455,172 | 86,948 |
| TOTAL | 40,912 | 7,297,984 | 346,779 | 40,905 | 7,232,671 | 344,231 | 40,299 | 7,235,702 | 341,149 |

* The Accounts rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending the 31st December 1867 are now corrected; and as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last year, similar corrections will be necessary when the next Accounts are made up.

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, London, 30 March 1869.

*J. J. Mayo,*
Registrar General.

## VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

No. 50.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM from and to Foreign Ports, during each of the Three Years ending the 31st of December 1866, 1867, and 1868, respectively.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

| YEARS ending 31 December | GREAT BRITAIN. | | | | IRELAND. | | | | UNITED KINGDOM. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1866 - - | 32,174 | 10,326,118 | 22,988 | 4,633,981 | 1,219 | 365,984 | 1,048 | 286,087 | 33,393 | 10,692,102 | 24,036 | 4,920,068 |
| 1867 - - | 33,400 | 10,858,043 | 23,673 | 4,899,468 | 1,027 | 339,822 | 838 | 241,484 | 34,427 | 11,197,865 | 24,511 | 5,140,952 |
| 1868 - - | 32,983 | 10,876,888 | 24,145 | 5,141,556 | 1,020 | 349,029 | 799 | 255,202 | 34,003 | 11,225,917 | 24,944 | 5,396,758 |

SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PORTS.

| YEARS ending 31 December | GREAT BRITAIN. | | | | IRELAND. | | | | UNITED KINGDOM. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | | British and Irish Vessels. | | Foreign Vessels. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| 1866 - - | 31,961 | 10,467,560 | 24,392 | 5,031,534 | 242 | 96,064 | 183 | 55,122 | 32,203 | 10,563,624 | 24,575 | 5,086,656 |
| 1867 - - | 33,131 | 11,052,297 | 24,627 | 5,174,396 | 371 | 119,908 | 220 | 70,694 | 33,502 | 11,172,205 | 24,847 | 5,245,090 |
| 1868 - - | 33,624 | 11,326,317 | 25,466 | 5,561,965 | 352 | 108,190 | 204 | 61,832 | 33,976 | 11,434,507 | 25,670 | 5,623,797 |

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen,
London, 30 March 1869.

*J. J. Mayo,*
Registrar General.

# SAVINGS BANKS.

## 1868.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 March 1869;—*for*,

RETURN "from each SAVINGS BANK in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, containing, in Columns, the Names of the OFFICERS, their respective SALARIES, and other ALLOWANCES, if any; the Amount of SECURITY each gives; the Number of ACCOUNTS remaining Open; the TOTAL AMOUNT Owing to DEPOSITORS; the TOTAL AMOUNT Invested with the COMMISSIONERS for the REDUCTION of the NATIONAL DEBT; the Rate of INTEREST Paid to DEPOSITORS on the various Amounts of Deposit, and the AVERAGE RATE of INTEREST on all ACCOUNTS; and the TOTAL AMOUNT of the separate SURPLUS FUND, on the 20th day of November 1868; the Rate per Centum per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT; the Annual Number of RECEIPTS from DEPOSITORS; the Annual Number of PAYMENTS; the Average Amount of RECEIPTS; the Average Amount of PAYMENTS; the Number and Amount of ANNUITIES Granted; the Annual EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT, inclusive of all PAYMENTS and SALARIES, for the Year ended the 20th day of November 1868; also, the Year in which Business commenced in each Bank, and the Name of the Day or Days, and the Number of Hours in the Week, on which the Banks are Open for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Monies; including in such Return a List of all such Savings Banks as, under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14, or otherwise, have been Closed and have Transferred their Funds, or any part thereof, to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK; showing, in each Case, the Number of such Banks, as well as the Number and Amount of Depositors' Accounts so Transferred, and the Amount of Compensation, if any, made to all or any of the Officers of such Banks respectively; and showing also the Years in which such Banks were respectively Opened and Closed, and the Number and Amount of their Depositors' Balances, and the Number of Days and Hours in each Week on which the same Banks were Open for Public Business at the Close of the Year (ending on the 20th day of November) next preceding the Date of such Closing; distinguishing the same, as in the Form of the Return, for each Separate County, as well as Collectively, for *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and for the United Kingdom (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 400, of Session 1867-8)."

[Prepared under the directions of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, from the Accounts rendered to their Office by the several Savings Banks in the United Kingdom.]

National Debt Office,
11 June 1869.

A. Y. SPEARMAN,
Comptroller General.

(*Colonel Amcotts.*)

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *June* 1869.

108652

RETURN from each SAVINGS BANK in *England* and *Wales, Scotland,* and *Ireland,* containing, in Columns, the Names of ACCOUNTS remaining Open; the TOTAL AMOUNT Owing to DEPOSITORS; the TOTAL AMOUNT Invested with the Amounts of Deposit, and the AVERAGE RATE of INTEREST on all ACCOUNTS; and the TOTAL AMOUNT of the separate EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT; the Annual Number of RECEIPTS from DEPOSITORS; the Annual Number of PAYMENTS; the Annual EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT, inclusive of all PAYMENTS and SALARIES, for the Year ended the 20th day of Number of Hours in the Week on which the Banks are Open for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Monies; including in and have Transferred their Funds, or any part thereof, to the Post Office Savings Bank; showing, in each case, the Number any, made to all or any of the Officers of such Banks respectively; and showing also the Years in which such Banks were in each Week on which the same Banks were open for Public Business at the Close of the Year (ending on the 20th Day County, as well as collectively, for *England* and *Wales, Scotland,* and *Ireland,* and for the United Kingdom.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

| 1. COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers | | 3. Amount of Security given | | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unpaid. | Paid | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | | |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **BEDFORDSHIRE:** | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Ampthill | 1 | 2 | 400 | 400 | 43 3 – | 51 17 11 | 354 | 12,055 6 – | 12,033 7 1 | 15 19 2 | 2 18 4 |
| Bedford | 1 | 3 | 500 | 400 | 182 – – | 234 9 6 | 2,724 | 98,973 2 2 | 98,584 10 11 | 716 18 8 | 3 – – |
| Biggleswade | 1 | 1 | 200 | 200 | 50 – – | 50 – – | 105 | 4,453 8 3 | 4,386 13 4 | 113 18 10 | 2 18 6 |
| Luton | 1 | 2 | 500 | 200 | 57 7 – | 71 14 4 | 679 | 8,668 7 10 | 8,574 10 1 | 113 1 1 | 2 15 6 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 8 | 1,600 | 1,200 | 332 10 – | 408 1 9 | 3,862 | 124,150 4 3 | 123,579 1 5 | 959 17 9 | 2 19 6 Average. |
| **BERKSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abingdon | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 500 | 75 15 – | 98 10 – | 1,137 | 37,515 5 2 | 37,361 10 6 | 334 12 10 | 3 – – |
| Faringdon | 1 | 2 | 500 | 300 | 75 – – | 122 14 6 | 516 | 14,560 16 1 | 14,396 9 1 | 307 8 – | 2 15 6 |
| Hungerford | 1 | 2 | 400 | 700 | 80 – – | 92 2 6 | 740 | 26,351 13 1 | 25,984 5 3 | 490 15 – | 3 – – |
| Maidenhead | 1 | 3 | 400 | 100 | 85 – – | 92 6 4 | 728 | 22,512 14 11 | 22,204 16 11 | 315 9 5 | 2 18 6 |
| Newbury | 1 | 2 | 500 | 250 | 175 8 – | 224 6 – | 2,624 | 81,630 2 10 | 81,474 10 6 | 468 – 1 | 3 – – |
| Reading | 1 | 4 | 500 | 800 | 380 – – | 544 – 3 | 6,377 | 181,630 12 7 | 181,686 8 3 | 542 14 7 | 3 – – |
| Wallingford | 2 | 2 | 100 | 120 | 65 – – | 104 11 3 | 1,011 | 26,404 10 1 | 26,339 18 9 | 136 7 6 | 3 – – |
| Wantage | 1 | 3 | 400 | 500 | 73 18 6 | 78 5 10 | 582 | 20,584 13 7 | 20,325 1 4 | 338 10 2 | 2 18 4 |
| Wokingham | 1 | 1 | 100 | 70 | 60 – – | 70 – 6 | 718 | 18,376 2 9 | 18,200 13 11 | 234 1 4 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 21 | 3,900 | 3,340 | 1,070 1 6 | 1,426 17 2 | 14,433 | 429,566 11 1 | 427,973 14 6 | 3,167 18 11 | 2 19 7 Average. |
| **BUCKS:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aylesbury | 1 | 3 | 600 | 920 | 102 12 – | 122 12 – | 1,120 | 32,229 5 – | 31,543 3 2 | 900 8 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Buckingham | 2 | 3 | 1,000 | 250 | 146 6 1 | 192 1 1 | 1,705 | 56,572 – 8 | 56,112 18 4 | 664 15 3 | 3 – – |
| High Wycombe | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 130 | 90 – – | 116 19 3 | 2,042 | 36,395 17 10 | 35,971 4 2 | 482 19 10 | 3 – – |
| Marlow | 1 | 1 | 1,000 | 100 | 20 – – | 23 2 – | 260 | 4,323 15 – | 4,266 1 2 | 75 6 7 | 2 15 – |
| Newport Pagnell | 1 | 3 | 300 | 400 | 75 – – | 90 8 6 | 664 | 18,505 15 9 | 18,375 13 9 | 304 13 5 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 12 | 3,900 | 1,800 | 433 18 1 | 545 2 10 | 5,791 | 148,026 14 3 | 146,269 – 7 | 2,428 3 2 | 2 19 3 Average. |
| **CAMBRIDGESHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge | 2 | 5 | 1,000 | 800 | 490 – – | 629 4 6 | 4,555 | 191,059 5 7 | 190,903 19 – | 905 15 6 | 2 18 4 |
| Cambridge Penny Bank. | 1 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 12 – – | 15 16 6 | 1,537 | 1,352 14 8 | 1,249 2 3 | 92 18 7 | 2 10 – |
| Ely | 1 | 3 | 500 | 400 | 70 – – | 87 12 – | 741 | 24,028 10 4 | 23,628 4 10 | 551 14 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Wisbeach | 1 | 4 | 600 | 350 | 127 17 – | 178 6 7 | 2,220 | 56,112 12 – | 55,302 17 5 | 1,060 12 6 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 5 | 13 | 2,600 | 2,050 | 699 17 – | 910 19 7 | 9,053 | 272,553 2 7 | 271,084 3 6 | 2,611 – 8 | 2 18 8 Average. |
| **CHESHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birkenhead | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 117 – – | 153 9 4 | 1,035 | 18,050 2 9 | 17,470 2 9 | 511 2 6 | 2 14 2 |
| Chester | 1 | 6 | 500 | 700 | 402 – – | 482 15 10 | 4,392 | 153,179 1 1 | 153,529 5 7 | 80 8 8 | 3 – 10 |
| Congleton | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 650 | 150 5 – | 201 12 4 | 1,498 | 55,285 9 5 | 54,716 12 1 | 854 16 – | 3 – – |
| Frodsham | 1 | 2 | 300 | 400 | 50 – – | 82 11 – | 441 | 17,182 8 – | 17,007 10 3 | 279 6 5 | 2 18 – |
| Hyde | 2 | 1 | – | 100 | 25 – – | 33 1 3 | 535 | 12,746 14 1 | 12,262 8 3 | 511 6 – | 3 – – |
| Knutsford | 1 | 2 | 300 | 300 | 110 – – | 196 17 2 | 1,030 | 38,844 11 3 | 38,792 2 5 | 191 15 – | 2 18 4 |
| Macclesfield | 1 | 4 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 319 – – | 597 19 – | 5,932 | 254,433 16 8 | 254,599 11 2 | 1,020 16 5 | 3 – – |
| Middlewich | 2 | 1 | 1,000 | 300 | 10 – – | 10 – – | 190 | 5,470 3 6 | 4,947 18 9 | 534 5 1 | 3 – – |
| Nantwich | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 700 | 130 – – | 174 5 1 | 1,207 | 47,905 16 – | 47,373 18 11 | 622 4 6 | 3 – 5 |
| Northwich | 1 | 2 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 255 – – | 333 14 11 | 2,602 | 101,189 – 11 | 101,075 16 6 | 472 10 10 | 3 – – |
| Runcorn | 1 | 1 | 250 | 250 | 60 – – | 102 9 9 | 685 | 16,849 12 11 | 16,676 17 7 | 177 6 6 | 3 – – |
| Sandbach | 1 | 3 | – | 1,000 | 105 – – | 130 17 3 | 1,246 | 51,349 4 4 | 50,521 8 3 | 1,065 10 7 | 3 – – |
| Stockport | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 423 14 11 | 556 – 6 | 4,549 | 166,797 13 4 | 165,571 16 1 | 1,851 13 3 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 15 | 34 | 10,350 | 10,900 | 2,156 19 11 | 3,055 13 5 | 25,342 | 939,283 14 3 | 934,545 8 7 | 8,173 1 9 | 2 19 11 Average. |

the Officers, their respective Salaries, and other Allowances, if any; the Amount of Security each gives; the Number Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; the Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors on the various Surplus Fund, on the 20th day of November 1868; the Rate per Centum per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the the Average Amount of Receipts; the Average Amount of Payments; the Number and Amount of Annuities Granted; November 1868; also, the Year in which Business commenced in each Bank, and the Name of the Day or Days and the such Return a List of all such Savings Banks as, under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14, or otherwise, have been Closed of such Banks, as well as the Number and Amount of Depositors' Accounts so Transferred, and the Amount of Compensation, if respectively Opened and Closed, and the Number and Amount of their Depositors' Balances, and the Number of Days and Hours of November) next preceding the Date of such Closing; distinguishing the same, as in the Form of the Return, for each separate

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

| 11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | 12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | 13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | 14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 227 7 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 5 | 166 | 135 | 5 17 11 | 12 7 4 |
| 358 11 – | 42 | 854 8 6 | 3 | 60 – – | 1 | 15 12 – | – | – – – | – 4 8 | 1,934 | 1,234 | 5 17 2 | 11 12 – |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | 1 2 2 | – | 32 | – – | 14 1 – |
| 50 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 16 5 | 438 | 157 | 2 19 9 | 12 12 4 |
| 635 18 – | 42 | 854 8 6 | 3 | 60 – – | 1 | 15 12 – | – | – – – | – 6 6 Average. | 2,538 | 1,558 | 5 7 4 | 11 16 6 |
| 100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 2 | 533 | 395 | 6 13 4 | 11 5 – |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 16 8 | 312 | 143 | 4 17 8 | 12 14 3 |
| 30 – – | 2 | 17 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 11 | 332 | 232 | 5 3 – | 15 14 5 |
| 574 6 11 | 3 | 47 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 3 | 302 | 212 | 4 18 5 | 11 3 1 |
| 61 14 10 | 48 | 881 5 – | 5 | 80 – – | 1 | 12 – – | – | – – – | – 5 4 | 1,752 | 1,018 | 5 6 8 | 10 9 10 |
| 219 5 9 | 76 | 1,499 10 – | 2 | 40 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 6 | 5,956 | 2,762 | 4 3 9 | 9 8 4 |
| – – – | 5 | 118 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 11 | 830 | 315 | 4 4 7 | 8 4 3 |
| 316 7 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 9 | 296 | 208 | 6 7 5 | 12 9 – |
| 134 – 2 | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 6 | 482 | 184 | 5 1 3 | 17 13 5 |
| 1,435 14 9 | 135 | 2,592 15 – | 7 | 120 – – | 1 | 12 – – | – | – – – | – 6 7 Average. | 10,795 | 5,469 | 4 13 5 | 10 9 11 |
| 150 – – | 12 | 217 6 – | 1 | 8 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 8 | 488 | 278 | 4 9 3 | 9 9 9 |
| 200 – – | 15 | 241 2 6 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 9 | 824 | 442 | 5 11 3 | 12 1 3 |
| 100 – – | 5 | 130 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 2,322 | 668 | 1 15 1 | 6 16 2 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 7 | 251 | 39 | 1 11 – | 6 6 10 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 8 | 249 | 166 | 4 8 5 | 14 10 1 |
| 450 – – | 32 | 588 8 6 | 1 | 8 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 4 Average. | 4,134 | 1,593 | 2 19 10 | 9 10 6 |
| 2,300 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 9 | 2,597 | 1,861 | 6 18 9 | 10 11 6 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | 1 3 7 | 11,230 | 873 | – 1 6 | – 18 – |
| 300 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 1 | 573 | 180 | 4 6 2 | 11 4 10 |
| 100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 3 | 2,445 | 834 | 4 14 3 | 11 8 9 |
| 2,700 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 7 Average. | 16,851 | 3,748 | 1 19 – | 8 10 11 |
| 64 12 11 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 17 – | 1,387 | 597 | 2 17 8 | 7 1 9 |
| 380 4 11 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 3 | 3,887 | 2,422 | 6 4 8 | 10 17 5 |
| 900. – – | – | – – – | 1 | 20 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 2 | 846 | 827 | 9 9 3 | 10 19 1 |
| – 9 3 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 8 | 310 | 221 | 8 17 3 | 10 18 3 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 1 | 802 | 328 | 4 1 8 | 6 2 9 |
| 585 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 11 | 485 | 414 | 8 15 8 | 10 18 10 |
| 4,388 1 1 | 20 | 349 – – | 1 | 20 – – | 3 | 70 – – | – | – – – | – 4 7 | 4,480 | 2,936 | 8 12 9 | 10 18 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 – | 129 | 109 | 9 14 9 | 12 16 2 |
| 180 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 2 | 867 | 352 | 9 9 2 | 20 5 10 |
| 1,280 19 5 | 6 | 88 – – | 1 | 15 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 | 1,542 | 1,311 | 9 – 4 | 13 7 9 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 – | 1,240 | 574 | 2 8 – | 9 13 5 |
| 500 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 – | 690 | 551 | 11 11 10 | 13 7 5 |
| 405 18 2 | 19 | 431 – – | 3 | 66 – – | 4 | 60 – – | – | – – – | – 6 7 | 5,352 | 2,413 | 4 19 – | 11 1 |
| 8,665 5 9 | 45 | 868 – – | 6 | 121 – – | 7 | 130 – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 Average. | 22,017 | 13,055 | 6 10 9 | 11 1 7 |

| 1. COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers | | 3. Amount of Security given | | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | | |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CORNWALL: | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Camborne | 2 | 2 | 600 | 200 | 24 – – | 28 1 9 | 455 | 10,263 2 6 | 10,022 2 6 | 265 14 6 | 3 – – |
| Falmouth | 1 | 3 | 1,200 | 900 | 188 – – | 289 8 9 | 2,692 | 99,144 4 2 | 98,814 1 5 | 709 1 1 | 3 – – |
| Helston | 1 | 3 | 200 | 400 | 135 – – | 178 9 – | 1,305 | 63,277 9 4 | 62,818 19 9 | 706 10 2 | 3 – – |
| Launceston | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 400 | 102 12 – | 145 12 6 | 1,396 | 44,855 18 2 | 44,368 11 – | 690 10 10 | 3 – – |
| Liskeard | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 1,050 | 90 – – | 137 19 8 | 1,375 | 45,009 – 11 | 44,494 13 3 | 626 5 10 | 3 – – |
| Penzance | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 900 | 270 – – | 311 14 8 | 1,806 | 95,386 15 – | 94,635 6 2 | 939 15 3 | 3 – – |
| Redruth | 1 | 5 | 500 | 400 | 240 – – | 261 13 8 | 1,845 | 95,448 7 2 | 95,265 10 2 | 515 9 4 | 3 – 10 |
| Truro | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 300 – – | 435 18 5 | 4,036 | 197,771 2 – | 197,811 10 1 | 681 6 1 | 3 – – |
| Wadebridge | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 400 | 33 3 – | 48 7 6 | 482 | 16,022 18 1 | 15,774 8 9 | 401 14 1 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 10 | 28 | 7,500 | 5,750 | 1,382 15 – | 1,837 5 11 | 15,392 | 667,178 17 4 | 664,005 3 1 | 5,536 7 2 | 3 – 1 Average. |
| CUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alston | 1 | 2 | 100 | 150 | 65 – – | 78 16 9 | 701 | 26,323 17 10 | 26,328 2 5 | 71 8 5 | 3 – – |
| Carlisle | 1 | 9 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 405 10 – | 551 12 3 | 5,315 | 166,397 2 3 | 166,690 1 11 | 175 18 2 | 3 – – |
| Cockermouth | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 500 | 85 – – | 115 – 3 | 1,422 | 41,808 9 4 | 41,342 5 5 | 605 15 – | 3 – – |
| Keswick | 1 | 1 | 500 | 50 | 40 – – | 55 1 – | 702 | 15,713 12 11 | 15,468 5 4 | 286 13 8 | 2 18 4 |
| Maryport | 1 | 2 | 500 | 300 | 53 3 – | 67 17 9 | 776 | 17,656 19 10 | 17,574 18 3 | 149 16 4 | 2 17 1 |
| Whitehaven | 1 | 4 | 500 | 800 | 170 – – | 224 10 10 | 2,269 | 73,336 5 11 | 73,310 7 6 | 285 – 5 | 3 – 7 |
| Workington | 1 | 2 | 500 | 125 | 62 2 – | 99 9 3 | 650 | 20,443 13 – | 20,197 16 10 | 316 15 9 | 3 – 7 |
| TOTAL | 7 | 22 | 4,600 | 3,525 | 880 15 – | 1,192 8 1 | 11,835 | 361,680 1 1 | 360,911 17 8 | 1,891 7 9 | 2 19 11 Average. |
| DERBY: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alfreton | 1 | 2 | 100 | 75 | 43 3 – | 53 19 6 | 692 | 17,284 – 8 | 17,249 10 7 | 126 18 2 | 3 – – |
| Ashbourne | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 300 | 157 12 – | 196 17 8 | 1,496 | 50,794 11 1 | 50,793 15 3 | 214 1 – | 2 18 10 |
| Bakewell | 1 | 2 | 1,500 | 600 | 160 – – | 259 14 2 | 1,339 | 60,423 17 9 | 59,702 19 1 | 772 7 10 | 3 – – |
| Belper | 1 | 7 | 500 | 1,200 | 125 10 – | 150 10 10 | 1,490 | 49,444 5 – | 49,443 2 10 | 211 17 11 | 3 – – |
| Buxton | 1 | 1 | 500 | 200 | 10 – – | 10 – – | 130 | 2,428 – – | 2,294 3 9 | 143 7 – | 3 – – |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 1 | 2 | 500 | 400 | 85 – – | 115 3 4 | 990 | 41,529 2 5 | 41,251 19 2 | 462 7 6 | 3 – – |
| Chesterfield | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 700 | 216 16 – | 257 9 3 | 2,591 | 73,711 17 10 | 72,735 14 11 | 1,104 2 6 | 3 – – |
| Derby | 1 | 6 | 1,500 | 800 | 550 12 – | 642 4 3 | 9,159 | 197,763 1 11 | 198,160 14 – | 378 2 9 | 3 – – |
| Eckington | 1 | 1 | 100 | 50 | 10 – – | 28 12 7 | 243 | 6,298 17 6 | 5,992 11 8 | 329 12 8 | 3 – – |
| Glossop | 1 | 2 | 500 | 150 | 45 19 8 | 53 16 2 | 642 | 14,561 5 4 | 14,122 4 7 | 440 8 10 | 2 18 4 |
| New Mills | 1 | 1 | 400 | 100 | 10 – – | 22 – – | 217 | 6,445 7 5 | 6,251 7 7 | 203 16 6 | 3 – – |
| Wirksworth | 1 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 140 – – | 188 13 11 | 1,489 | 65,467 8 10 | 64,858 4 – | 728 10 – | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 12 | 30 | 8,100 | 5,075 | 1,554 12 8 | 1,979 1 8 | 20,478 | 586,151 15 9 | 582,856 7 5 | 5,115 12 8 | 2 19 10 Average. |
| DEVON: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Devonport(Union) | 2 | 8 | 2,000 | 3,500 | 994 15 10 | 1,593 19 7 | 15,947 | 422,064 2 9 | 421,249 11 7 | 2,000 17 3 | 3 – – |
| Ditto (Dockyard) | 1 | 2 | 100 | 100 | 37 2 – | 39 – – | 549 | 7,385 14 9 | 7,259 4 11 | 118 12 3 | 3 – – |
| Exeter | 1 | 34 | 5,000 | 21,700 | 2,307 8 7 | 2,692 9 6 | 36,864 | 1,011,549 10 8 | 1,013,880 4 3 | 875 2 11 | 3 – – |
| Plymouth | 1 | 2 | 2,000 | 1,300 | 330 – – | 719 12 – | 9,622 | 209,894 11 3 | 210,187 12 9 | 206 12 11 | 3 – – |
| Tavistock | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 400 | 110 – – | 134 6 – | 1,469 | 51,329 12 7 | 51,472 15 4 | 440 17 8 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 6 | 49 | 10,100 | 28,000 | 3,779 6 5 | 5,179 7 1 | 64,451 | 1,702,223 12 – | 1,704,049 8 10 | 3,642 3 – | 3 – – Average. |
| DORSET: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blandford Forum | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 550 | – – | 244 – 6 | 1,932 | 75,845 1 7 | 75,590 12 – | 326 7 5 | 3 – – |
| Bridport | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 400 | 161 10 – | 243 1 8 | 2,312 | 74,058 4 11 | 74,026 9 1 | 244 9 2 | 3 – – |
| Dorchester | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 200 | 190 – – | 248 18 11 | 2,322 | 73,323 11 2 | 72,261 6 6 | 1,117 – 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Lyme Regis | 1 | 1 | 200 | 50 | 60 – – | 77 17 – | 493 | 17,538 15 – | 17,353 4 3 | 229 14 6 | 3 – – |
| Poole | 1 | 2 | 500 | 350 | 72 10 – | 77 19 – | 514 | 26,432 5 7 | 26,392 15 4 | 118 16 9 | 3 – 10 |
| Shaftesbury | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 135 – – | 154 7 3 | 2,128 | 65,845 10 10 | 65,493 11 7 | 582 5 – | 3 – – |
| Sherborne | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 350 | 113 8 – | 140 – 9 | 1,481 | 45,799 6 2 | 45,339 6 7 | 476 4 6 | 3 – – |
| Wareham | 1 | 2 | 500 | 500 | 92 – – | 117 9 7 | 820 | 30,850 – 3 | 30,248 9 6 | 573 2 – | 3 – 10 |
| Weymouth | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 200 | 150 – – | 164 7 – | 1,392 | 40,484 7 10 | 39,905 5 10 | 582 18 4 | 3 – – |
| Wimborne | 1 | 1 | 400 | 200 | 80 – – | 115 10 1 | 727 | 28,170 19 4 | 27,991 2 9 | 275 8 6 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 10 | 20 | 7,600 | 4,300 | 1,054 8 – | 1,583 11 9 | 14,121 | 478,348 2 8 | 474,602 3 5 | 4,526 6 3 | 2 19 10 Average. |

| 11. | 12. | | | | | | | | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| - - - | 1 | 30 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 8 | 345 | 229 | 7 14 9 | 8 16 10 |
| 809 13 4 | 119 | 2,106 4 6 | 13 | 157 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 9 | 1,364 | 1,278 | 6 9 1 | 8 12 11 |
| 102 18 10 | 39 | 615 10 - | 4 | 50 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 6 | 550 | 568 | 10 1 4 | 11 16 5 |
| 100 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 - | 686 | 433 | 5 4 6 | 8 8 - |
| 264 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 - | 650 | 455 | 6 9 - | 9 18 11 |
| 3,280 - - | 51 | 719 5 - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 - | 773 | 1,382 | 8 10 - | 9 - - |
| 1,255 2 - | 1 | 10 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 4 | 793 | 1,217 | 10 14 5 | 11 6 3 |
| 3,200 - - | 108 | 2,125 - - | 2 | 40 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 4 3 | 2,118 | 2,303 | 10 12 6 | 10 14 2 |
| 100 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 10 | 220 | 205 | 8 15 6 | 13 13 4 |
| 9,111 14 2 | 319 | 5,605 19 6 | 19 | 247 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 5 Average. | 7,499 | 8,070 | 8 12 2 | 10 2 8 |
| - - - | 1 | 30 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 11 | 298 | 229 | 9 14 9 | 15 - 9 |
| 1,250 - - | 117 | 2,113 3 6 | 5 | 130 5 - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 6 | 3,742 | 2,247 | 6 2 1 | 10 1 1 |
| 250 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 6 | 1,292 | 557 | 5 8 5 | 12 5 3 |
| 672 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 8 | 484 | 214 | 4 4 3 | 11 19 10 |
| - - - | 2 | 16 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 8 | 756 | 484 | 5 15 1 | 8 14 5 |
| 1,310 18 9 | 140 | 2,734 12 - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 1 | 1,903 | 1,168 | 5 19 7 | 11 1 8 |
| - - - | 7 | 126 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 9 8 | 561 | 452 | 5 15 5 | 10 12 3 |
| 3,482 18 9 | 267 | 5,019 15 6 | 5 | 130 5 - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 6 Average. | 9,036 | 5,351 | 5 19 - | 10 14 7 |
| 40 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 3 | 401 | 209 | 7 - 5 | 13 7 10 |
| 161 14 4 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 8 | 858 | 495 | 5 16 - | 13 19 2 |
| 250 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 8 | 688 | 345 | 6 9 2 | 17 17 9 |
| 760 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 11 | 1,093 | 656 | 6 13 2 | 12 4 4 |
| - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 8 2 | 94 | 56 | 6 9 - | 12 9 7 |
| 150 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 6 | 757 | 464 | 9 6 11 | 17 6 9 |
| 597 17 - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 11 | 2,563 | 1,210 | 5 11 4 | 9 13 8 |
| 2,800 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 4 | 5,817 | 3,721 | 5 11 - | 9 1 10 |
| - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 4 - | 183 | 100 | 7 13 10 | 7 16 1 |
| 25 14 4 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 4 | 708 | 213 | 5 6 9 | 8 8 6 |
| - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 10 | 228 | 58 | 6 1 1 | 12 18 6 |
| 300 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 - | 807 | 625 | 9 17 2 | 12 13 4 |
| 5,085 5 8 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 8 Average. | 14,197 | 8,152 | 6 4 5 | 10 19 5 |
| 6,200 - - | 562 | 10,887 5 6 | 28 | 504 - - | 2 | 30 - - | - | - - - | - 7 5 | 11,090 | 10,578 | 6 7 - | 7 2 2 |
| 128 5 8 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 10 4 | 80 | 143 | 9 15 5 | 11 10 9 |
| 6,000 - - | 686 | 12,093 14 - | 26 | 461 - - | 2 | 40 - - | - | - - - | - 5 1 | 20,357 | 10,335 | 5 4 5 | 12 3 6 |
| - - - | 224 | 4,582 9 - | 7 | 200 - - | 1 | 30 - - | - | - - - | - 5 - | 10,078 | 6,307 | 4 5 10 | 6 18 3 |
| 500 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 1 | 664 | 710 | 7 4 8 | 7 11 8 |
| 12,828 5 8 | 1,472 | 27,563 8 6 | 61 | 1,165 - - | 5 | 100 - - | - | - - - | - 6 - Average. | 42,269 | 28,073 | 5 6 9 | 8 19 4 |
| 205 18 7 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - - This Bank is closing. | | | | |
| 400 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 8 | 1,508 | 1,294 | 5 10 10 | 9 - - |
| 2,550 - - | 14 | 256 6 6 | 2 | 50 - - | 2 | 40 - - | - | - - - | - 6 7 | 1,591 | 940 | 5 - 8 | 12 1 5 |
| 109 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 8 9 | 211 | 184 | 7 11 4 | 8 19 7 |
| 57 18 9 | 1 | 9 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 9 | 343 | 200 | 6 16 1 | 16 15 6 |
| - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 4 8 | 1,093 | 576 | 5 9 4 | 12 14 2 |
| 87 10 - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 1 | 826 | 431 | 4 14 6 | 10 11 9 |
| 606 - - | 10 | 193 8 - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 5 | 327 | 280 | 5 18 5 | 13 5 7 |
| - - - | 41 | 807 10 - | - | - - - | 1 | 10 - - | - | - - - | - 8 1 | 1,530 | 458 | 3 15 3 | 15 19 3 |
| - - - | 2 | 22 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 8 | 424 | 301 | 4 9 10 | 9 10 2 |
| 4,016 7 4 | 68 | 1,288 4 6 | 2 | 50 - - | 3 | 50 - - | - | - - - | - 6 7 Average. | 7,853 | 4,864 | 5 10 7 | 11 17 7 |

| 1. COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers: Unpaid. | 2. Number of Officers: Paid. | 3. Amount of Security given: By the Unpaid Officers. | 3. Amount of Security given: By the Paid Officers. | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| DURHAM: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnard Castle | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 520 | 44 – – | 47 6 – | 456 | 12,482 5 3 | 12,450 2 1 | 110 15 7 | 2 18 4 |
| Chester-le-Street | 1 | 2 | 300 | 300 | 30 13 – | 37 7 1 | 346 | 11,488 18 1 | 11,382 5 6 | 142 12 6 | 3 – – |
| Darlington | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 150 | 120 – – | 154 16 3 | 1,614 | 39,917 9 3 | 39,769 – 11 | 344 13 8 | 3 – – |
| Lanchester | 1 | 2 | 500 | 100 | 30 – – | 33 16 6 | 228 | 8,422 8 9 | 7,791 14 4 | 652 8 6 | 2 18 4 |
| Middleton-in-Teesdale. | 1 | 1 | 500 | 100 | 25 – – | 55 13 6 | 393 | 12,746 17 6 | 12,718 11 6 | 146 8 – | 3 – – |
| Monkwearmouth | 1 | 2 | 300 | 750 | 230 – – | 292 11 9 | 2,980 | 88,116 12 9 | 87,745 14 1 | 816 6 6 | 3 – – |
| Seaham Harbour | 1 | 2 | 200 | – | 11 1 – | 12 16 6 | 186 | 4,513 8 5 | 4,519 18 3 | – 1 1 | 3 – – |
| South Shields | 1 | 4 | 500 | 1,000 | 160 – – | 207 16 3 | 1,861 | 49,184 5 – | 49,033 16 7 | 231 17 5 | 3 – – |
| Stanhope | 1 | 1 | 500 | 100 | 25 1 – | 27 12 4 | 428 | 17,537 19 3 | 17,508 10 10 | 70 5 11 | 3 – – |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 1 | 2 | 600 | 200 | 130 – – | 189 16 5 | 1,186 | 34,880 7 – | 34,482 15 3 | 408 16 8 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 10 | 20 | 5,400 | 3,220 | 805 15 – | 1,059 12 7 | 9,678 | 279,290 11 3 | 277,402 9 4 | 2,924 5 10 | 2 19 10 Average. |
| ESSEX: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barking | 1 | 2 | 500 | 250 | 60 7 – | 92 9 10 | 703 | 18,524 18 6 | 18,576 4 1 | 23 11 6 | 2 18 4 |
| Chelmsford | 2 | 3 | 1,000 | 300 | 256 – – | 324 13 8 | 3,954 | 104,082 17 7 | 103,390 5 1 | 812 18 7 | 3 – – |
| Colchester | – | 4 | – | 260 | 375 10 – | 464 19 8 | 2,783 | 94,697 17 9 | 94,297 11 1 | 506 2 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Dunmow | 2 | 3 | 500 | 150 | 85 – – | 124 7 10 | 758 | 21,947 14 10 | 21,831 4 1 | 270 8 7 | 2 15 6 |
| Harwich | 4 | 3 | 500 | 250 | 38 4 – | 42 4 – | 253 | 9,082 – 2 | 8,941 11 9 | 144 7 8 | 2 15 – |
| Hinckford | 2 | 3 | 300 | 400 | 60 – – | 78 17 6 | 421 | 16,919 2 5 | 16,539 7 4 | 344 7 3 | 3 – – |
| Leyton | 1 | 2 | 500 | 100 | 25 – – | 36 1 8 | 191 | 5,228 1 5 | 4,696 1 8 | 542 1 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Manningtree | 1 | 2 | 200 | 100 | 48 8 – | 58 2 – | 331 | 17,451 7 3 | 17,478 10 9 | (*a*) | 3 – – |
| Romford | – | 4 | – | 1,400 | 197 15 – | 220 5 4 | 1,541 | 41,307 19 5 | 40,164 3 11 | 1,117 5 1 | 3 – – |
| Saffron Walden | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 200 | 120 – – | 169 13 6 | 1,338 | 55,631 13 1 | 55,120 10 – | 599 1 6 | 3 – 7 |
| Witham | 2 | 3 | 1,000 | 440 | 125 5 – | 153 5 11 | 1,453 | 41,491 13 6 | 40,615 2 2 | 1,089 14 6 | 2 17 6 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 32 | 5,500 | 3,850 | 1,391 9 – | 1,765 – 11 | 13,726 | 426,365 5 11 | 421,650 11 11 | 5,449 18 – | 2 19 – Average. |
| GLOUCESTER: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bristol | – | 9 | – | 1,600 | 860 – – | 1,315 1 5 | 11,671 | 407,286 11 8 | 407,209 8 1 | 1,847 – 10 | 2 18 4 |
| Cainscross | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 137 10 – | 181 17 7 | 2,255 | 68,665 13 11 | 68,230 10 4 | 550 18 8 | 3 – – |
| Cheltenham | 1 | 2 | 2,000 | 600 | 325 – – | 443 1 – | 4,374 | 120,927 8 7 | 120,139 19 4 | 888 2 7 | 3 – 10 |
| Cirencester | 1 | 4 | 500 | 300 | 220 – – | 248 13 3 | 2,681 | 73,021 1 5 | 72,996 4 – | 296 14 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Dursley | 1 | 2 | 500 | 300 | 60 10 – | 95 17 – | 1,000 | 33,963 9 6 | 33,684 14 4 | 336 19 7 | 3 – – |
| Gloucester | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 1,800 | 210 – – | 244 18 1 | 2,774 | 83,625 11 11 | 83,838 10 11 | 220 10 1 | 3 – – |
| Kingswood | 1 | 2 | 500 | 150 | 36 10 – | 83 6 5 | (*b*) | – – | 11,778 16 9 | 189 – 5 | 2 18 4 |
| Newnham | 1 | 2 | 500 | 600 | 70 10 – | 94 5 6 | 901 | 25,446 14 6 | 25,268 18 3 | 239 1 3 | 3 – – |
| Tetbury | 1 | 3 | 500 | 300 | 115 – – | 132 8 1 | 1,529 | 48,982 13 1 | 48,531 8 – | 487 6 1 | 3 – – |
| Tewkesbury | 1 | 1 | 500 | 100 | 70 – – | 139 13 11 | 891 | 28,442 6 7 | 28,254 6 10 | 268 13 8 | 3 – – |
| Thornbury | 1 | 3 | 500 | 300 | 93 – – | 88 14 1 | 789 | 19,939 6 4 | 19,433 18 3 | 522 1 10 | 2 17 1 |
| Wotton-under-Edge | 1 | 2 | 500 | 200 | 54 – – | 64 10 – | 601 | 18,331 19 1 | 17,998 7 2 | 382 9 4 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 11 | 36 | 8,000 | 7,750 | 2,252 – – | 3,048 19 11 | 29,466 | 928,632 16 7 | 937,365 2 3 | 6,039 18 2 | 2 19 2 Average. |
| HAMPSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alresford | 2 | 2 | 500 | 500 | 57 – – | 62 3 – | 689 | 23,463 14 10 | 22,870 15 4 | 654 19 6 | 3 – – |
| Alton | 1 | 3 | 200 | 200 | 73 5 – | 85 7 3 | 759 | 25,485 13 3 | 25,265 5 3 | 311 13 9 | 3 – 5 |
| Basingstoke | 2 | 3 | 100 | 100 | 147 12 – | 159 11 – | 914 | 34,023 8 7 | 33,682 16 9 | 304 12 10 | 2 18 4 |
| Fareham | 1 | 3 | 200 | 500 | 77 – – | 92 9 – | 83 | 3,010 11 3 | 3,374 15 6 | 355 7 8 | 2 17 – |
| Gosport | 2 | 3 | 200 | 200 | 91 – – | 103 1 5 | 374 | 11,735 19 11 | 11,570 3 5 | 26 13 1 | 2 17 – |
| Havant | 2 | 2 | 200 | 170 | 65 – – | 67 13 – | 538 | 15,890 10 5 | 15,890 19 2 | 77 15 4 | 2 18 4 |
| Newport, Isle of Wight. | 1 | 2 | 600 | 200 | 147 19 6 | 196 14 2 | 2,498 | 53,810 18 1 | 53,730 – 3 | 283 15 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Odiham | 3 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 12 – – | 15 18 – | 198 | 4,160 18 2 | 4,082 11 4 | 115 2 9 | 2 18 4 |
| Romsey | 1 | 1 | 500 | 300 | 35 – – | 50 10 2 | 609 | 12,504 13 5 | 12,458 1 3 | 145 19 11 | 3 – – |
| Southampton | 1 | 4 | 500 | 470 | 230 – – | 348 3 11 | 2,695 | 85,926 3 2 | 85,723 15 8 | 401 3 9 | 3 – – |
| Winchester | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 700 | 170 – – | 329 3 – | 1,890 | 68,289 15 – | 67,810 7 4 | 516 10 11 | 3 – 5 |
| TOTAL | 17 | 27 | 4,100 | 3,440 | 1,105 16 6 | 1,510 13 11 | 11,247 | 338,302 6 1 | 336,459 11 3 | 3,193 14 9 | 2 19 5 Average. |

(*a*) 3 *l.* 2*s.* due to treasurer.

(*b*) This Bank is closing.

| 11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | 12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | 13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | 14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 60 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 10 | 253 | 206 | 6 16 9 | 10 6 – |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 | 551 | 237 | 3 6 7 | 7 12 11 |
| 670 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 6 | 2,020 | 923 | 4 2 10 | 9 17 7 |
| 290 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 8 | 69 | 93 | 5 10 3 | 9 15 5 |
| 76 16 7 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 9 | 128 | 193 | 11 11 2 | 19 7 11 |
| 500 – – | 2 | 60 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 6 | 2,955 | 3,937 | 6 7 10 | 5 17 7 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 8 | 339 | 154 | 3 14 – | 9 12 10 |
| 416 2 3 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 4 | 1,776 | 2,506 | 5 6 5 | 4 12 – |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 3 1 | 105 | 168 | 17 19 4 | 17 1 7 |
| 2,344 9 11 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 2 | 1,010 | 704 | 4 19 2 | 17 1 6 |
| 4,357 8 9 | 2 | 60 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 5 Average. | 9,206 | 9,121 | 5 9 3 | 7 11 – |
| 280 2 2 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 10 | 634 | 221 | 3 14 2 | 12 17 5 |
| 100 – – | 63 | 1,306 7 6 | 2 | 38 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 2 | 2,637 | 1,023 | 4 6 5 | 11 16 9 |
| 2,122 10 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 5 | 1,715 | 1,343 | 5 7 7 | 9 12 2 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 11 2 | 386 | 192 | 5 2 10 | 11 19 10 |
| 200 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 2 | 174 | 104 | 3 19 7 | 9 10 8 |
| 831 7 4 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 1 | 191 | 141 | 4 17 9 | 15 1 7 |
| 359 5 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 12 10 | 241 | 91 | 5 – 2 | 11 8 6 |
| 183 13 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 7 | 144 | 94 | 5 4 11 | 14 13 10 |
| 110 15 10 | 19 | 363 19 – | 1 | 20 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 3 | 821 | 593 | 5 4 9 | 23 10 11 |
| 450 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 – | 818 | 473 | 7 1 2 | 13 16 8 |
| – – | 24 | 436 10 – | 3 | 28 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 6 | 698 | 335 | 4 10 2 | 16 2 5 |
| 4,637 13 4 | 106 | 2,106 16 6 | 6 | 86 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 2 Average. | 8,459 | 4,610 | 4 18 10 | 13 7 4 |
| 18,912 6 9 | 171 | 3,509 15 – | 4 | 56 – – | 1 | 15 – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 11,207 | 6,415 | 6 2 9 | 12 12 2 |
| 900 – – | 4 | 69 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 2 | 1,567 | 885 | 4 11 9 | 11 13 7 |
| 290 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 3 | 3,202 | 2,433 | 5 10 8 | 9 3 4 |
| 900 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 9 | 1,435 | 806 | 4 2 3 | 10 3 – |
| 76 19 3 | 3 | 44 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 4 5 | 613 | 364 | 6 1 2 | 11 8 7 |
| 350 – – | 61 | 1,228 14 6 | 3 | 65 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 9 | 1,822 | 945 | 5 4 1 | 13 8 7 |
| 197 8 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 7 | 83 | 54 | 8 9 3 | 12 4 11 |
| 501 10 7 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 4 | 479 | 253 | 5 11 5 | 14 9 8 |
| 245 13 5 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 – | 677 | 384 | 6 7 3 | 11 12 9 |
| 100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 9 | 518 | 228 | 4 1 11 | 11 9 1 |
| 346 5 7 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 9 | 409 | 143 | 4 8 – | 12 14 4 |
| 70 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 – | 395 | 190 | 4 – 6 | 12 14 6 |
| 22,890 3 7 | 239 | 4,851 9 6 | 7 | 121 – – | 1 | 15 – – | – | – – – | – 6 4 Average. | 22,407 | 13,100 | 5 12 6 | 11 15 6 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 3 | 553 | 183 | 3 7 1 | 10 19 11 |
| 700 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 4 7 | 469 | 207 | 4 19 2 | 11 6 1 |
| 632 12 11 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 4 | 534 | 304 | 5 11 9 | 13 3 2 |
| 200 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | (b)2 15 7 | 181 | 565 | 4 13 2 | 35 5 – |
| 308 7 3 | 71 | 1,428 8 – | – | – – – | 4 | 50 – – | – | – – – | – 17 3 | 218 | 113 | 6 19 7 | 16 3 6 |
| 320 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 8 | 328 | 167 | 5 13 1 | 25 17 2 |
| – – | 15 | 283 12 6 | 1 | 20 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 3 | 1,585 | 722 | 5 5 8 | 10 15 4 |
| – – | 2 | 50 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 7 | 205 | 61 | 3 14 7 | 17 13 3 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 – | 275 | 112 | 6 7 – | 9 14 4 |
| 1,000 – – | 19 | 291 16 – | 1 | 15 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 – | 1,633 | 1,385 | 7 – 1 | 9 9 11 |
| 1,678 – 8 | 25 | 408 – – | 1 | 20 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 7 | 1,226 | 580 | 4 16 – | 14 9 |
| 4,839 – 10 | 132 | 2,461 16 6 | 3 | 55 – – | 4 | 50 – – | – | – – – | – 8 9 Average. | 7,207 | 4,399 | 5 10 1 | 14 14 1 |

| 1. | 2. | | 3. | | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTY. | Number of Officers | | Amount of Security given | | Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
| | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | | |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| HEREFORD: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hereford | 1 | 5 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 500 5 3 | 699 16 3 | 8,186 | 188,620 11 6 | 188,546 18 8 | 511 9 – | 3 – – |
| Kington | 1 | 2 | 500 | 350 | 85 – – | 116 12 10 | 1,069 | 30,295 11 8 | 29,859 10 7 | 660 13 4 | 2 18 4 |
| Ledbury | 1 | 2 | 200 | 300 | 85 – – | 92 3 6 | 1,066 | 24,026 8 5 | 24,088 12 6 | 73 3 10 | 2 18 4 |
| Leominster | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 470 | 120 14 – | 137 10 11 | 2,109 | 51,480 – 11 | 51,301 1 5 | 353 9 11 | 3 – – |
| Ross | 1 | 4 | 600 | 1,000 | 84 4 6 | 95 11 3 | 789 | 21,754 4 7 | 21,559 18 6 | 286 13 – | 2 17 – |
| TOTAL | 5 | 17 | 4,300 | 3,120 | 875 3 9 | 1,141 14 9 | 13,219 | 316,176 17 1 | 315,356 1 8 | 1,885 9 1 | 2 19 6 Average. |
| HERTS: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop Stortford | 1 | 1 | 400 | 200 | 70 – – | 72 – 10 | 548 | 10,828 18 3 | 10,572 10 2 | 291 9 – | 2 14 2 |
| Hertford | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 150 | 106 16 – | 138 13 4 | 1,779 | 59,482 6 8 | 58,943 10 4 | 733 17 11 | 3 – – |
| Hitchin | 1 | 2 | 500 | 700 | 65 – – | 75 7 3 | 693 | 21,791 8 1 | 21,717 13 11 | 98 14 4 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 3 | 6 | 1,900 | 1,050 | 241 16 – | 286 1 5 | 3,020 | 92,102 13 – | 91,233 14 5 | 1,124 1 3 | 2 19 4 Average. |
| KENT: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashford | 1 | 4 | 500 | 250 | 120 – – | 158 3 11 | 1,242 | 46,663 9 11 | 46,299 11 7 | 420 7 9 | 3 – – |
| Chatham | 1 | 4 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 450 – – | 541 5 4 | 3,074 | 111,777 9 11 | 111,764 15 11 | 452 11 – | 2 17 2 |
| Deal | 1 | 3 | 500 | 300 | 94 4 – | 124 14 – | 831 | 28,030 – 1 | 27,619 5 4 | 446 1 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Dover | 1 | 4 | 500 | 620 | 162 2 – | 203 3 6 | 1,682 | 50,063 10 9 | 49,703 12 10 | 365 5 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Faversham | 1 | 5 | 500 | 700 | 214 13 – | 288 11 1 | 2,314 | 71,565 13 3 | 71,052 2 5 | 792 14 6 | 2 18 10 |
| Folkestone | 2 | 1 | – | 100 | 21 10 6 | 21 10 6 | 327 | 6,072 4 2 | 5,948 16 1 | 135 7 6 | 2 18 4 |
| Gravesend | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 400 | 132 12 – | 172 6 3 | 1,516 | 32,948 2 11 | 32,270 19 10 | 433 – 9 | 2 18 4 |
| Hawkhurst | 1 | 2 | 500 | 200 | 76 6 – | 78 6 6 | 489 | 14,713 10 5 | 14,486 18 11 | 305 11 11 | 2 15 6 |
| Hythe | 1 | 2 | 500 | 60 | 50 – – | 82 13 2 | 637 | 19,317 18 6 | 18,916 4 3 | 467 12 5 | 2 17 6 |
| Maidstone | 1 | 4 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 400 – – | 526 8 8 | 4,342 | 120,695 9 3 | 119,971 15 6 | 1,265 13 9 | 3 – – |
| Margate | 1 | 2 | 500 | 300 | 73 10 – | 88 4 6 | 814 | 18,396 7 10 | 18,225 6 1 | 312 3 – | 2 15 – |
| Sevenoaks | 1 | 5 | 1,000 | 800 | 93 3 – | 115 11 11 | 1,101 | 35,809 9 5 | 35,095 2 4 | 806 13 2 | 3 – – |
| Tunbridge | 1 | 2 | 500 | 250 | 33 3 – | 44 16 6 | 320 | 7,545 – 4 | 7,498 10 11 | 48 1 9 | 2 15 6 |
| Tunbridge Wells | 1 | 2 | 300 | 300 | 180 – – | 221 1 11 | 2,473 | 74,328 11 11 | 73,808 11 7 | 537 7 4 | 3 – – |
| West Malling | 1 | 2 | 200 | 100 | 55 5 – | 61 8 2 | 680 | 21,786 2 5 | 21,887 17 10 | 84 12 – | 3 – 5 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 44 | 10,000 | 7,780 | 2,156 8 6 | 2,728 5 11 | 21,842 | 659,713 1 1 | 654,549 11 5 | 6,873 3 4 | 2 18 9 Average. |
| LANCASTER: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accrington | – | 2 | – | 600 | 57 – – | 72 17 6 | 594 | 24,934 12 3 | 24,670 11 10 | 273 4 4 | 3 – – |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 1 | 3 | 500 | 600 | 243 18 – | 320 7 5 | 2,455 | 89,587 4 4 | 89,036 7 1 | 760 6 11 | 3 – – |
| Blackburn | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,700 | 289 13 5 | 368 9 4 | 4,796 | 156,637 17 10 | 155,210 – 6 | 1,921 11 6 | 3 – – |
| Bolton | 1 | 4 | 500 | 900 | 640 – – | 730 – 2 | 5,098 | 179,786 15 5 | 179,632 3 – | 826 7 4 | 2 18 10 |
| Burnley | 1 | 2 | 2,000 | 600 | 130 – – | 166 3 – | 1,280 | 43,183 13 11 | 42,478 10 5 | 725 16 5 | 2 18 4 |
| Bury | 1 | 4 | 500 | 900 | 240 – – | 295 7 3 | 2,687 | 79,055 8 11 | 78,896 11 1 | 525 10 9 | 3 – – |
| Chorley | 1 | 2 | 500 | 220 | 45 – – | 64 19 10 | 918 | 32,387 9 11 | 31,734 17 6 | 764 6 8 | 2 18 4 |
| Clitheroe | 1 | 1 | 500 | 300 | 78 5 11 | 78 5 11 | 673 | 14,059 2 2 | 13,818 2 9 | 240 19 5 | 2 15 – |
| Colne | 1 | 1 | 1,000 | 300 | 48 – – | 61 3 6 | 404 | 10,667 – 11 | 10,230 2 8 | 436 18 3 | 2 15 – |
| Croston | 1 | 2 | 100 | 120 | 43 3 – | 58 7 5 | 377 | 15,765 14 2 | 15,773 15 – | 56 4 8 | 2 17 1 |
| Eccleston | 1 | 2 | 120 | 120 | 52 10 – | 56 – – | 285 | 14,255 13 9 | 14,097 17 2 | 158 5 2 | 2 17 6 |
| Kirkham | 1 | 2 | 500 | 200 | 35 5 – | 43 16 3 | 844 | 24,633 8 1 | 24,256 17 1 | 471 4 9 | 3 – – |
| Lancaster | 1 | 4 | 500 | 800 | 285 – – | 354 10 6 | 5,668 | 108,964 14 9 | 109,173 9 9 | 217 8 2 | 3 – – |
| Leigh | – | 4 | – | 1,000 | 125 – – | 165 1 3 | 1,389 | 56,877 8 1 | 55,828 18 5 | 1,275 8 1 | 3 – – |
| Leyland | 1 | 3 | 200 | 300 | 137 – – | 149 19 5 | 888 | 37,265 5 5 | 37,063 9 9 | 393 3 9 | 2 18 4 |
| Liverpool | 1 | 13 | 2,000 | 6,550 | 2,109 3 8 | 3,119 3 10 | 33,529 | 814,792 12 9 | 816,302 12 6 | 2,803 19 10 | 3 – – |
| Manchester | 1 | 17 | – | 8,700 | 2,415 – 1 | 3,474 14 4 | 47,448 | 1,267,612 15 10 | 1,266,844 11 – | 5,340 7 5 | 3 – – |
| Oldham | 1 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 138 – – | 137 17 5 | 1,159 | 36,536 1 8 | 36,122 15 8 | 413 6 – | 2 18 4 |
| Ormskirk | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 200 – – | 241 10 8 | 1,842 | 84,158 19 – | 83,950 14 11 | 320 11 9 | 3 – – |
| Prescot | 1 | 3 | 500 | 200 | 34 8 – | 45 – 9 | 496 | 16,487 9 4 | 16,284 2 4 | 252 19 7 | 3 – – |
| Preston | 1 | 6 | 2,000 | 1,200 | 686 4 – | 805 14 9 | 11,357 | 331,507 14 6 | 330,620 11 9 | 1,879 3 9 | 3 – – |
| St. Helens | 2 | 1 | 1,000 | 500 | 40 – – | 55 2 8 | 590 | 16,554 1 6 | 16,733 7 11 | 132 5 5 | 3 – – |
| Southport | 1 | 2 | 200 | 120 | 37 1 – | 54 6 – | 527 | 14,558 6 6 | 14,434 13 9 | 123 12 9 | 2 18 4 |
| Stalybridge | 1 | 3 | 500 | 1,300 | 172 12 – | 203 2 1 | 2,227 | 76,719 18 11 | 72,947 10 6 | 3,783 1 5 | 3 – – |
| Ulverston | 1 | 5 | 1,000 | 1,050 | 280 – – | 321 – 8 | 2,983 | 68,618 8 11 | 67,996 6 2 | 980 2 – | 2 18 4 |
| Warrington | 1 | 5 | 1,000 | 2,800 | 415 – – | 571 4 11 | 5,426 | 191,237 8 6 | 190,569 9 2 | 1,028 3 8 | 3 – – |
| Wigan | 1 | 4 | 500 | 1,600 | 290 – – | 428 10 5 | 5,017 | 120,922 18 5 | 119,214 8 8 | 2,113 2 1 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 26 | 102 | 18,120 | 34,280 | 9,267 4 1 | 12,442 17 3 | 138,957 | 3,927,768 5 9 | 3,913,922 18 4 | 28,217 11 10 | 2 19 9 Average. |

| 11. | 12. | | | | | | | | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 2,070 17 7 | 94 | 1,943 10 – | 5 | 55 – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 3 | 5,201 | 3,466 | 7 3 – | 8 7 10 |
| 70 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 7 | 564 | 318 | 6 10 3 | 11 19 5 |
| 150 – – | 7 | 150 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 6 | 476 | 259 | 4 14 10 | 8 13 6 |
| 320 5 2 | 2 | 50 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 5 3 | 1,097 | 695 | 5 13 2 | 8 7 9 |
| 150 – – | 3 | 55 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 9 3 | 547 | 421 | 5 3 5 | 8 10 1 |
| 2,761 2 9 | 106 | 2,198 10 – | 5 | 55 – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 2 Average. | 7,885 | 5,159 | 6 12 4 | 8 12 7 |
| 17 6 3 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 13 5 | 371 | 148 | 3 5 11 | 11 17 2 |
| 831 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 4 7 | 1,070 | 475 | 4 15 3 | 16 11 5 |
| 103 19 10 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 6 10 | 414 | 269 | 5 3 6 | 19 – – |
| 952 6 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 6 2 Average. | 1,855 | 892 | 4 11 3 | 14 6 1 |
| 360 15 11 | 16 | 241 – – | 2 | 40 – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 6 8 | 911 | 428 | 6 9 10 | 15 6 2 |
| 1,500 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 9 6 | 2,963 | 2,392 | 6 8 6 | 8 15 10 |
| 600 – – | 15 | 303 – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 8 8 | 518 | 272 | 4 12 2 | 14 17 8 |
| – – | 49 | 960 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 6 | 1,537 | 670 | 4 7 – | 12 11 6 |
| 2,400 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 9 | 1,426 | 666 | 5 7 11 | 13 10 7 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 – | 348 | 125 | 3 15 3 | 8 7 9 |
| 620 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 10 1 | 2,036 | 894 | 3 15 6 | 10 1 7 |
| 277 11 7 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 10 4 | 293 | 124 | 5 9 4 | 13 5 5 |
| 277 4 9 | 18 | 360 – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 8 4 | 367 | 190 | 6 9 9 | 13 11 – |
| 1,260 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 8 7 | 3,156 | 1,809 | 5 9 7 | 10 15 – |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 9 6 | 580 | 303 | 4 13 1 | 11 – 6 |
| 179 7 11 | 5 | 107 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 6 4 | 959 | 376 | 3 19 3 | 10 2 5 |
| 39 10 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 9 6 | 221 | 107 | 3 5 2 | 10 8 2 |
| 752 2 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 5 11 | 1,875 | 855 | 4 19 7 | 12 6 – |
| 200 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 5 7 | 389 | 217 | 6 3 1 | 12 16 8 |
| 8,466 12 4 | 103 | 1,971 – – | 4 | 100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 8 2 Average. | 17,579 | 9,428 | 5 3 6 | 11 1 5 |
| 541 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 5 8 | 460 | 385 | 10 13 2 | 11 7 1 |
| 10 13 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 1 | 3,860 | 2,470 | 5 19 6 | 6 16 – |
| 665 5 – | 8 | 143 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 4 7 | 6,037 | 3,357 | 7 16 6 | 9 15 10 |
| 3,000 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 8 1 | 6,155 | 3,325 | 5 11 1 | 10 5 6 |
| 40 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 8 | 1,490 | 507 | 5 15 7 | 15 19 2 |
| – – – | 2 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 6 9 | 2,935 | 1,173 | 5 3 9 | 11 11 6 |
| 200 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 4 7 | 831 | 463 | 10 16 – | 18 – – |
| 15 12 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 14 11 | 521 | 176 | 6 2 8 | 14 11 6 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 11 5 | 325 | 243 | 9 19 9 | 12 19 7 |
| 78 4 11 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 5 | 194 | 124 | 12 11 6 | 9 5 1 |
| 60 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 9 | 171 | 110 | 12 14 5 | 24 17 7 |
| 170 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 3 6 | 836 | 341 | 6 – 9 | 11 5 1 |
| 20 12 3 | 58 | 1,064 10 – | – | – – – | 1 | 20 – – | – | – – | – 6 5 | 3,462 | 2,088 | 5 – 2 | 8 16 8 |
| 300 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 5 9 | 1,040 | 813 | 8 11 4 | 8 17 11 |
| 242 15 11 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 11 | 530 | 250 | 12 7 7 | 26 10 4 |
| 4,676 16 5 | 114 | 2,472 16 6 | 36 | 620 – – | 1 | 20 – – | – | – – | – 7 6 | 46,974 | 41,057 | 4 15 9 | 4 19 2 |
| 18,000 – – | 289 | 5,529 17 6 | 42 | 861 – – | 143 | 2,472 10 – | 2 | 20 – – | – 5 4 | 70,762 | 50,475 | 4 10 7 | 6 11 8 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 6 | 1,141 | 661 | 6 15 5 | 11 16 5 |
| 150 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 5 8 | 1,063 | 516 | 10 15 4 | 16 16 6 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 5 5 | 386 | 241 | 8 12 6 | 12 4 5 |
| 4,200 – – | 4 | 100 – – | 2 | 40 – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 4 9 | 18,478 | 10,493 | 5 6 5 | 7 5 1 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 6 7 | 799 | 375 | 3 19 10 | 9 15 1 |
| – – – | 1 | 24 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 7 5 | 631 | 276 | 4 18 9 | 10 17 – |
| – – – | 1 | 5 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 5 3 | 3,397 | 2,111 | 5 9 4 | 7 10 4 |
| 130 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 9 4 | 1,355 | 612 | 6 6 7 | 14 16 6 |
| – – – | 13 | 238 – – | 2 | 40 – – | 2 | 30 – – | – | – – | – 5 11 | 4,734 | 3,829 | 7 9 4 | 8 15 – |
| 3,000 – – | 9 | 152 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – | – 6 10 | 2,874 | 2,487 | 7 6 2 | 10 1 – |
| 35,500 19 6 | 499 | 9,759 4 – | 82 | 1,561 – – | 147 | 2,542 10 – | 2 | 20 – – | – 6 3 Average. | 181,441 | 128,958 | 5 4 5 | 6 17 5 |

| 1. | 2. | | 3. | | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTY. | Number of Officers | | Amount of Security given | | Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
| | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | | |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEICESTER: | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 200 | 86 6 – | 109 11 8 | 1,125 | 29,759 14 5 | 29,398 13 – | 374 13 4 | 2 18 4 |
| Hinckley | 1 | 2 | 300 | 150 | 110 – – | 133 6 2 | 755 | 28,767 17 2 | 28,469 11 4 | 340 14 10 | 2 18 10 |
| Leicester | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,350 | 435 5 – | 541 2 5 | 7,591 | 167,458 15 4 | 167,194 19 3 | 1,275 16 5 | 2 18 4 |
| Loughboro' | 2 | 2 | 500 | 500 | 130 – – | 145 9 – | 1,606 | 41,719 18 10 | 41,601 10 1 | 324 4 – | 2 18 4 |
| Melton Mowbray | 1 | 2 | 500 | 300 | 122 – – | 163 15 – | 1,976 | 47,899 18 9 | 47,596 18 1 | 525 2 11 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 12 | 3,300 | 2,500 | 883 11 – | 1,093 4 3 | 13,053 | 315,606 4 6 | 314,261 11 9 | 2,840 11 6 | 2 18 4 Average. |
| LINCOLN: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alford | 1 | 2 | 200 | 100 | 36 6 – | 44 1 4 | 627 | 12,964 15 6 | 12,825 14 – | 203 12 7 | 2 18 4 |
| Boston | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 800 | 300 – – | 372 – 1 | 3,615 | 96,971 14 4 | 96,724 11 8 | 492 8 10 | 2 18 4 |
| Bourn | 1 | 2 | 300 | 400 | 45 – – | 48 17 7 | 569 | 15,866 12 1 | 15,277 6 7 | 615 17 2 | 2 18 4 |
| Brigg | 1 | 3 | 500 | 250 | 78 3 – | 96 5 6 | 1,133 | 27,522 6 11 | 27,458 3 11 | 259 9 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Caistor | 1 | 2 | 500 | 500 | 80 – – | 108 8 7 | 942 | 30,079 13 5 | 29,634 2 5 | 623 19 1 | 3 – – |
| Folkingham | 1 | 1 | 300 | 100 | 26 – – | 40 10 – | 393 | 13,046 5 6 | 12,915 14 3 | 166 7 8 | 3 – – |
| Gainsboro' | 1 | 2 | 500 | 700 | 140 – – | 168 – 1 | 2,167 | 50,507 1 5 | 49,967 6 3 | 644 15 7 | 2 18 4 |
| Grantham | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 1,400 | 350 – – | 406 7 5 | 3,590 | 107,838 19 2 | 107,329 5 6 | 946 16 4 | 2 18 4 |
| Grimsby | 1 | 2 | 500 | 200 | 19 4 – | 24 – 6 | 725 | 7,792 13 8 | 7,778 9 11 | 84 6 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Horncastle | 1 | 2 | 600 | 250 | 130 – – | 169 3 3 | 1,693 | 47,086 15 3 | 46,609 7 8 | 652 15 9 | 2 18 4 |
| Lincoln | 1 | 5 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 366 17 4 | 429 15 1 | 5,918 | 140,273 2 8 | 139,351 5 4 | 1,589 7 8 | 2 18 4 |
| Louth | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 700 | 210 – – | 273 8 10 | 2,913 | 67,876 10 11 | 68,073 16 9 | 112 2 6 | 2 18 4 |
| Sleaford | 1 | 2 | 300 | 600 | 160 – – | 210 8 – | 2,349 | 60,684 19 9 | 60,189 18 2 | 748 3 8 | 2 18 4 |
| Spalding | 1 | 3 | 500 | 500 | 115 – – | 178 – 8 | 2,187 | 33,975 5 2 | 33,575 7 2 | 593 3 8 | 2 15 9 |
| Stamford | 1 | 3 | 600 | 220 | 255 – – | 328 8 4 | 2,452 | 92,371 17 5 | 92,269 11 11 | 547 10 1 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 15 | 39 | 8,800 | 7,720 | 2,311 10 4 | 2,897 15 3 | 31,273 | 804,858 13 2 | 799,980 1 6 | 8,280 15 11 | 2 18 4 Average. |
| MIDDLESEX: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishopsgate | 1 | 18 | 5,000 | 9,725 | 3,551 2 11 | 3,999 6 3 | 49,907 | 944,797 4 – | 945,776 6 9 | 3,341 14 – | 3 – – |
| Brentford | 1 | 2 | 500 | 200 | 112 – – | 134 18 9 | 992 | 31,017 2 7 | 31,064 2 7 | 276 18 10 | 2 18 4 |
| Camden Town | 2 | 3 | 500 | 600 | 73 14 – | 97 12 3 | 1,336 | 14,092 5 2 | 13,861 11 – | 36 9 1 | 2 10 – |
| Chelsea | 1 | 7 | 2,000 | 2,300 | 632 – – | 752 17 3 | 8,865 | 169,244 5 11 | 169,053 6 9 | 817 2 7 | 2 18 4 |
| Cripplegate | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 1,550 | 224 – – | 364 13 4 | 2,961 | 56,261 14 10 | 56,333 2 4 | – 7 6 | 2 17 – |
| Farringdon Street | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 214 13 – | 319 12 4 | 3,165 | 63,866 8 1 | 63,848 7 8 | 353 13 11 | 2 18 4 |
| Finsbury | 1 | 9 | – | 4,350 | 1,323 19 8 | 1,924 2 8 | 20,001 | 460,047 8 3 | 460,569 18 10 | 239 6 – | 3 – – |
| Hackney | 1 | 5 | 250 | 460 | 154 10 – | 167 3 6 | 1,387 | 26,316 15 6 | 26,004 13 11 | 316 18 3 | 2 16 – |
| Haggerstone | This Bank is closing. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hammersmith | 1 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 50 – – | 77 8 1 | 574 | 11,653 6 – | 11,419 1 9 | 231 10 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Hampstead | – | 2 | – | 620 | 74 4 – | 97 16 – | 1,215 | 16,667 4 7 | 16,504 12 – | 178 13 10 | 2 15 6 |
| Harrow | 1 | 1 | 200 | 100 | 15 – – | 28 7 6 | 243 | 5,566 17 4 | 5,423 9 11 | 151 17 4 | 2 15 6 |
| Islington | 1 | 3 | 500 | 600 | 127 10 – | 196 1 6 | 2,337 | 30,156 12 – | 29,589 19 7 | 568 13 1 | 2 15 6 |
| Kensington | 1 | 3 | 600 | 650 | 185 – – | 223 7 5 | 1,902 | 42,997 15 – | 42,964 14 8 | 236 – 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Kingsland Road | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 – – | 228 13 4 | 9,157 | 39,392 3 9 | 39,475 9 3 | 151 17 1 | 2 17 6 |
| Limehouse | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,330 | 100 15 – | 148 2 8 | 3,189 | 30,913 19 7 | 30,554 5 4 | 416 12 10 | 2 18 4 |
| MontagueSt.(Bloomsbury) | 1 | 9 | 3,000 | 4,500 | 1,483 12 – | 1,840 19 11 | 20,201 | 448,562 5 – | 447,896 2 6 | 2,852 15 4 | 2 18 4 |
| Paddington | 1 | 6 | 1,000 | 960 | 385 – – | 550 1 7 | 8,993 | 115,743 19 8 | 114,461 1 9 | 1,360 8 9 | 2 18 10 |
| Poplar | – | 5 | – | 1,300 | 136 10 – | 174 2 6 | 1,313 | 31,853 8 8 | 31,774 11 11 | 236 4 9 | 2 18 4 |
| St. Clement Danes | 1 | 4 | 2,000 | 1,850 | 225 10 – | 409 15 2 | 2,605 | 76,707 14 11 | 76,333 8 4 | 536 3 8 | 3 – – |
| St. James, Piccadilly | 1 | 3 | 500 | 1,100 | 113 8 – | 94 1 3 | 1,508 | 25,467 – 6 | 25,355 9 2 | 155 9 8 | 3 – – |
| St. Martin's Place | 1 | 20 | 5,000 | 9,500 | 4,347 4 – | 5,227 – 10 | 47,608 | 1,657,684 2 1 | 1,658,973 11 7 | 5,398 7 5 | 3 – – |
| St. Marylebone | 1 | 7 | 5,000 | 2,650 | 1,287 19 – | 2,074 – 3 | 24,292 | 313,633 12 7 | 309,708 10 9 | 5,197 18 8 | 2 17 4 and 2 15 – |
| Staines | 1 | 2 | 500 | 300 | 104 4 – | 119 11 8 | 1,032 | 29,401 6 9 | 28,832 12 3 | 610 6 10 | 2 18 4 |
| Stepney | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 220 – – | 312 3 1 | 3,010 | 69,811 17 4 | 69,667 4 1 | 224 4 2 | 2 18 4 |
| Tufton Street | 1 | 3 | 5,000 | 900 | 235 – – | 311 12 3 | 2,867 | 79,579 5 2 | 79,119 14 4 | 891 8 5 | 3 – – |
| Upper Charlotte St. | 1 | 4 | 2,000 | 3,200 | 415 10 – | 548 17 6 | 5,423 | 94,970 19 10 | 94,687 15 2 | 431 13 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Uxbridge | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 185 – – | 208 – – | 1,872 | 53,690 3 2 | 53,227 5 4 | 645 – 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Whitechapel | 2 | 7 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 628 1 – | 754 6 5 | 5,345 | 141,988 18 5 | 142,062 13 6 | 314 2 3 | 2 17 6 |
| TOTAL | 28 | 145 | 42,050 | 56,045 | 16,780 6 7 | 21,384 15 3 | 233,300 | 5,082,085 16 8 | 5,074,543 3 – | 26,171 17 9 | 2 19 2 Average. |

(*a*) In addition to the Separate Surplus Fund of 14,000 *l.* there are 5,410 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.* £. 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, being the balance of the Surplus Fund accrued prior to 20 November 1828; and 200 *l.* deposited at the Bank of England, to obtain that Corporation's custody of 5,000 *l.* Exchequer Bills, the security lodged by the Treasurers.

| 11. | 12. | | | | | | | | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 340 8 8 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 2 | 692 | 311 | 5 7 11 | 14 19 11 |
| 700 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 – | 550 | 207 | 6 12 1 | 17 15 1 |
| 1,743 19 9 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 4 | 7,768 | 4,036 | 4 5 3 | 6 18 7 |
| 900 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 9 | 1,391 | 877 | 4 19 4 | 8 16 9 |
| 310 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 4 10 | 1,199 | 532 | 4 18 1 | 11 2 3 |
| 3,994 8 5 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 10 Average. | 11,600 | 5,963 | 4 12 1 | 8 7 6 |
| 200 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 7 | 405 | 184 | 5 3 10 | 16 11 10 |
| 200 – – | 8 | 213 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 7 | 3,123 | 1,100 | 5 19 11 | 15 10 11 |
| 330 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 – | 339 | 164 | 5 8 9 | 9 16 11 |
| 100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 11 | 650 | 272 | 5 4 – | 13 7 3 |
| 226 – 9 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 – | 488 | 206 | 6 10 5 | 22 14 4 |
| 290 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 – | 266 | 118 | 5 7 10 | 12 9 4 |
| – – – | 10 | 188 – – | 1 | 20 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 7 | 1,128 | 623 | 6 1 7 | 13 8 1 |
| 700 – – | 75 | 1,553 14 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 5 | 2,208 | 1,151 | 5 8 11 | 11 2 2 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 568 | 240 | 3 10 9 | 9 12 5 |
| 500 – – | 1 | 15 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 1 | 1,316 | 740 | 4 6 4 | 8 – 8 |
| 900 – – | 1 | 5 – – | 1 | 10 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 – | 4,585 | 2,281 | 4 17 – | 9 13 9 |
| 310 1 10 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 11 | 2,149 | 928 | 4 17 7 | 13 10 – |
| 420 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 10 | 1,740 | 688 | 4 15 3 | 11 9 2 |
| 137 18 9 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 4 | 1,549 | 541 | 3 14 6 | 9 8 2 |
| 1,479 1 4 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 11 | 1,624 | 617 | 5 8 4 | 16 3 7 |
| 5,793 2 8 | 95 | 1,974 14 – | 2 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 1 Average. | 22,138 | 9,853 | 5 2 1 | 12 – 10 |
| 8,000 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 4 | 47,228 | 31,006 | 4 12 5 | 7 6 9 |
| 42 2 6 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 7 | 918 | 412 | 4 16 4 | 12 12 7 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 13 11 | 2,058 | 560 | 1 15 11 | 7 18 2 |
| 300 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 10 | 9,533 | 4,995 | 4 4 3 | 7 15 9 |
| 450 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 12 10 | 4,856 | 2,669 | 3 5 6 | 7 2 4 |
| – – – | 181 | 3,333 1 – | 12 | 224 – – | 11 | 170 – – | 1 | 30 – – | – 9 11 | 6,170 | 3,499 | 2 5 2 | 4 11 4 |
| – – – | 196 | 4,329 – – | 10 | 255 – – | 4 | 32 – – | – | – – – | – 8 4 | 34,673 | 18,138 | 4 1 2 | 7 3 6 |
| 177 4 10 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 12 7 | 1,062 | 482 | 3 11 5 | 12 13 7 |
| 100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 13 2 | 480 | 330 | 2 17 7 | 6 13 4 |
| 72 – 2 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 12 3 | 1,168 | 320 | 2 5 1 | 10 18 10 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 2 | 98 | 66 | 6 19 10 | 9 10 2 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 12 11 | 1,690 | 661 | 2 15 3 | 8 8 8 |
| 370 14 10 | – | – – – | 1 | 20 – – | – | – – – | 1 | 20 – – | – 10 3 | 1,850 | 1,082 | 4 12 8 | 7 17 – |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 11 10 | 10,390 | 2,472 | 1 2 8 | 4 16 – |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 6 | 2,537 | 1,565 | 2 10 9 | 5 3 3 |
| 3,000 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 2 | 21,283 | 13,889 | 4 10 10 | 7 5 4 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 6 | 11,831 | 5,982 | 3 12 1 | 7 3 7 |
| 8 3 6 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 9 | 1,244 | 1,710 | 5 14 – | 6 18 4 |
| – – – | 3,880 | 66,525 7 6 | 516 | 9,926 14 – | 72 | 1,090 12 6 | 5 | 90 – – | – 10 7 | 2,680 | 1,708 | 4 13 9 | 9 11 11 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 4 | 2,429 | 810 | 3 7 3 | 8 11 11 |
| (a)14,000 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | (b) 6 2 | 45,836 | 25,213 | 6 18 11 | 13 13 3 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 13 2 | 16,433 | 9,589 | 4 14 6 | 7 13 7 |
| – – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 1 | 632 | 280 | 4 12 5 | 11 8 3 |
| – – – | 1 | 10 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 11 | 6,785 | 3,731 | 3 – 1 | 5 3 9 |
| 100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 9 | 3,534 | 2,557 | 4 16 5 | 7 – 3 |
| – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 11 6 | 7,498 | 4,384 | 3 1 8 | 6 5 4 |
| 231 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 8 | 1,642 | 706 | 3 16 5 | 11 8 8 |
| 3,200 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 4 | 7,983 | 3,577 | 4 7 4 | 11 10 1 |
| 30,051 5 10 | 4,259 | 74,227 8 6 | 539 | 10,425 14 – | 87 | 1,292 12 6 | 7 | 140 – – | – 8 4 Average. | 254,521 | 142,393 | 4 9 10 | 8 8 10 |

(b) In the amount of the capital of the Bank are included, as in former years, the value of 5,410 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.* £. 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, and the 200 *l.* deposited at the Bank of England, and also 5,500 *l.*, the value of the leasehold house, and the furniture.

| COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers | | 3. Amount of Security given | | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | | |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MONMOUTH: | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Abergavenny | 1 | 3 | 500 | 620 | 105 – – | 110 19 – | 895 | 32,413 17 5 | 31,949 6 5 | 527 15 6 | 3 – – |
| Monmouth | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 750 | 116 10 – | 186 13 – | 1,306 | 40,733 11 4 | 40,564 16 1 | 182 1 5 | 3 – – |
| Newport | 1 | 1 | 600 | 200 | 95 – – | 167 9 4 | 1,201 | 29,242 12 7 | 28,970 – 1 | 519 11 8 | 2 18 4 |
| Pontypool | 1 | 1 | 500 | 200 | 60 – – | 86 17 – | 536 | 20,996 9 1 | 21,126 15 5 | 11 – 7 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 8 | 2,600 | 1,770 | 376 10 – | 551 18 4 | 3,938 | 123,386 10 5 | 122,610 18 – | 1,240 9 2 | 2 19 4 Average. |
| NORFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aylsham | 1 | 2 | 300 | 300 | 55 5 – | 62 4 4 | 593 | 20,169 1 5 | 19,847 9 – | 385 3 6 | 3 – – |
| Downham Market | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 205 | 20 2 – | 27 11 3 | 374 | 8,123 3 10 | 7,922 6 4 | 287 10 7 | 2 18 4 |
| Fakenham | 1 | 2 | 300 | 525 | 59 4 – | 78 3 9 | 852 | 30,977 – – | 30,027 16 – | 1,005 9 8 | 3 – – |
| Harleston | 1 | 2 | 500 | 300 | 45 5 – | 64 – – | 513 | 15,179 10 – | 15,082 18 1 | 92 – 10 | 2 17 – |
| King's Lynn | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 500 | 138 8 – | 209 5 11 | 2,113 | 71,049 7 4 | 70,194 2 – | 1,083 14 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Norwich | 2 | 5 | 5,000 | 4,350 | 745 – – | 993 7 4 | 10,789 | 335,769 16 6 | 334,395 18 10 | 2,692 6 7 | 2 18 4 |
| North Walsham | 1 | 2 | 400 | 125 | 73 3 – | 83 14 5 | 853 | 29,304 3 8 | 29,074 7 2 | 311 2 9 | 3 – 10 |
| Swaffham | 1 | 3 | 300 | 400 | 89 4 – | 95 1 – | 635 | 25,980 5 3 | 26,006 15 6 | 33 16 2 | 2 19 – |
| Watton | This Bank is closing. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 450 | 356 10 – | 405 16 4 | 3,407 | 112,522 9 9 | 112,065 4 2 | 564 8 7 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 23 | 9,800 | 7,155 | 1,582 1 – | 2,019 4 4 | 20,129 | 649,074 17 9 | 644,616 17 1 | 6,455 12 11 | 2 18 7 Average. |
| NORTHAMPTON: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kettering | 1 | 3 | 700 | 200 | 50 10 – | 68 18 4 | 742 | 18,606 7 4 | 18,256 10 8 | 494 7 – | 2 17 6 |
| Northampton | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,700 | 425 – – | 632 9 5 | 7,217 | 221,050 2 11 | 219,943 13 7 | 1,736 5 6 | 3 – – |
| Oundle | 1 | 3 | 500 | 600 | 110 – – | 136 – 1 | 1,118 | 35,061 5 – | 34,114 8 2 | 934 6 8 | 2 17 – |
| Peterborough | 1 | 4 | 500 | 600 | 170 – – | 191 7 5 | 1,552 | 42,823 12 9 | 41,924 16 5 | 925 8 10 | 2 17 1 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 14 | 2,700 | 3,100 | 755 10 – | 1,028 15 3 | 10,629 | 317,541 8 – | 314,239 8 10 | 4,090 8 – | 2 19 1 Average. |
| NORTHUMBERLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allendale | 1 | 3 | 200 | 100 | 27 – – | 32 9 11 | 592 | 26,584 9 3 | 26,364 7 4 | 295 – 5 | 3 – – |
| Alnwick | 1 | 3 | 800 | 500 | 148 10 – | 218 18 7 | 1,894 | 85,796 16 9 | 85,582 19 7 | 253 8 4 | 3 – – |
| Berwick-on-Tweed | 1 | 5 | 1,000 | 600 | 143 10 – | 182 5 3 | 2,159 | 82,178 9 5 | 82,175 8 1 | 274 2 7 | 3 – – |
| Hexham | 1 | 4 | 500 | 300 | 186 15 – | 252 6 4 | 2,492 | 104,608 2 7 | 104,493 19 4 | 395 12 9 | 3 – 10 |
| Morpeth | 2 | 2 | 500 | 550 | 130 – – | 155 18 – | 1,345 | 56,067 17 5 | 55,438 10 10 | 685 8 – | 3 – – |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne. | 1 | 9 | 1,000 | 2,410 | 1,093 2 – | 1,559 4 4 | 17,332 | 568,471 12 2 | 569,280 1 2 | 1,257 13 2 | 3 – – |
| Tynemouth | 1 | 2 | 300 | 200 | 145 15 – | 170 – – | 965 | 32,809 19 4 | 32,119 18 1 | 690 14 1 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 8 | 28 | 4,300 | 4,660 | 1,874 12 – | 2,571 2 5 | 26,779 | 956,517 6 11 | 955,455 4 5 | 3,851 19 4 | 3 – – Average. |
| NOTTINGHAM: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Retford | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,400 | 142 – – | 189 2 5 | 2,657 | 67,262 5 – | 67,003 4 9 | 365 12 5 | 3 – – |
| Newark-on-Trent | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 700 | 276 – – | 426 – 1 | 2,854 | 79,002 9 1 | 78,748 2 7 | 594 3 8 | 2 18 4 |
| Nottingham | 1 | 7 | 3,000 | 1,730 | 960 10 – | 1,139 16 11 | 17,027 | 370,591 15 5 | 369,451 7 4 | 1,557 14 4 | 2 18 4 |
| Southwell | – | 2 | – | 600 | 52 – – | 73 16 1 | 1,172 | 25,400 13 – | 25,131 16 3 | 348 13 4 | 3 – 10 |
| Worksop | 1 | 2 | 500 | 300 | 139 8 10 | 195 13 8 | 1,951 | 63,820 3 8 | 63,160 19 1 | 813 18 5 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 4 | 19 | 5,500 | 4,730 | 1,569 18 10 | 2,024 9 2 | 25,661 | 606,077 6 2 | 603,495 10 – | 3,680 2 2 | 2 18 10 Average. |

| 11. | 12. | | | | | | | | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 300 2 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 9 | 562 | 447 | 6 9 9 | 10 12 11 |
| 1,100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 11 | 828 | 544 | 4 17 11 | 10 – 1 |
| 200 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 8 | 875 | 458 | 6 2 6 | 13 5 – |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 5 | 327 | 192 | 6 15 10 | 11 17 1 |
| 1,600 2 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 10 Average. | 2,592 | 1,641 | 5 17 11 | 11 6 1 |
| 326 9 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 – | 402 | 231 | 4 5 – | 6 15 10 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 8 | 380 | 93 | 3 13 8 | 15 15 1 |
| 615 – – | 3 | 34 10 – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 4 10 | 439 | 250 | 6 9 8 | 12 14 5 |
| 90 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 10 | 655 | 692 | 3 1 – | 3 12 1 |
| 1,650 – – | 10 | 195 10 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 8 | 1,725 | 968 | 4 15 5 | 9 17 5 |
| 5,450 – – | 5 | 89 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 9 | 6,483 | 4,814 | 5 15 1 | 8 2 6 |
| 738 6 9 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 6 | 508 | 267 | 6 1 3 | 9 3 10 |
| 100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 3 | 397 | 230 | 5 9 9 | 11 3 1 |
| – – | 2 | 57 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 3 | 2,494 | 2,325 | 6 1 3 | 7 10 6 |
| 8,969 15 10 | 20 | 376 – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 Average. | 13,483 | 9,870 | 5 9 7 | 8 1 11 |
| 100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 3 | 356 | 163 | 4 8 – | 13 19 8 |
| 3,000 – – | 5 | 83 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 7 | 5,492 | 2,169 | 4 – 11 | 12 19 11 |
| 10 18 10 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 9 | 674 | 337 | 4 6 1 | 9 6 5 |
| 576 4 4 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 9 | 1,210 | 559 | 4 18 5 | 9 11 10 |
| 3,687 3 2 | 5 | 83 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 Average. | 7,732 | 3,228 | 4 4 6 | 12 1 6 |
| 500 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 2 4 | 259 | 168 | 12 1 11 | 20 13 2 |
| 505 3 – | 9 | 188 – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 1 | 1,004 | 579 | 6 17 11 | 14 6 10 |
| 840 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 4 4 | 1,587 | 1,543 | 6 10 11 | 6 6 6 |
| 1,990 10 6 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 4 8 | 1,049 | 775 | 8 6 6 | 16 3 7 |
| 2,796 8 7 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 3 | 826 | 516 | 7 6 – | 9 13 8 |
| 9,000 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 4 | 17,945 | 17,920 | 5 8 6 | 6 9 10 |
| – – | 2 | 42 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 – | 1,009 | 1,849 | 5 16 7 | 3 19 7 |
| 15,632 2 1 | 11 | 230 – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 3 Average. | 23,679 | 23,350 | 5 17 – | 6 17 6 |
| 1,070 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 6 | 1,453 | 725 | 5 9 2 | 10 12 1 |
| 2,000 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 5 | 1,642 | 1,127 | 5 16 4 | 9 – 2 |
| 10,264 7 9 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 14,722 | 9,676 | 4 19 3 | 7 9 5 |
| 425 – – | 3 | 45 – – | – | – – – | 4 | 70 – – | – | – – – | – 5 8 | 821 | 293 | 4 4 4 | 10 11 8 |
| 350 – – | 26 | 553 – – | 4 | 80 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 1,085 | 830 | 6 13 11 | 8 8 3 |
| 14,109 7 9 | 29 | 598 – – | 4 | 80 – – | 4 | 70 – – | – | – – – | – 6 6 Average. | 19,728 | 12,051 | 5 2 6 | 7 18 11 |

| 1 | 2. Number of Officers | | 3. Amount of Security given | | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTY. | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| **OXFORD:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banbury | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 335 8 – | 455 17 10 | 4,925 | 143,149 19 7 | 142,977 1 6 | 640 10 – | 3 – – |
| Bicester | 1 | 2 | 200 | 45 | 79 4 – | 84 10 10 | 522 | 19,552 4 5 | 19,342 2 7 | 213 17 7 | 2 18 4 |
| Henley-on-Thames | 1 | 3 | 600 | 300 | 100 – – | 124 19 3 | 1,309 | 41,465 10 8 | 41,112 14 3 | 420 10 11 | 3 – – |
| Oxford | 1 | 2 | 2,000 | 250 | 252 – – | 411 7 5 | 4,962 | 131,071 6 3 | 130,152 7 2 | 1,461 12 10 | 3 – – |
| Thame | 1 | 2 | 500 | 200 | 47 1 6 | 47 1 6 | 643 | 14,112 16 7 | 13,435 5 2 | 697 2 2 | 2 18 4 |
| Woodstock | 1 | 1 | 2,000 | 200 | 25 – – | 32 8 – | 157 | 6,090 19 1 | 6,041 13 1 | 107 19 10 | 2 15 6 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 14 | 6,300 | 2,495 | 838 13 6 | 1,156 4 10 | 12,518 | 355,442 16 7 | 353,061 3 9 | 3,541 13 4 | 2 19 9 Average. |
| **SALOP:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgnorth | 1 | 4 | 500 | 1,650 | 230 2 6 | 280 17 8 | 2,409 | 92,109 16 10 | 91,022 15 6 | 1,130 4 6 | 3 – – |
| Ellesmere | 2 | 2 | 200 | 200 | 75 – – | 88 13 7 | 1,092 | 42,133 8 2 | 41,847 10 1 | 378 12 1 | 3 – – |
| Lilleshall | 2 | 1 | – | 100 | 50 – – | 52 15 – | 412 | 14,181 3 11 | 14,071 10 1 | 93 19 6 | 3 – 10 |
| Ludlow | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 300 | 210 – – | 245 15 10 | 1,872 | 71,661 4 – | 71,325 3 7 | 466 1 1 | 3 – – |
| Newport | 1 | 2 | 200 | 150 | 150 12 6 | 177 6 11 | 1,880 | 52,316 14 3 | 52,166 8 – | 304 2 5 | 3 – 10 |
| Oswestry | 1 | 3 | 200 | 650 | 200 – – | 264 11 4 | 3,167 | 109,829 1 2 | 109,201 16 8 | 975 15 10 | 3 – 10 |
| Shrewsbury | 2 | 4 | 2,300 | 1,350 | 480 – – | 593 6 5 | 6,604 | 244,367 10 8 | 243,875 15 1 | 1,277 18 9 | 3 – – |
| Wellington | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 115 – – | 132 1 – | 697 | 31,103 16 5 | 30,310 7 8 | 740 18 1 | 3 – – |
| Wenlock | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 600 | 170 – – | 207 5 5 | 2,382 | 70,096 14 5 | 70,091 1 4 | 241 6 4 | 3 – – |
| Whitchurch | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 800 | 153 – – | 247 12 5 | 2,129 | 81,155 19 – | 80,152 3 – | 1,178 17 3 | 3 – 5 |
| TOTAL | 13 | 24 | 7,400 | 7,000 | 1,833 15 – | 2,290 5 7 | 22,644 | 808,955 8 10 | 804,064 11 – | 6,787 15 10 | 3 – 2 Average. |
| **SOMERSET:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bath | 2 | 5 | 5,100 | 1,800 | 792 – – | 959 12 5 | 9,393 | 332,386 6 6 | 331,189 1 6 | 1,306 10 10 | 3 – 10 |
| Bridgwater | 3 | 2 | 1,500 | 505 | 132 12 – | 187 13 3 | 2,096 | 48,531 17 6 | 47,831 18 9 | 701 19 2 | 3 – – |
| Castle Cary | 2 | 5 | 1,200 | 800 | 221 – – | 254 3 6 | 2,735 | 76,026 14 11 | 76,006 1 2 | 174 6 8 | 3 – – |
| Crewkerne | 1 | 1 | 800 | 100 | 50 – – | 85 9 – | 938 | 22,776 10 8 | 22,784 1 3 | 236 17 6 | 2 15 – |
| Frome Selwood | 1 | 2 | 500 | 1,000 | 110 – – | 143 13 2 | 1,063 | 35,603 18 4 | 35,317 6 5 | 437 6 9 | 2 18 4 |
| Nether Stowey | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 750 | 61 – – | 73 6 1 | 527 | 20,689 11 1 | 20,506 7 – | 222 14 11 | 3 – – |
| Taunton | 2 | 5 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 675 10 – | 758 9 4 | 7,593 | 234,884 13 3 | 235,401 9 5 | 271 6 9 | 3 – 10 |
| Wells | 1 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 130 10 – | 178 8 – | 2,030 | 52,291 – 11 | 52,306 14 7 | 216 2 4 | 3 – – |
| Wrington | 1 | 1 | 500 | – | 17 17 6 | 5 2 5 | 312 | 7,827 8 8 | 7,634 2 – | 213 6 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Yeovil | 2 | 2 | 1,100 | 300 | 235 – – | 282 2 8 | 2,150 | 57,298 14 9 | 56,611 1 9 | 734 8 1 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 27 | 13,200 | 6,855 | 2,425 9 6 | 2,927 19 10 | 28,837 | 888,316 16 7 | 885,588 3 10 | 4,514 19 3 | 3 – 3 Average. |
| **STAFFORD:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cheadle | 1 | 3 | 2,000 | 600 | 115 10 – | 172 – 5 | 1,167 | 46,436 1 4 | 46,317 5 – | 242 1 3 | 3 – – |
| Eccleshall | 1 | 1 | 200 | 100 | 15 – – | 19 6 4 | 176 | 3,449 9 1 | 3,431 13 9 | 27 19 10 | 2 18 4 |
| Hanley | 1 | 2 | 500 | 550 | 109 9 – | 154 5 9 | 1,488 | 51,024 11 11 | 50,661 6 2 | 566 – 10 | 3 – 7 |
| Kingswinford | 1 | 2 | 500 | 400 | 136 16 – | 189 3 8 | 1,313 | 43,693 7 9 | 43,702 6 2 | 201 3 11 | 3 – – |
| Leek | 1 | 2 | 300 | 320 | 112 – – | 136 16 10 | 1,547 | 56,148 – 10 | 56,142 4 4 | 207 5 4 | 3 – 10 |
| Lichfield | 1 | 2 | 600 | 250 | 77 7 – | 86 3 10 | 896 | 24,512 – 5 | 24,311 6 7 | 336 2 6 | 3 – – |
| Newcastle-under-Lyne. | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 350 | 95 – – | 125 4 8 | 1,181 | 36,960 7 7 | 36,443 1 3 | 724 5 – | 2 18 4 |
| Penkridge | 1 | 2 | 200 | 200 | 40 5 – | 41 3 9 | 387 | 9,873 6 7 | 9,701 6 10 | 203 7 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Pirehill Meaford | 1 | 2 | 700 | 600 | 94 – – | 101 16 3 | 513 | 21,293 1 – | 21,017 17 5 | 307 9 6 | 3 – – |
| Rugeley | – | 1 | – | 500 | 70 – – | 90 5 2 | 841 | 30,169 4 1 | 30,012 19 5 | 257 4 8 | 3 – – |
| Stafford | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 250 | 75 5 – | 96 19 9 | 1,021 | 28,671 16 2 | 28,394 12 7 | 372 5 7 | 3 – 5 |
| Tamworth | 1 | 1 | 600 | 200 | 65 – – | 104 8 5 | 904 | 33,510 15 8 | 33,543 9 10 | 47 14 10 | 3 – 7 |
| Trentham | 2 | 2 | 400 | 400 | 50 – – | 50 3 9 | 170 | 7,394 11 10 | 7,275 8 – | 89 2 2 | 3 – – |
| Tunstall | 1 | 1 | 300 | 100 | 15 – – | 21 10 10 | 117 | 3,137 6 4 | 3,013 2 10 | 143 11 3 | 2 15 6 |
| Uttoxeter | 1 | 2 | – | 500 | 55 5 – | 72 14 – | 630 | 14,456 8 9 | 14,256 6 4 | 253 1 9 | 3 – – |
| Yoxall and Barton | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 300 | 33 3 – | 46 2 – | 345 | 9,222 5 5 | 9,078 14 6 | 140 14 – | 2 16 3 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 29 | 9,300 | 5,620 | 1,159 – – | 1,508 5 5 | 12,696 | 419,952 14 9 | 417,303 1 – | 4,119 9 6 | 2 19 11 Average. |

| 11. | 12. | | | | | | | | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| - - | 28 | 540 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 4 | 3,690 | 1,465 | 4 9 4 | 11 15 6 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 8 | 316 | 116 | 7 1 3 | 16 16 11 |
| 100 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 1 | 1,002 | 406 | 3 12 9 | 9 9 11 |
| 4,800 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 - | 2,152 | 1,424 | 6 1 3 | 10 18 5 |
| 24 14 11 | 1 | 10 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 8 | 540 | 162 | 3 16 11 | 9 18 9 |
| 120 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 4 | 110 | 37 | 4 8 11 | 9 7 3 |
| 5,044 14 11 | 29 | 550 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 5 Average. | 7,810 | 3,610 | 4 17 3 | 11 4 9 |
| 800 - - | 37 | 560 - - | 1 | 30 - - | 1 | 20 - - | - | - - | - 6 - | 1,468 | 1,196 | 7 2 3 | 10 - 7 |
| 220 18 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 - | 593 | 353 | 7 16 4 | 10 15 5 |
| 392 2 1 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 2 | 178 | 169 | 8 15 5 | 6 18 8 |
| 3,077 1 11 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 6 | 769 | 651 | 7 7 1 | 11 19 5 |
| 66 11 3 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 9 | 1,018 | 570 | 6 7 4 | 13 4 3 |
| 1,250 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 4 8 | 1,656 | 1,206 | 7 6 10 | 10 5 5 |
| 10,350 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 4 7 | 4,009 | 3,323 | 6 4 4 | 8 1 8 |
| 646 18 10 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 3 | 318 | 331 | 8 11 1 | 10 1 4 |
| 2,385 - - | 3 | 28 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 10 | 1,026 | 945 | 5 17 4 | 9 6 5 |
| 850 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 4 7 | 932 | 504 | 9 - 1 | 14 5 5 |
| 20,038 12 7 | 40 | 588 - - | 1 | 30 - - | 1 | 20 - - | - | - - | - 5 6 Average. | 11,967 | 9,248 | 6 18 9 | 9 16 7 |
| 5,517 13 8 | 383 | 7,860 16 - | 21 | 403 - - | 5 | 85 - - | - | - - | - 5 8 | 8,124 | 4,695 | 4 18 4 | 10 11 8 |
| 1,714 8 6 | 6 | 75 8 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 5 | 1,034 | 763 | 5 15 10 | 11 3 9 |
| 1,434 18 5 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 6 | 1,852 | 791 | 4 2 6 | 13 - 11 |
| 100 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 - | 559 | 329 | 4 10 3 | 8 3 10 |
| 1,100 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 9 | 644 | 403 | 5 10 3 | 12 8 2 |
| 55 13 5 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 - | 159 | 135 | 8 14 4 | 14 3 6 |
| 5,439 - 5 | 76 | 1,545 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 5 | 4,355 | 3,632 | 5 19 10 | 9 4 4 |
| 50 - - | 6 | 106 - - | 3 | 30 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 9 | 1,298 | 633 | 4 17 5 | 11 1 11 |
| 9 5 8 | 3 | 70 - - | - | - - | 1 | 5 - - | - | - - | - 6 8 | 92 | 53 | 4 19 2 | 15 9 9 |
| 424 9 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 9 3 | 1,177 | 633 | 4 13 8 | 11 13 10 |
| 15,845 9 7 | 474 | 9,657 4 6 | 24 | 433 - - | 6 | 90 - - | - | - - | - 6 6 Average. | 19,294 | 12,067 | 5 3 - | 10 10 4 |
| 750 - - | 12 | 240 12 - | 41 | 265 - - | - | - - | 6 | 75 - - | - 7 3 | 426 | 445 | 9 18 - | 13 11 6 |
| 80 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 11 3 | 86 | 56 | 4 14 8 | 11 5 11 |
| 175 15 - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 - | 1,481 | 1,268 | 6 3 11 | 9 13 - |
| 380 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 2 | 789 | 606 | 5 6 10 | 12 5 8 |
| 350 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 4 9 | 853 | 529 | 8 - 7 | 16 17 - |
| 783 14 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 9 | 510 | 270 | 4 14 3 | 13 4 11 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 8 | 967 | 705 | 5 7 - | 8 13 2 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 3 | 181 | 104 | 4 16 9 | 11 10 8 |
| 1,000 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 9 1 | 266 | 239 | 7 - - | 14 9 1 |
| 1,870 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 7 | 359 | 314 | 5 16 9 | 10 8 - |
| 80 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 8 | 874 | 436 | 3 11 5 | 8 15 10 |
| 70 - - | 4 | 60 - - | 1 | 13 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 3 | 613 | 326 | 6 9 3 | 14 10 5 |
| 280 15 3 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 13 6 | 57 | 68 | 6 3 11 | 15 8 2 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 13 8 | 80 | 60 | 5 13 6 | 15 13 - |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 - | 362 | 156 | 6 19 7 | 14 3 - |
| 185 19 - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 - | 149 | 84 | 6 5 - | 12 17 7 |
| 6,006 3 9 | 16 | 300 12 - | 42 | 278 - - | - | - - | 6 | 75 - - | - 7 1 Average. | 8,053 | 5,666 | 6 - 8 | 11 15 8 |

| 1. COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers Unpaid. | 2. Number of Officers Paid. | 3. Amount of Security given By the Unpaid Officers. | 3. Amount of Security given By the Paid Officers. | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUFFOLK: | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Bungay | 1 | 2 | 200 | 300 | 65 5 – | 71 5 5 | 784 | 21,342 16 11 | 21,106 7 1 | 322 12 7 | 2 18 4 |
| Bury St. Edmunds | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 248 10 – | 297 2 7 | 2,800 | 106,175 12 6 | 105,981 14 1 | 600 18 1 | 3 – – |
| Eye | 2 | 3 | 700 | 500 | 130 – – | 157 15 2 | 1,412 | 37,700 19 8 | 37,180 4 2 | 735 4 1 | 2 15 6 |
| Framlingham | – | 1 | – | 1,000 | 78 3 6 | 87 2 6 | 641 | 22,898 9 – | 22,890 4 3 | 31 6 11 | 2 18 9 |
| Hadleigh | 2 | 2 | 400 | 200 | 67 – – | 108 7 6 | 679 | 24,475 6 7 | 24,219 2 5 | 360 12 7 | 2 17 1 |
| Halesworth | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 300 | 76 – – | 91 2 3 | 694 | 23,841 6 11 | 23,474 1 – | 419 3 7 | 2 18 4 |
| Haverhill | 1 | 2 | 300 | 150 | 35 – – | 78 14 – | 528 | 14,341 18 8 | 14,096 1 3 | 330 16 6 | 2 18 4 |
| Ipswich, Corn Hill | 1 | 3 | 500 | 1,200 | 56 – – | 64 19 5 | 588 | 18,274 5 11 | 17,975 19 2 | 298 6 9 | 2 18 4 |
| Ipswich, Queen Street. | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 900 | 290 – – | 711 10 4 | 4,123 | 121,233 9 – | 120,883 18 8 | 727 1 5 | 2 18 4 |
| Lowestoft | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 150 | 54 4 – | 81 6 11 | 882 | 22,415 14 10 | 21,979 16 2 | 496 1 2 | 2 18 10 |
| Saxmundham | 2 | 2 | 500 | 500 | 15 18 4 | 18 11 2 | 278 | 4,761 12 – | 4,648 18 7 | 123 8 9 | 2 17 1 |
| Sudbury | 1 | 2 | 500 | 700 | 87 7 – | 111 6 2 | 1,076 | 39,292 8 3 | 39,234 8 6 | 111 10 10 | 3 – – |
| Woodbridge | 2 | 3 | 1,000 | 700 | 172 12 – | 222 10 11 | 2,058 | 68,533 4 5 | 68,559 – 11 | 310 6 5 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 16 | 32 | 8,100 | 7,700 | 1,375 19 10 | 2,101 14 4 | 16,543 | 525,287 4 8 | 522,229 16 3 | 4,867 9 8 | 2 18 9 Average. |
| SURREY: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camberwell | 1 | 3 | 500 | 400 | 215 – – | 321 7 9 | 2,773 | 48,780 14 8 | 48,539 3 6 | 514 1 8 | 2 15 – |
| Chertsey | 1 | 1 | 300 | 100 | 60 – – | 85 7 8 | 543 | 14,312 13 4 | 14,236 16 4 | 180 8 1 | 3 – – |
| Dorking | 1 | 2 | 500 | 200 | 99 12 6 | 99 12 6 | 823 | 26,898 18 – | 26,623 17 9 | 416 9 5 | 2 18 4 |
| Epsom | 1 | 1 | 200 | 100 | 60 – – | 70 7 4 | 354 | 8,276 19 5 | 8,140 6 2 | 175 6 5 | 2 16 – |
| Ewell | 1 | 2 | 200 | 30 | 25 – – | 37 3 – | 160 | 5,364 10 – | 5,237 10 7 | 161 3 2 | 2 16 – |
| Farnham | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 1,050 | 105 – – | 153 14 1 | 1,665 | 48,744 9 4 | 48,124 16 5 | 780 4 11 | 3 – 10 |
| Godalming | 1 | 2 | 1,500 | 200 | 70 – – | 77 – – | 493 | 20,164 3 5 | 20,057 17 5 | 253 2 8 | 2 18 4 |
| Guildford | 1 | 4 | 1,500 | 450 | 151 – – | 237 2 2 | 2,562 | 86,296 1 6 | 85,605 18 10 | 891 11 7 | 3 – 10 |
| Kennington | 1 | 1 | 500 | 100 | 50 – – | 100 18 3 | 1,320 | 13,619 11 – | 13,669 15 2 | 23 5 6 | 2 17 1 |
| Lambeth | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,550 | 296 – – | 443 5 – | 2,831 | 67,666 19 5 | 67,164 15 7 | 843 3 5 | 2 15 6 |
| Lambeth, St. John | 1 | 1 | 500 | 200 | 60 – – | 94 7 4 | 649 | 15,036 6 2 | 14,803 2 4 | 232 2 10 | 2 15 6 |
| Reigate | 1 | 1 | 200 | 20 | 70 – – | 79 9 10 | 905 | 25,483 5 5 | 24,992 7 7 | 585 6 9 | 3 – 10 |
| Richmond | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 600 | 182 12 – | 205 4 7 | 1,753 | 39,433 16 10 | 39,070 6 1 | 506 15 5 | 2 15 6 |
| Rotherhithe | 3 | 1 | 700 | – | 13 – – | 39 8 9 | 1,045 | 10,707 19 4 | 10,411 4 2 | 305 19 7 | 2 18 4 |
| Southwark | 1 | 8 | 2,000 | 2,400 | 1,091 13 4 | 1,317 14 – | 9,644 | 228,264 4 4 | 227,620 9 8 | 1,618 – 6 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 17 | 35 | 11,600 | 7,400 | 2,548 17 10 | 3,362 2 3 | 27,520 | 659,050 12 2 | 654,298 7 7 | 7,487 1 11 | 2 18 1 Average. |
| SUSSEX: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arundel | 1 | 2 | 600 | 120 | 66 10 – | 99 – 7 | 1,183 | 39,830 8 5 | 39,379 16 1 | 597 4 8 | 3 – – |
| Battle | 1 | 2 | 500 | 550 | 100 10 – | 114 3 – | 1,497 | 42,937 8 10 | 42,458 8 – | 629 4 6 | 3 – – |
| Brighton | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 1,400 | 585 – – | 698 5 7 | 7,098 | 216,295 4 6 | 213,596 7 3 | 3,618 13 5 | 3 – – |
| East Grinstead | 1 | 2 | 400 | 300 | 113 1 – | 127 19 4 | 1,056 | 30,781 11 7 | 30,370 1 5 | 538 14 4 | 2 18 4 |
| Hastings | 2 | 1 | 500 | 250 | 88 15 9 | 90 17 1 | 988 | 26,249 16 1 | 25,743 7 4 | 595 4 6 | 3 – – |
| Horsham | 1 | 2 | 500 | 300 | 95 – – | 127 – 6 | 992 | 32,558 17 6 | 32,007 3 9 | 717 5 1 | 3 – – |
| Lewes | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 500 | 303 19 – | 341 16 6 | 3,121 | 88,144 17 4 | 87,205 6 6 | 1,141 7 1 | 3 – – |
| Midhurst | 1 | 2 | 400 | 150 | 46 – – | 58 5 3 | 500 | 18,718 19 11 | 18,520 12 – | 221 14 5 | 2 18 4 |
| Petworth | 1 | 3 | 200 | 400 | 115 – – | 123 4 3 | 622 | 22,128 13 8 | 22,013 15 7 | 97 – 7 | 2 16 8 |
| Rye | 1 | 3 | 500 | 310 | 111 10 – | 126 11 10 | 1,217 | 46,528 4 2 | 46,259 19 – | 330 7 1 | 3 – – |
| Uckfield | 1 | 2 | 300 | 300 | 50 – – | 59 4 6 | 310 | 9,110 9 9 | 8,779 – 2 | 327 4 5 | 2 15 6 |
| Worthing | 1 | 2 | 500 | 250 | 96 15 – | 130 11 2 | 1,146 | 31,501 3 11 | 31,310 15 8 | 398 9 8 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 13 | 27 | 6,400 | 4,830 | 1,772 – 9 | 2,096 19 7 | 19,730 | 604,785 15 8 | 597,644 12 9 | 9,212 9 9 | 2 19 7 Average. |

| 11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | 12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | 13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | 14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 350 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 6 | 517 | 280 | 3 18 4 | 9 19 3 |
| 1,000 – – | 10 | 171 – – | 5 | 125 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 6 | 1,540 | 905 | 6 1 8 | 13 1 7 |
| 650 – – | 4 | 75 – – | 4 | 90 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 2 | 944 | 325 | 4 10 1 | 13 9 9 |
| 214 14 10 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 6 | 341 | 125 | 6 – 3 | 21 1 2 |
| 250 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 8 | 328 | 163 | 5 12 7 | 13 12 – |
| 41 13 7 | 3 | 58 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 7 | 336 | 143 | 6 19 3 | 14 – 3 |
| 43 13 5 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 10 | 306 | 232 | 6 5 6 | 11 17 – |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 1 | 419 | 277 | 4 11 1 | 10 1 1 |
| 1,100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 8 | 3,535 | 2,564 | 4 6 6 | 6 17 5 |
| 110 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 2 | 575 | 348 | 3 18 9 | 8 7 2 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 9 | 277 | 54 | 2 16 8 | 8 15 10 |
| 230 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 7 | 786 | 494 | 4 5 – | 7 18 1 |
| 1,000 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 | 1,610 | 952 | 4 7 5 | 8 1 9 |
| 4,990 1 10 | 17 | 304 – – | 9 | 215 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 11 Average. | 11,514 | 6,862 | 4 14 8 | 9 6 6 |
| – – | 39 | 594 9 6 | 2 | 50 – – | 2 | 20 – – | – | – – – | – 13 1 | 2,540 | 1,564 | 3 15 2 | 8 3 3 |
| 460 – 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 11 5 | 315 | 176 | 6 3 10 | 17 11 4 |
| 536 – 5 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 437 | 199 | 6 – 5 | 20 – 4 |
| 60 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 16 9 | 175 | 123 | 4 19 1 | 11 10 7 |
| 47 12 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 13 7 | 101 | 41 | 4 17 – | 11 12 10 |
| 850 – – | 9 | 142 13 – | 4 | 60 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 1,157 | 599 | 5 4 6 | 10 4 3 |
| 934 10 7 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 3 | 344 | 151 | 7 5 6 | 11 14 4 |
| 1,320 3 – | 27 | 551 3 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 4 | 1,809 | 1,233 | 5 12 9 | 8 15 3 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 9 | 1,551 | 477 | 1 14 3 | 5 6 4 |
| 100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 12 9 | 5,620 | 2,212 | 2 9 5 | 7 – – |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 12 6 | 1,248 | 553 | 2 – 2 | 5 4 10 |
| 360 10 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 683 | 232 | 4 1 5 | 19 11 7 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 5 | 1,427 | 573 | 4 3 – | 11 11 11 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 4 | 1,939 | 444 | 1 13 5 | 7 16 5 |
| 7,800 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 11 1 | 7,286 | 4,043 | 4 17 6 | 11 10 – |
| 12,468 16 2 | 75 | 1,288 5 6 | 6 | 110 – – | 2 | 20 – – | – | – – – | – 10 – Average. | 26,632 | 12,620 | 3 15 8 | 9 14 10 |
| 473 11 10 | 4 | 110 – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 4 10 | 658 | 381 | 6 9 5 | 15 9 5 |
| 931 16 7 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 3 | 952 | 436 | 5 15 4 | 12 19 1 |
| 500 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 4 | 10,483 | 5,029 | 5 3 2 | 11 6 1 |
| 155 2 3 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 1 | 670 | 236 | 5 18 11 | 17 12 1 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 8 | 816 | 543 | 3 15 8 | 6 1 4 |
| 450 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 8 | 692 | 303 | 7 5 5 | 13 11 2 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 8 | 2,177 | 776 | 4 14 8 | 14 13 7 |
| 170 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 252 | 160 | 6 13 1 | 18 17 2 |
| 463 19 4 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 10 | 267 | 153 | 6 9 – | 18 13 9 |
| 140 17 7 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 5 | 583 | 284 | 5 19 1 | 19 15 – |
| 218 16 5 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 12 9 | 183 | 70 | 6 12 5 | 22 18 1 |
| 750 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 – | 791 | 406 | 4 6 10 | 12 2 10 |
| 4,254 4 – | 4 | 110 – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 10 Average. | 18,524 | 8,777 | 5 5 7 | 12 9 5 |

| 1. COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers | | 3. Amount of Security given | | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | | |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| WARWICK: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcester | 1 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 37 13 – | 59 9 6 | 421 | 15,068 17 – | 14,895 13 9 | 227 10 10 | 3 – – |
| Atherstone | 1 | 2 | 400 | 150 | 114 4 – | 124 14 1 | 502 | 23,245 5 – | 22,919 12 3 | 304 7 5 | 2 18 4 |
| Coventry | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 262 12 – | 448 13 10 | 5,935 | 148,813 17 5 | 148,835 3 9 | 729 11 6 | 2 18 4 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 650 | 127 – – | 160 4 – | 1,079 | 38,584 10 7 | 38,252 1 11 | 369 14 9 | 3 – – |
| Sutton Coldfield | 1 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 40 – – | 64 17 9 | 260 | 8,395 6 11 | 8,219 19 3 | 167 10 6 | 2 15 – |
| Warwick | 1 | 3 | 2,000 | 300 | 265 – – | 359 6 5 | 3,877 | 132,574 – 1 | 131,540 15 1 | 1,535 3 8 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 6 | 12 | 5,400 | 3,200 | 846 9 – | 1,217 5 7 | 12,074 | 366,681 17 – | 364,663 6 – | 3,333 18 8 | 2 19 1 Average. |
| WESTMORLAND: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kirkby Lonsdale | 1 | 3 | 400 | 400 | 70 – – | 83 6 2 | 1,254 | 34,299 11 6 | 33,947 8 11 | 365 – 6 | 3 – – |
| WILTS: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bradford | 1 | 2 | – – | 1,000 | 25 4 – | 30 9 3 | 325 | 10,253 10 3 | 10,092 18 1 | 160 12 2 | 3 – – |
| Calne | 1 | 3 | 500 | 300 | 60 5 – | 72 – 6 | 555 | 17,441 19 7 | 17,413 12 4 | 112 5 8 | 3 – – |
| Chippenham | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 600 | 137 12 – | 190 – 4 | 1,336 | 44,446 6 5 | 44,408 2 10 | 210 – 8 | 2 18 4 |
| Devizes | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 300 | 120 – – | 195 16 9 | 2,029 | 64,711 8 11 | 64,498 14 11 | 415 7 8 | 3 – – |
| Malmesbury | 1 | 3 | 500 | 600 | 40 – – | 48 10 – | 393 | 12,446 4 – | 12,249 6 6 | 264 5 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Marlborough | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 150 | 100 – – | 145 13 2 | 1,287 | 47,965 – 7 | 47,547 16 6 | 656 2 2 | 3 – 10 |
| Melksham | 2 | 2 | 200 | 200 | 35 – – | 40 11 2 | 335 | 9,661 2 – | 9,580 14 9 | 80 7 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Salisbury | 1 | 4 | 1,500 | 1,200 | 352 10 – | 455 4 1 | 3,507 | 132,097 – – | 132,135 7 10 | 379 3 7 | 3 – – |
| Swindon | 1 | 2 | 500 | 250 | 75 – – | 96 7 3 | 1,294 | 41,244 13 9 | 40,844 17 6 | 607 13 4 | 3 – – |
| Trowbridge | 1 | 2 | 500 | 130 | 95 – – | 154 3 9 | 1,554 | 54,608 14 5 | 54,540 1 6 | 128 16 10 | 3 – 7 |
| Warminster | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 600 | 170 – – | 211 5 6 | 2,113 | 68,686 19 4 | 68,082 11 3 | 848 13 2 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 12 | 28 | 7,700 | 5,330 | 1,210 11 – | 1,640 1 9 | 14,728 | 503,562 19 3 | 501,394 4 – | 3,863 7 9 | 2 19 11 Average. |
| WORCESTER: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Droitwich | 2 | 1 | 2,000 | 200 | 35 – – | 37 1 – | 243 | 8,024 1 2 | 7,919 3 1 | 152 12 5 | 2 18 9 |
| Kidderminster | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 400 | 120 – – | 134 – 8 | 1,336 | 42,353 4 5 | 41,931 8 11 | 555 14 4 | 3 – – |
| Shipston-on-Stour | 1 | 2 | 200 | 200 | 55 15 – | 70 – 9 | 1,141 | 42,200 12 1 | 42,043 14 11 | 305 18 2 | 3 – 10 |
| Stourport | 1 | 2 | 400 | 500 | 47 7 – | 62 16 – | 459 | 12,837 5 9 | 12,398 7 8 | 444 – 1 | 3 – – |
| Tenbury | 1 | 2 | 500 | 120 | 42 5 – | 54 17 10 | 725 | 16,763 11 6 | 16,595 6 2 | 258 4 6 | 3 – – |
| Upton-on-Severn | 1 | 2 | 500 | 100 | 55 10 – | 81 8 10 | 525 | 17,900 11 8 | 17,594 14 10 | 344 12 7 | 3 – – |
| Worcester | 1 | 4 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 542 – – | 668 13 10 | 7,463 | 208,277 13 3 | 206,581 14 4 | 2,332 8 6 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 8 | 16 | 6,600 | 3,420 | 897 17 – | 1,108 18 11 | 11,892 | 348,356 19 10 | 345,064 9 11 | 4,393 10 7 | 3 – 1 Average. |
| YORK (EAST RIDING): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beverley | 1 | 2 | 500 | 600 | 150 – – | 194 5 1 | 1,850 | 68,877 13 10 | 68,600 12 9 | 513 4 5 | 3 – – |
| Bridlington | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 750 | 110 – – | 145 16 9 | 1,378 | 49,987 18 – | 49,212 13 10 | 851 8 8 | 3 – – |
| Driffield | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 800 | 95 – – | 141 3 4 | 1,736 | 50,546 2 11 | 50,747 9 5 | (*a*) | 3 – – |
| Howden | – | 2 | – | 700 | 60 – – | 100 2 10 | 724 | 22,011 12 6 | 21,705 11 2 | 375 14 9 | 2 18 4 |
| Kingston-upon-Hull | 1 | 7 | 2,000 | 3,700 | 1,056 16 – | 1,228 7 8 | 14,900 | 395,278 – 4 | 395,739 11 3 | 1,028 19 6 | 3 – – |
| York | 1 | 5 | 1,000 | 950 | 567 – – | 731 15 11 | 6,755 | 238,230 – 7 | 237,430 7 8 | 1,586 13 7 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 5 | 22 | 5,500 | 7,500 | 2,038 16 – | 2,541 11 7 | 27,343 | 824,931 8 2 | 823,436 6 1 | 4,356 – 11 | 2 19 11 Average. |
| YORK (NORTH RIDING): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedale | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 60 | 85 – – | 109 11 6 | 1,448 | 44,985 7 5 | 44,572 2 2 | 321 15 8 | 3 – 10 |
| Guisborough | 1 | 2 | – | 200 | 65 – – | 76 14 9 | 456 | 12,713 13 10 | 12,635 3 4 | 259 17 2 | 2 15 6 |
| Leyburn | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 62 – – | 65 7 4 | 1,008 | 23,962 6 8 | 23,515 5 – | 538 9 7 | 3 – – |
| Malton | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 150 | 150 – – | 228 18 1 | 2,228 | 67,953 16 11 | 67,553 6 9 | 667 16 10 | 2 18 4 |
| Northallerton | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 520 | 65 5 – | 87 13 7 | 1,343 | 38,506 15 6 | 38,638 15 5 | 10 14 – | 3 – – |
| Pickering | 1 | 2 | 100 | 200 | 70 – – | 86 18 – | 871 | 22,081 14 8 | 22,056 9 – | 147 9 2 | 2 16 8 |

(*a*) 21 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* due to Treasurer.

| 11. | 12. | | | | | | | | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 5 – | 204 | 106 | 5 13 3 | 12 7 9 |
| 230 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 10 7 | 234 | 181 | 6 19 2 | 16 12 9 |
| 1,900 – – | 20 | 384 – – | 3 | 36 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – 6 – | 7,224 | 3,519 | 4 3 5 | 8 11 – |
| 90 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 8 3 | 812 | 371 | 5 17 5 | 12 4 5 |
| 73 9 11 | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 15 – | 84 | 69 | 9 18 8 | 22 2 6 |
| 1,559 19 11 | 36 | 712 14 – | 2 | 40 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – 5 4 | 2,778 | 1,319 | 4 11 7 | 14 8 – |
| 3,853 9 10 | 56 | 1,096 14 – | 5 | 76 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – 6 7 Average. | 11,336 | 5,565 | 4 11 10 | 10 13 11 |
| 27 17 11 | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 4 10 | 739 | 407 | 6 8 8 | 11 3 9 |
| - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 5 – | 256 | 140 | 5 1 11 | 11 4 3 |
| - - | 24 | 329 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 8 3 | 234 | 145 | 5 17 1 | 14 1 6 |
| 110 – – | 20 | 333 10 – | 4 | 65 – – | 1 | 20 – – | – | - - | – 8 6 | 773 | 426 | 4 19 8 | 11 9 3 |
| - - | 28 | 562 3 – | 2 | 20 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – 6 – | 1,332 | 616 | 5 9 7 | 13 6 6 |
| 180 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 7 10 | 173 | 68 | 5 10 2 | 18 12 3 |
| 1,100 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 5 11 | 607 | 405 | 5 7 8 | 11 13 8 |
| - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 8 4 | 183 | 111 | 4 10 1 | 7 2 3 |
| 1,895 15 6 | 50 | 966 9 – | 2 | 40 – – | 1 | 15 – – | – | - - | – 6 10 | 1,969 | 1,410 | 5 6 2 | 9 13 10 |
| 400 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 4 7 | 966 | 584 | 5 10 9 | 12 1 10 |
| 100 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 4 10 | 970 | 675 | 5 4 6 | 10 2 4 |
| 300 – – | 30 | 532 10 – | 1 | 20 – – | 2 | 30 – – | – | - - | – 5 – | 1,242 | 779 | 5 14 6 | 10 – 2 |
| 4,085 15 6 | 152 | 2,723 12 – | 9 | 145 – – | 4 | 65 – – | – | - - | – 6 5 Average. | 8,705 | 5,359 | 5 8 1 | 10 19 8 |
| 370 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 8 9 | 104 | 59 | 5 13 3 | 16 4 8 |
| 445 – – | 12 | 205 – – | 2 | 30 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – 6 3 | 1,091 | 541 | 4 4 9 | 10 4 4 |
| 1,490 2 7 | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 3 2 | 491 | 330 | 7 4 1 | 19 19 7 |
| 710 15 2 | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 9 9 | 200 | 140 | 5 2 7 | 13 9 5 |
| - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 5 5 | 376 | 170 | 5 10 – | 11 14 2 |
| 600 19 10 | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 18 2 | 398 | 218 | 5 12 8 | 15 18 – |
| 11,092 18 11 | 3 | 69 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 6 4 | 4,449 | 2,222 | 5 12 3 | 11 7 – |
| 14,709 16 6 | 15 | 274 – – | 2 | 30 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – 6 1 Average. | 7,109 | 3,680 | 5 9 11 | 12 8 1 |
| 744 3 – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 5 6 | 984 | 719 | 6 13 11 | 10 10 10 |
| - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 5 10 | 1,062 | 655 | 6 19 7 | 8 5 6 |
| 50 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 5 6 | 1,132 | 770 | 6 10 4 | 9 2 2 |
| - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 6 8 | 283 | 245 | 11 – 5 | 15 14 7 |
| 1,800 – – | 18 | 402 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 6 2 | 18,521 | 19,926 | 4 14 10 | 4 8 10 |
| 7,424 7 3 | 30 | 567 1 – | 2 | 50 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – 6 1 | 4,524 | 3,191 | 6 15 10 | 10 3 11 |
| 10,018 10 3 | 48 | 969 1 – | 2 | 50 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – 6 1 Average. | 26,506 | 25,506 | 5 8 – | 5 13 7 |
| 751 2 4 | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 4 11 | 690 | 458 | 6 7 2 | 9 12 3 |
| 3 6 1 | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 11 10 | 327 | 160 | 4 7 6 | 9 1 5 |
| 210 15 6 | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 5 – | 549 | 239 | 5 1 3 | 15 13 7 |
| 1,000 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 6 9 | 1,120 | 863 | 5 17 8 | 7 18 11 |
| - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 4 6 | 855 | 636 | 6 16 5 | 8 – 7 |
| 150 – – | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – | - - | – 7 9 | 430 | 400 | 6 18 6 | 7 15 – |

*(continued)*

| 1. COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers: Unpaid | 2. Number of Officers: Paid. | 3. Amount of Security given: By the Unpaid Officers. | 3. Amount of Security given: By the Paid Officers. | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount Invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YORK (North Riding)—*cont*[d]. | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Richmond | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 750 | 120 – – | 144 13 7 | 1,806 | 53,959 2 5 | 53,599 17 9 | 373 13 7 | 3 – 10 |
| Scarborough | 1 | 1 | 500 | 300 | 80 – – | 121 15 11 | 2,036 | 64,053 5 6 | 63,878 10 10 | 395 6 8 | 2 18 4 |
| Stokesley | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 56 – – | 80 5 – | 678 | 21,955 5 7 | 22,110 9 6 | 14 – 9 | 3 – – |
| Thirsk | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 230 | 105 – – | 186 18 – | 1,704 | 58,861 11 10 | 58,748 4 5 | 238 6 9 | 3 – – |
| Whitby | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 125 – – | 152 11 – | 1,124 | 22,015 9 – | 22,053 14 7 | 36 15 5 | 2 15 6 |
| Total | 11 | 23 | 8,600 | 5,710 | 983 5 – | 1,341 6 9 | 14,702 | 431,048 9 4 | 429,361 18 9 | 3,004 5 7 | 2 19 2 Average. |
| YORK (West Riding): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barnsley | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 900 | 225 – – | 298 – – | 3,673 | 81,210 16 1 | 81,663 4 2 | - (*a*) - | 2 18 4 |
| Birstal and Batley | 1 | 3 | – | 600 | 81 6 – | 95 1 – | 1,043 | 30,423 14 9 | 30,129 16 3 | 302 6 4 | 2 18 – |
| Bradford | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 800 | 575 – – | 687 8 6 | 9,037 | 220,907 13 2 | 221,100 7 6 | 178 14 5 | 3 – – |
| Doncaster | 1 | 4 | 1,500 | 950 | 380 – – | 477 11 7 | 4,344 | 156,067 7 2 | 154,920 7 4 | 1,521 15 3 | 3 – – |
| Goole | 1 | 2 | 500 | 100 | 23 13 – | 25 7 6 | 314 | 7,798 15 8 | 7,599 1 9 | 199 13 11 | 2 18 4 |
| Halifax | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 300 | 255 – – | 288 7 2 | 1,513 | 69,846 1 11 | 69,366 1 10 | 715 11 10 | 2 18 4 |
| Harewood | 1 | 1 | 200 | 300 | 50 – – | 58 19 7 | 348 | 15,615 17 7 | 15,559 8 7 | 94 8 10 | 2 18 4 |
| Huddersfield | 1 | 5 | 1,000 | 1,800 | 587 19 4 | 690 8 4 | 7,267 | 240,174 8 3 | 237,621 9 2 | 3,073 12 9 | 3 – 7 |
| Keighley | 1 | 2 | 500 | 600 | 145 – – | 179 7 5 | 1,763 | 55,538 2 7 | 55,418 15 – | 361 5 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Knaresborough | 1 | 5 | 1,000 | 350 | 300 – – | 408 10 7 | 3,085 | 94,507 11 10 | 93,682 15 11 | 1,245 9 8 | 2 17 1 |
| Leeds | 1 | 7 | 3,000 | 2,900 | 969 9 2 | 1,398 11 10 | 12,353 | 366,249 8 11 | 364,038 7 10 | 2,543 15 – | 2 18 4 |
| Otley | 1 | 2 | 500 | 600 | 90 – – | 107 13 9 | 570 | 18,275 1 4 | 17,726 19 6 | 593 6 9 | 2 15 6 |
| Pontefract | 1 | 2 | 500 | 300 | 205 – – | 268 17 8 | 2,707 | 84,483 14 2 | 83,909 7 9 | 712 16 – | 3 – – |
| Ripon | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 330 | 126 9 – | 157 15 6 | 1,592 | 44,661 11 – | 44,487 15 3 | 420 16 9 | 2 17 1 |
| Rotherham | 1 | 2 | 200 | 200 | 65 – – | 110 7 10 | 951 | 19,449 4 – | 19,313 1 10 | 270 14 11 | 2 18 6 |
| Settle | 1 | 2 | 500 | 600 | 160 – – | 184 – 2 | 2,302 | 70,022 4 – | 69,145 16 8 | 905 4 4 | 3 – – |
| Sheffield | 1 | 10 | 1,000 | 2,900 | 994 2 – | 1,411 2 8 | 19,923 | 447,885 – 8 | 444,318 6 10 | 5,204 6 2 | 3 – – |
| Wakefield | 1 | 3 | 1,000 | 600 | 184 5 8 | 239 8 1 | 1,793 | 50,108 14 1 | 49,769 1 10 | 503 3 10 | 2 15 6 |
| Wentworth | – | 2 | – | 500 | 35 – – | 37 12 – | 436 | 9,848 9 6 | 9,637 – 4 | 272 5 9 | 3 – – |
| Total | 18 | 63 | 15,400 | 15,630 | 5,452 4 2 | 7,124 11 2 | 75,014 | 2,083,073 16 8 | 2,069,407 5 4 | 19,119 7 7 | 2 19 2 Average. |
| WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beaumaris | 4 | 6 | 800 | 1,800 | 193 15 – | 247 1 11 | 1,424 | 36,651 15 5 | 35,993 4 4 | 679 3 7 | 2 15 6 |
| BRECON: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brecon | 1 | 4 | 200 | 800 | 85 – – | 107 10 9 | 1,255 | 26,530 15 5 | 26,381 18 7 | 325 16 8 | 2 16 3 |
| CARDIGAN: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberystwyth | 1 | 2 | – | 300 | 80 – – | 119 7 5 | 1,165 | 38,853 8 7 | 38,416 4 3 | 437 12 – | 3 – – |
| CARMARTHEN: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Llandilo | 1 | 3 | 200 | 220 | 90 – – | 135 14 4 | 1,590 | 63,413 10 2 | 60,374 12 1 | 3,284 6 3 | 3 – – |
| Llanelly | 1 | 1 | 500 | 150 | 36 – – | 117 16 – | 667 | 17,568 5 – | 17,394 12 10 | 176 2 10 | 3 – 10 |
| Newcastle-Emlyn | 1 | 1 | 200 | 50 | 49 18 – | 60 10 3 | 559 | 16,244 14 5 | 16,122 16 8 | 192 13 8 | 2 18 4 |
| Total | 3 | 5 | 900 | 420 | 175 18 – | 314 – 7 | 2,816 | 97,226 9 7 | 93,892 1 7 | 3,653 2 9 | 2 19 11 Average. |
| CARNARVON: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pwllheli | 3 | 1 | 300 | 100 | 50 – – | 73 2 9 | 536 | 16,769 18 5 | 16,727 10 6 | 149 8 8 | 2 15 6 |
| DENBIGH: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denbigh | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 300 | 30 – – | 32 2 7 | 380 | 6,124 15 5 | 6,242 16 7 | - (*b*) - | 2 15 6 |
| Ruthin | – | 3 | – | 1,050 | 67 14 – | 84 10 11 | 661 | 24,269 8 2 | 23,948 16 10 | 423 2 5 | 3 – – |
| Wrexham | 1 | 3 | 500 | 1,200 | 142 10 – | 198 1 11 | 2,480 | 50,459 13 2 | 50,461 19 7 | 148 1 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Total | 2 | 8 | 1,500 | 2,550 | 240 4 – | 314 15 5 | 3,521 | 80,853 16 9 | 80,653 13 – | 571 3 8 | 2 18 7 Average. |

(*a*) 285 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* due to Treasurer.

(*b*) 59 *l.* 18 *s.* 10 *d.* due to Treasurer.

| 11. | 12. | | | | | | | | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 322 3 3 | 6 | 140 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 3 | 876 | 716 | 7 6 11 | 15 8 2 |
| 1,050 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 3 8 | 1,393 | 1,171 | 6 17 – | 9 4 4 |
| 410 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 1 | 290 | 223 | 5 12 – | 13 3 7 |
| 500 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 8 | 900 | 612 | 6 18 8 | 12 1 7 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 13 9 | 611 | 572 | 4 1 8 | 6 1 7 |
| 4,397 7 2 | 6 | 140 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 2 Average. | 8,041 | 6,050 | 6 5 3 | 10 2 – |
| 85 11 9 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 4 | 2,622 | 1,907 | 5 17 8 | 8 5 7 |
| 337 4 6 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 3 | 1,162 | 452 | 4 2 6 | 13 16 9 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 2 | 8,756 | 6,693 | 4 10 4 | 7 8 3 |
| 2,000 – – | 61 | 1,313 4 – | 4 | 61 – – | 2 | 40 – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 3,749 | 2,418 | 6 13 4 | 11 13 8 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 6 | 478 | 156 | 3 7 10 | 6 12 9 |
| 1,800 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 – | 1,456 | 782 | 6 6 2 | 13 9 8 |
| 800 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 2 | 144 | 120 | 6 4 7 | 8 15 6 |
| 755 19 3 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 8 | 8,057 | 5,611 | 5 5 4 | 6 19 4 |
| 600 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 | 1,765 | 877 | 5 17 7 | 11 6 5 |
| 2,621 18 7 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 4 | 1,814 | 1,210 | 6 9 – | 11 10 – |
| 14,510 13 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 4 | 13,895 | 11,858 | 5 10 – | 6 7 11 |
| 150 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 6 | 322 | 282 | 7 3 2 | 10 13 4 |
| 1,879 3 9 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 2 | 1,661 | 936 | 6 5 4 | 11 11 2 |
| 160 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 – | 1,166 | 608 | 4 14 4 | 9 11 5 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 11 5 | 1,441 | 786 | 3 – 2 | 7 6 6 |
| 599 14 8 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 2 | 1,344 | 579 | 6 15 1 | 12 16 3 |
| – – | 19 | 383 – – | 5 | 125 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 3 | 24,892 | 19,249 | 4 10 11 | 6 4 3 |
| 2,373 12 6 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 9 6 | 1,473 | 781 | 4 11 6 | 11 3 5 |
| 33 15 3 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 – | 199 | 166 | 7 6 1 | 9 11 6 |
| 28,707 13 4 | 80 | 1,696 4 – | 9 | 186 – – | 2 | 40 – – | – | – – – | – 6 9 Average. | 76,396 | 55,511 | 5 2 3 | 7 9 4 |
| 1,000 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 13 1 | 1,037 | 831 | 3 17 5 | 8 18 6 |
| 163 2 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 – | 827 | 441 | 4 4 2 | 9 11 10 |
| 900 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 11 | 416 | 380 | 9 9 11 | 13 16 4 |
| 343 16 8 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 4 3 | 590 | 304 | 9 15 11 | 14 11 2 |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 1 | 912 | 318 | 4 7 7 | 10 19 6 |
| – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 8 | 142 | 175 | 9 18 11 | 11 8 9 |
| 343 16 8 | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 Average. | 1,644 | 797 | 6 16 2 | 12 8 11 |
| 450 11 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 5 | 276 | 144 | 6 14 7 | 14 4 5 |
| 90 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 10 2 | 432 | 181 | 2 18 – | 10 16 4 |
| 400 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 1 | 375 | 369 | 6 14 – | 9 18 – |
| – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 | 1,808 | 1,463 | 5 14 5 | 7 14 10 |
| 490 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 8 Average. | 2,615 | 2,013 | 5 7 11 | 8 6 4 |

| 1. COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers: Unpaid. | 2. Number of Officers: Paid. | 3. Amount of Security given: By the Unpaid Officers. | 3. Amount of Security given: By the Paid Officers. | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WALES—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FLINT: | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Holywell | 1 | 2 | 500 | 650 | 126 4 2 | 171 2 1 | 823 | 29,657 – 10 | 29,743 15 – | 91 1 6 | 2 15 6 |
| Maelor Hundred | 1 | 2 | 500 | 800 | 50 10 – | 63 6 – | 208 | 9,743 – 7 | 9,366 8 7 | 549 14 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Mold | 1 | 2 | 200 | 150 | 93 13 9 | 121 4 7 | 1,075 | 37,712 16 5 | 37,871 19 11 | 69 12 – | 2 18 4 |
| St. Asaph | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 250 | 99 2 – | 134 14 7 | 1,143 | 39,797 10 8 | 39,910 – 4 | 102 8 4 | 3 – 10 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 8 | 2,200 | 1,850 | 363 9 11 | 490 7 3 | 3,249 | 116,910 8 6 | 116,892 3 10 | 812 15 11 | 2 18 6 Average. |
| GLAMORGAN: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgend | 1 | 2 | 1,000 | 200 | 91 10 – | 130 9 9 | 707 | 32,272 4 7 | 32,105 5 6 | 296 13 3 | 2 18 4 |
| Caerphilly | 2 | – | 500 | – | – – – | – – – | 2 | 210 9 6 | 221 15 9 | 3 5 – | 2 17 1 |
| Cardiff | 1 | 2 | 500 | 500 | 157 10 – | 256 5 3 | 3,501 | 91,793 5 10 | 91,676 6 9 | 550 9 3 | 3 – 7 |
| Swansea | 2 | 4 | 2,000 | 700 | 345 – – | 843 15 – | 4,533 | 178,097 1 10 | 177,126 15 1 | 1,239 17 8 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 6 | 8 | 4,000 | 1,400 | 594 – – | 1,230 10 – | 8,743 | 302,373 1 9 | 301,130 3 1 | 2,090 5 2 | 3 – – Average. |
| MONTGOMERY: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Welchpool | 1 | 2 | 500 | 550 | 170 – – | 259 19 4 | 2,322 | 84,303 19 6 | 84,301 5 8 | 429 5 8 | 3 – – Average. |
| PEMBROKE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haverfordwest | 1 | 3 | 500 | 200 | 136 – – | 216 3 6 | 2,349 | 92,825 12 7 | 92,442 13 9 | 639 3 7 | 3 – – |
| Narberth | 2 | – | 1,000 | – | – – – | – – – | 28 | 1,925 17 – | 1,829 1 – | 104 7 7 | 3 – – |
| Pembroke | 1 | 2 | 500 | 150 | 107 12 – | 142 6 8 | 1,370 | 61,574 6 1 | 61,204 15 5 | 560 2 11 | 3 – – |
| Tenby | 1 | 2 | 300 | 150 | 27 2 – | 34 – – | 457 | 13,070 5 6 | 13,042 13 6 | 117 9 4 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 5 | 7 | 2,300 | 500 | 270 14 – | 392 10 2 | 4,204 | 169,396 1 2 | 168,519 3 8 | 1,421 3 5 | 3 – – Average. |
| RADNOR: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knighton | 1 | 2 | 400 | 120 | 32 2 – | 45 9 9 | 733 | 14,875 3 1 | 14,788 8 5 | 164 1 – | 3 – – |

## SCOTLAND

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ABERDEEN: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen | 1 | 6 | 1,000 | 1,700 | 587 10 – | 705 2 – | 21,970 | 264,325 9 11 | 263,385 4 8 | 1,740 2 – | 3 – – |
| Ellon | – | 1 | – | 250 | 25 – – | 25 14 7 | 433 | 8,737 3 7 | 8,770 5 7 | – 6 10 | 2 18 4 |
| Insch | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 6 5 8 | 8 4 – | 247 | 3,228 6 3 | 3,163 11 1 | 64 15 2 | 3 – – |
| Inverury | 1 | 1 | 200 | 200 | 32 – – | 38 1 1 | 1,164 | 7,340 6 10 | 6,999 17 5 | 375 – 6 | 2 15 – |
| Kildrummy | 3 | – | 50 | – | – – – | – – – | 130 | 2,398 7 – | 2,120 14 5 | 309 5 4 | 2 18 – |
| Kintore | 1 | 3 | 200 | 250 | 14 13 – | 20 2 3 | 231 | 6,179 14 1 | 6,179 16 7 | 15 14 4 | 3 – – |
| New Deer | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 21 – – | 24 7 – | 374 | 9,752 12 6 | 9,338 4 2 | 414 8 4 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL | 8 | 13 | 1,650 | 2,600 | 680 3 – | 821 10 11 | 24,549 | 301,962 – 2 | 299,957 13 11 | 2,919 12 6 | 2 19 10 Average. |
| BANFF: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banff | 1 | 1 | – | 300 | 37 9 1 | 38 14 4 | 638 | 11,269 14 6 | 11,080 17 8 | 228 5 1 | 2 18 4 |
| Gamrie | 1 | 2 | 200 | 70 | 8 4 7 | 8 4 7 | 119 | 2,577 7 11 | 2,368 – 6 | 209 7 5 | 2 15 – |
| Marnoch | 1 | 1 | – | 200 | 9 17 7 | 7 7 9 | 237 | 3,223 8 9 | 3,143 16 5 | 89 9 11 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 4 | 200 | 570 | 55 11 3 | 54 6 8 | 994 | 17,070 11 2 | 16,592 14 7 | 527 2 5 | 2 17 10 Average. |
| BERWICK: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coldstream | 1 | 2 | 100 | 50 | 12 4 6 | 12 4 6 | 268 | 3,883 14 11 | 3,724 9 2 | 159 5 9 | 2 18 4 |
| BUTE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rothesay | 1 | 3 | 300 | 240 | 91 11 4 | 91 11 4 | 1,784 | 19,798 – 1 | 18,862 4 10 | 935 15 3 | 2 15 – |
| CAITHNESS: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thurso | 2 | 1 | 300 | 200 | 15 7 9 | 15 12 7 | 262 | 2,984 4 7 | 2,870 9 9 | 130 5 7 | 2 15 – |
| Wick | 1 | 3 | 500 | 700 | 77 – – | 95 1 10 | 759 | 17,707 12 5 | 17,599 7 6 | 108 4 11 | 2 15 – |
| TOTAL | 3 | 4 | 800 | 900 | 92 7 9 | 110 14 5 | 1,021 | 20,691 17 – | 20,469 17 3 | 238 10 6 | 2 15 – Average. |

| 11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | 12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | 13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | 14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| - - | 3 | 76 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 11 5 | 666 | 463 | 5 2 4 | 10 1 4 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 12 9 | 87 | 66 | 6 17 10 | 16 7 5 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 8 | 721 | 509 | 7 7 - | 11 5 2 |
| 300 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 8 | 605 | 469 | 6 18 5 | 9 6 1 |
| 300 - - | 3 | 76 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 4 Average. | 2,079 | 1,507 | 6 10 8 | 10 10 2 |
| 745 17 11 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 1 | 500 | 216 | 5 13 11 | 21 7 9 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | — | — | — | — | — |
| 100 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 6 | 5,042 | 2,572 | 4 12 3 | 9 6 5 |
| 1,800 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 9 3 | 4,541 | 3,979 | 6 7 - | 7 18 4 |
| 2,645 17 11 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 1 Average. | 10,083 | 6,767 | 5 9 - | 8 17 8 |
| 443 10 11 | 2 | 38 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 1 Average. | 1,312 | 925 | 7 1 1 | 10 5 11 |
| 1,500 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 4 6 | 1,224 | 1,190 | 8 7 10 | 9 19 1 |
| 4 12 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 - | 6 | 20 | 14 9 1 | 5 11 6 |
| 1,065 9 2 | 8 | 166 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 4 6 | 932 | 749 | 6 11 9 | 10 6 2 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 2 | 285 | 138 | 6 13 - | 12 16 9 |
| 2,570 1 8 | 8 | 166 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 4 7 Average. | 2,447 | 2,097 | 7 10 5 | 10 4 7 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 1 | 419 | 134 | 6 4 5 | 14 1 4 |

## - - - - - - - - - SCOTLAND.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| - - | 48 | 921 18 - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 3 | 13,912 | 11,745 | 4 8 2 | 4 11 - |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 9 | 300 | 162 | 4 17 6 | 11 5 1 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 - | 157 | 99 | 4 15 5 | 4 4 - |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 3 | 303 | 182 | 3 13 2 | 5 18 10 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - - | 47 | 29 | 8 - 1 | 7 13 1 |
| 80 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 4 | 80 | 118 | 4 10 8 | 7 14 - |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 4 11 | 204 | 180 | 6 1 2 | 5 13 5 |
| 80 - - | 48 | 921 18 - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 5 Average. | 15,003 | 12,515 | 4 9 - | 4 14 2 |
| - - | 6 | 88 10 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 9 | 618 | 470 | 2 15 - | 4 9 7 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 - | 61 | 36 | 6 12 8 | 4 15 9 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 1 | 157 | 145 | 7 2 1 | 4 1 7 |
| - - | 6 | 88 10 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 4 Average. | 836 | 651 | 3 17 1 | 4 8 2 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 3 | 273 | 85 | 3 7 4 | 5 5 6 |
| - - | 4 | 58 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 9 3 | 1,619 | 1,274 | 4 18 9 | 5 4 11 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 5 | 140 | 116 | 3 - 3 | 3 19 4 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 9 | 501 | 558 | 4 11 7 | 3 17 4 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 9 Average. | 641 | 674 | 4 4 9 | 3 17 9 |

| 1. COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers | | 3. Amount of Security given | | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | | |
| SCOTLAND—*continued.* | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| DUMBARTON: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alexandria | 1 | 1 | 300 | 250 | 16 – – | 38 12 3 | 905 | 6,324 19 10 | 6,042 – 6 | 297 5 8 | 2 15 – |
| Kirkintilloch | – | 1 | – | 100 | 11 19 2 | 11 19 2 | 359 | 1,624 11 2 | 1,403 6 – | 221 5 2 | 2 10 – |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 300 | 350 | 27 19 2 | 50 11 5 | 1,264 | 7,949 11 – | 7,445 6 6 | 518 10 10 | 2 14 – Average. |
| DUMFRIES: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lochmaben | 1 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 2 11 5 | 3 11 5 | 215 | 944 4 3 | 680 12 1 | 267 8 7 | 2 15 – |
| Thornhill | 1 | 3 | 250 | 600 | 49 4 8 | 51 2 11 | 688 | 9,644 11 10 | 9,581 18 11 | 119 9 8 | 2 15 – |
| Total | 2 | 4 | 350 | 700 | 51 16 1 | 54 14 4 | 903 | 10,588 16 1 | 10,262 11 – | 386 18 3 | 2 15 – |
| EDINBURGH: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dalkeith | – | 3 | – | 300 | 100 – – | 115 7 10 | 1,022 | 15,883 9 3 | 15,463 12 2 | 510 16 7 | 2 10 – |
| Edinburgh | 1 | 12 | 1,000 | 6,900 | 1,973 – – | 2,333 8 – | 35,983 | 650,514 11 9 | 651,106 16 3 | 2,278 15 3 | 3 – – |
| Newhaven | 2 | 1 | – | 100 | 5 – – | 6 5 6 | 316 | 2,242 14 9 | 2,192 5 – | 50 17 2 | 3 – – |
| Total | 3 | 16 | 1,000 | 7,300 | 2,078 – – | 2,455 1 4 | 37,321 | 668,640 15 9 | 668,762 13 5 | 2,840 9 – | 2 19 9 Average. |
| ELGIN: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elgin | 1 | 8 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 61 6 6 | 74 1 1 | 990 | 17,695 11 5 | 17,590 6 2 | 203 18 9 | 2 17 6 |
| Forres | 1 | 3 | 500 | 250 | 30 10 9 | 32 15 2 | 403 | 6,496 17 2 | 6,529 6 9 | – 16 2 | 2 15 – |
| Total | 2 | 11 | 1,500 | 1,450 | 91 17 3 | 106 16 3 | 1,393 | 24,192 8 7 | 24,119 12 11 | 204 14 11 | 2 16 10 Average. |
| FIFE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cupar | 1 | 4 | 500 | 500 | 125 5 – | 143 18 9 | 1,758 | 28,761 5 1 | 28,633 6 7 | 127 18 6 | 2 15 – |
| Dunfermline | 1 | 5 | 500 | 800 | 137 10 – | 197 11 10 | 3,610 | 64,495 15 3 | 64,242 15 2 | 396 9 7 | 3 – – |
| Kirkaldy | 2 | 2 | 1,000 | 200 | 94 – – | 115 15 10 | 2,222 | 24,078 14 6 | 23,757 4 9 | 472 2 2 | 2 16 3 |
| St. Andrews | 1 | 3 | 250 | 270 | 34 4 – | 41 11 – | 784 | 10,579 – – | 10,255 12 9 | 417 – – | 2 15 – |
| Total | 5 | 14 | 2,250 | 1,770 | 390 19 – | 498 17 5 | 8,374 | 127,914 14 10 | 126,888 19 3 | 1,413 10 3 | 2 17 9 Average. |
| FORFAR: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brechin | 1 | 3 | 150 | 300 | 39 3 – | 46 6 9 | 824 | 11,466 3 – | 11,242 3 11 | 278 11 11 | 2 18 4 |
| Dundee | 1 | 7 | 200 | 1,800 | 527 3 4 | 673 5 6 | 10,248 | 180,791 1 10 | 179,892 16 3 | 1,073 – 4 | 3 – – |
| Forfar | 1 | 4 | 200 | 325 | 40 5 – | 32 2 6 | 788 | 8,904 17 8 | 8,675 14 8 | 231 11 6 | 2 15 – |
| Montrose | 1 | 4 | 200 | 650 | 145 – – | 189 8 – | 3,118 | 56,658 15 – | 56,442 9 9 | 343 9 4 | 3 – – |
| Total | 4 | 18 | 750 | 3,075 | 751 11 4 | 941 2 9 | 14,978 | 257,820 17 6 | 256,253 4 7 | 1,976 13 1 | 2 19 9 Average. |
| INVERNESS: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inverness | 1 | 9 | 250 | 1,350 | 112 1 – | 143 15 10 | 3,046 | 40,811 7 2 | 39,852 13 6 | 1,068 18 6 | 2 17 6 |
| Portree (Isle of Skye) | 1 | 1 | – | – | 10 – – | 10 – 1 | 168 | 1,478 19 5 | 1,451 2 6 | 39 7 3 | 2 15 – |
| Total | 2 | 10 | 250 | 1,350 | 122 1 – | 153 15 11 | 3,214 | 42,290 6 7 | 41,303 16 – | 1,108 5 9 | 2 17 5 Average. |
| KINCARDINE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fettercairn | 2 | 1 | 100 | 50 | 8 3 10 | 10 8 10 | 109 | 2,273 1 9 | 2,071 – 1 | 208 19 4 | 2 15 – |
| Fordoun | 1 | 2 | 100 | 120 | 19 15 7 | 21 – – | 247 | 4,528 15 9 | 4,437 4 3 | 91 11 6 | 2 15 – |
| Laurencekirk | 1 | 2 | 100 | 120 | 8 1 1 | 10 4 6 | 145 | 1,968 1 8 | 1,918 4 6 | 49 17 2 | 2 15 – |
| Stonehaven | 1 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 60 – – | 91 19 7 | 1,790 | 50,685 12 8 | 50,555 19 11 | 311 19 11 | 3 – – |
| Total | 5 | 6 | 800 | 790 | 96 – 6 | 133 12 11 | 2,291 | 59,455 11 10 | 58,982 8 9 | 662 7 11 | 2 19 3 Average. |
| KIRKCUDBRIGHT: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Castle Douglas | 1 | 6 | 100 | 200 | 48 6 – | 53 3 – | 711 | 10,691 6 11 | 10,634 7 6 | 103 18 10 | 2 15 – |
| LANARK: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carluke | 1 | 2 | 400 | 200 | 42 1 – | 47 9 4 | 695 | 15,208 2 1 | 15,128 16 1 | 80 17 7 | 3 – – |
| Glasgow | – | 21 | – | 8,950 | 3,422 14 – | 4,976 – 9 | 58,391 | 1,341,288 5 1 | 1,334,796 2 8 | 6,492 2 5 | 3 – – |
| Total | 1 | 23 | 400 | 9,150 | 3,464 15 – | 5,023 10 1 | 59,086 | 1,356,496 7 2 | 1,349,924 18 9 | 6,573 – – | 3 – – Average. |
| NAIRN: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nairn | 1 | 3 | 200 | 200 | 32 2 7 | 34 10 9 | 608 | 7,267 13 1 | 7,189 16 8 | 77 16 5 | 2 15 – |

| 11. | 12. | | | | | | | | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 12 1 | 1,345 | 377 | 2 11 10 | 7 4 5 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 14 9 | 632 | 172 | 1 10 8 | 4 6 6 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 12 8 Average. | 1,977 | 549 | 2 5 2 | 6 6 4 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 6 | 408 | 145 | 1 13 7 | 3 10 5 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 10 6 | 421 | 262 | 4 - - | 4 17 5 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 10 3 Average. | 829 | 407 | 2 17 2 | 4 7 10 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 14 11 | 2,275 | 1,006 | 1 19 - | 3 14 1 |
| 500 - - | 731 | 15,210 6 6 | 40 | 661 15 - | 3 | 60 - - | - | - - - | - 7 1 | 76,739 | 50,088 | 3 1 6 | 4 1 6 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 7 | 1,321 | 591 | 1 10 11 | 3 7 9 |
| 500 - - | 731 | 15,210 6 6 | 40 | 661 15 - | 3 | 60 - - | - | - - - | - 7 4 Average. | 80,335 | 51,685 | 3 - 4 | 4 1 3 |
| 50 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 6 | 683 | 422 | 4 3 9 | 6 13 3 |
| - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 10 2 | 282 | 177 | 3 13 9 | 5 6 8 |
| 50 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 8 9 Average. | 965 | 599 | 4 - 10 | 6 5 5 |
| - - | 6 | 89 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 10 - | 1,345 | 937 | 3 13 3 | 4 15 3 |
| 450 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 3 | 3,995 | 1,754 | 3 13 8 | 8 7 - |
| 400 - - | 2 | 27 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 9 4 | 2,839 | 1,233 | 2 3 8 | 4 14 2 |
| - - | 9 | 135 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 9 | 1,346 | 921 | 2 18 8 | 3 9 8 |
| 850 - - | 17 | 251 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 9 Average. | 9,525 | 4,845 | 3 2 7 | 5 15 8 |
| 50 - - | 1 | 20 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 8 - | 845 | 448 | 2 9 1 | 3 19 - |
| - - | 16 | 358 5 - | 2 | 40 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 5 | 28,050 | 18,052 | 3 4 6 | 4 4 7 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 9 - | 1,204 | 609 | 2 13 2 | 3 19 - |
| - - | 25 | 338 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 4 | 5,665 | 3,773 | 2 12 9 | 3 10 1 |
| 50 - - | 42 | 716 5 - | 2 | 40 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 3 Average. | 35,764 | 22,882 | 3 1 11 | 4 2 - |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 - | 3,873 | 3,101 | 2 18 4 | 2 18 3 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 13 - | 103 | 112 | 5 1 6 | 5 15 10 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 3 Average. | 3,976 | 3,213 | 2 19 6 | 3 - 3 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 2 | 73 | 47 | 5 - 2 | 6 13 10 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 9 3 | 137 | 131 | 5 4 3 | 4 2 10 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 10 2 | 164 | 86 | 3 16 3 | 4 9 - |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 3 7 | 1,428 | 1,321 | 6 3 7 | 5 3 4 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 4 6 Average. | 1,802 | 1,585 | 5 16 11 | 5 1 10 |
| - - | 2 | 36 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 9 11 | 705 | 313 | 2 10 7 | 4 14 11 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 3 | 768 | 574 | 4 13 3 | 6 16 1 |
| - - | 154 | 3,225 9 6 | 4 | 58 - - | 4 | 80 - - | - | - - - | - 7 5 | 147,781 | 83,220 | 3 9 1 | 5 2 4 |
| - - | 154 | 3,225 9 6 | 4 | 58 - - | 4 | 80 - - | - | - - - | - 7 5 Average. | 148,549 | 83,794 | 3 9 3 | 5 2 7 |
| - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 9 6 | 410 | 331 | 4 5 7 | 4 6 8 |

| 1. COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers | | 3. Amount of Security given | | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount Owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | | |
| SCOTLAND—*continued.* | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| PERTH: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perth - - - | 1 | 5 | 500 | 1,250 | 85 - - | 121 6 1 | 2,682 | 28,130 8 6 | 27,110 10 1 | 1,083 15 7 | 2 5 - |
| RENFREW: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paisley - - | 1 | 3 | 500 | 650 | 245 - - | 329 11 3 | 4,152 | 74,160 5 11 | 73,421 15 8 | 803 5 11 | 2 15 - |
| ROSS and CROMARTY: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tain - - - | 3 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 30 - - | 18 11 2 | 332 | 5,134 12 11 | 4,910 4 9 | 239 3 10 | 2 15 - |
| ROXBURGH: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galashiels - - | 2 | 1 | - | 200 | 47 13 4 | 51 13 7 | 556 | 7,487 8 2 | 6,900 14 4 | 641 13 - | 2 17 6 |
| Hawick - - | 1 | 3 | 300 | 700 | 65 - - | 93 6 9 | 1,382 | 25,025 2 9 | 24,568 12 5 | 463 4 2 | 3 - - |
| Jedburgh - - | 1 | 3 | 300 | 320 | 100 - - | 123 15 6 | 1,467 | 37,174 12 10 | 37,180 8 - | 123 10 4 | 2 18 4 |
| Kelso - - - | 1 | 2 | 300 | 400 | 65 5 - | 72 11 6 | 1,010 | 21,373 - 5 | 21,142 11 2 | 315 8 7 | 2 18 6 |
| TOTAL - - - | 5 | 9 | 900 | 1,620 | 277 18 4 | 341 7 4 | 4,415 | 91,060 4 2 | 89,792 5 11 | 1,543 16 1 | 2 18 9 Average. |
| SELKIRK: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selkirk - - | 1 | 2 | - | 200 | 40 - - | 50 6 6 | 326 | 6,766 14 9 | 6,725 1 7 | 144 5 5 | 2 10 - |
| STIRLING: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Falkirk - - | 1 | 3 | 300 | 500 | 102 - - | 132 2 6 | 3,848 | 42,598 1 - | 42,229 19 4 | 394 18 8 | 3 - - |
| Lennoxtown - | - | 1 | - | 100 | 7 9 3 | 7 9 3 | 302 | 3,736 7 7 | 3,486 7 10 | 249 19 9 | 2 18 4 |
| Stirling - - | 1 | 3 | 500 | 900 | 130 5 1 | 145 2 7 | 2,154 | 30,706 4 5 | 30,030 13 7 | 675 10 10 | 2 15 - |
| TOTAL - - - | 2 | 7 | 800 | 1,500 | 239 14 4 | 284 14 4 | 6,304 | 77,040 13 - | 75,747 - 9 | 1,320 9 3 | 2 17 11 Average. |
| IRELAND. - - - - - - - - - | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANTRIM: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belfast - - | 1 | 4 | 2,000 | 2,850 | 491 4 - | 604 4 11 | 5,531 | 155,548 1 4 | 155,002 11 9 | 1,333 5 4 | 2 18 4 |
| ARMAGH: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armagh - - | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,400 | 260 - - | 369 11 - | 3,408 | 128,255 7 11 | 127,492 12 7 | 1,091 17 - | 3 - - |
| CAVAN: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cavan - - | 1 | 4 | 100 | 300 | 80 - - | 91 19 5 | 259 | 12,662 14 - | 12,595 2 1 | 186 18 3 | 2 15 6 |
| CLARE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ennis - - | 2 | 2 | 750 | 350 | 35 - - | 82 19 5 | 445 | 16,169 9 8 | 15,868 6 5 | 303 18 8 | 2 15 6 |
| CORK: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bandon - - | - | 3 | - | 1,600 | 74 3 5 | 83 9 - | 615 | 20,747 1 7 | 20,729 15 4 | 17 6 3 | 2 17 - |
| Cork - - - | - | 11 | - | 7,550 | 944 4 3 | 1,362 6 - | 7,343 | 293,463 15 5 | 293,785 10 3 | 820 10 11 | 2 17 - |
| Fermoy - - | - | 2 | - | 600 | 76 - - | 86 6 6 | 325 | 10,360 9 7 | 10,020 - 7 | 389 6 3 | 2 15 9 |
| Youghal - - | 1 | 4 | - | 900 | 85 - - | 92 8 10 | 286 | 8,321 17 6 | 7,983 2 2 | 270 10 3 | 2 17 2 |
| TOTAL - - - | 1 | 20 | - | 10,650 | 1,179 7 8 | 1,624 10 4 | 8,569 | 332,893 4 1 | 332,518 8 4 | 1,497 13 8 | 2 16 11 Average. |
| DOWN: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hillsborough - | 2 | 2 | 500 | 600 | 70 - - | 78 6 2 | 422 | 14,864 16 1 | 14,795 19 9 | 72 9 1 | 2 15 - |
| Newry - - | - | 3 | - | 750 | 100 - - | 169 1 4 | 1,671 | 59,355 14 5 | 59,579 17 - | 476 18 8 | 2 18 4 |
| Warrenpoint - | 1 | 2 | 500 | 200 | 38 - - | 116 9 2 | 399 | 14,909 6 8 | 15,093 10 2 | 24 4 3 | 2 17 8 |
| TOTAL - - - | 3 | 7 | 1,000 | 1,550 | 208 - - | 363 16 8 | 2,492 | 89,129 17 2 | 89,469 6 11 | 573 12 - | 2 17 8 |

| 11. | 12. | | | | | | | | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 248 4 1 | 53 | 974 13 6 | 3 | 50 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 6 | 3,293 | 1,527 | 4 17 5 | 4 12 - |
| - - | 23 | 464 15 - | 4 | 90 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 10 | 9,500 | 4,597 | 3 1 5 | 4 17 9 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 3 | 268 | 245 | 4 18 6 | 5 17 3 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 13 8 | 1,155 | 574 | 3 10 1 | 6 12 3 |
| 150 - - | 1 | 8 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 4 | 1,915 | 926 | 3 4 3 | 6 6 3 |
| - - | 22 | 444 14 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 7 | 1,162 | 835 | 4 18 5 | 5 7 11 |
| - - | 9 | 173 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 10 | 1,221 | 603 | 4 13 3 | 7 15 10 |
| 150 - - | 32 | 625 14 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 6 Average. | 5,453 | 2,938 | 3 18 4 | 6 8 4 |
| 100 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 14 5 | 404 | 276 | 4 16 2 | 8 4 1 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 - | 4,975 | 1,766 | 2 5 3 | 5 3 11 |
| - - | 1 | 18 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 3 11 | 883 | 262 | 1 3 9 | 3 2 6 |
| - - | 14 | 266 10 6 | 1 | 20 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 9 5 | 2,396 | 1,248 | 2 15 10 | 4 18 10 |
| - - | 15 | 284 10 6 | 1 | 20 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 5 Average. | 8,254 | 3,276 | 2 6 1 | 4 18 9 |

## - - - - - - - - - - IRELAND.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 9 | 8,365 | 4,914 | 4 15 10 | 8 4 - |
| 950 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 8 | 2,824 | 3,878 | 9 8 2 | 5 16 4 |
| 110 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 14 3 | 182 | 132 | 12 - 2 | 9 4 7 |
| 285 4 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 1 | 513 | 519 | 12 2 7 | 4 1 1 |
| - - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 2 | 490 | 492 | 16 13 7 | 9 2 9 |
| 1,200 - - | 89 | 1,688 - - | - | - - | 6 | 140 - - | 2 | 40 - - | - 9 2 | 7,679 | 7,954 | 10 6 - | 6 18 7 |
| 150 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 16 4 | 819 | 497 | 3 3 1 | 3 10 9 |
| 400 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | 1 1 4 | 668 | 240 | 4 2 3 | 5 1 6 |
| 1,750 - - | 89 | 1,688 - - | - | - - | 6 | 140 - - | 2 | 40 - - | - 9 8 Average. | 9,656 | 9,123 | 9 11 11 | 6 16 9 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 6 | 279 | 393 | 10 17 2 | 7 3 1 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 7 | 953 | 1,129 | 15 6 10 | 7 2 9 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 15 5 | 195 | 279 | 12 1 5 | 6 8 3 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 1 Average. | 1,427 | 1,801 | 14 - 4 | 7 - 7 |

| 1. COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers | | 3. Amount of Security given | | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount Owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | | |
| IRELAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DUBLIN: | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Castleknock | 1 | 1 | 100 | 20 | 7 - - | 9 11 - | 101 | 2,934 13 9 | 2,830 1 4 | 104 12 9 | 2 17 1 |
| Dublin | - | 8 | - | 5,600 | 1,182 10 - | 1,806 - 11 | 12,435 | 275,211 18 6 | 273,511 17 4 | 2,173 19 6 | 2 15 - |
| TOTAL | 1 | 9 | 100 | 5,620 | 1,189 10 - | 1,815 11 11 | 12,536 | 278,146 12 3 | 276,341 18 8 | 2,278 12 3 | 2 15 - Average. |
| FERMANAGH: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enniskillen | - | 5 | - | 1,050 | 230 - - | 253 10 10 | 2,277 | 101,990 8 3 | 100,927 16 11 | 1,428 19 3 | 3 - - |
| GALWAY: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballinasloe | No Return from this Bank, which has since closed | | | | | | - | - - | 127 3 2 | — | — |
| KILDARE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Celbridge | 3 | 2 | 100 | 50 | 28 - - | 64 - - | 442 | 17,633 14 11 | 17,611 12 5 | 77 11 3 | 3 - 10 |
| KILKENNY: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kilkenny | 1 | 3 | 500 | 500 | 30 10 - | 54 3 5 | 256 | 7,805 13 2 | 7,552 10 11 | 265 8 2 | 2 10 - |
| KING'S COUNTY: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parsonstown | 1 | 2 | 300 | 100 | 120 - - | 151 18 10 | 542 | 20,773 10 9 | 20,755 4 6 | 129 17 4 | 2 15 6 |
| Tullamore | 1 | 1 | - | 100 | 30 - - | 16 3 8 | 305 | 8,684 1 7 | 8,535 - 10 | 171 9 7 | 2 18 4 |
| TOTAL | 2 | 3 | 300 | 200 | 150 - - | 168 2 6 | 847 | 29,457 12 4 | 29,290 5 4 | 301 6 11 | 2 16 4 Average. |
| LIMERICK: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Limerick | - | 5 | - | 2,300 | 268 10 - | 368 2 2 | 2,488 | 90,849 19 10 | 90,144 18 7 | 709 12 9 | 2 17 - |
| LONDONDERRY: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coleraine | 1 | 4 | - | 400 | 155 - - | 168 17 2 | 1,930 | 70,465 - 8 | 70,344 17 8 | 324 18 5 | 3 - - |
| Londonderry | 1 | 5 | - | 900 | 155 - - | 187 18 6 | 2,129 | 61,249 4 6 | 60,448 11 7 | 1,069 14 1 | 3 - - |
| Newtown Limavady | 1 | 1 | 500 | 200 | 40 - - | 63 10 1 | 650 | 23,556 - - | 23,194 19 8 | 472 6 7 | 3 - - |
| TOTAL | 3 | 10 | 500 | 1,500 | 350 - - | 420 5 9 | 4,709 | 155,270 5 2 | 153,988 8 11 | 1,866 19 1 | 3 - - Average. |
| LOUTH: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardee | 1 | 1 | 500 | 1,000 | 50 - - | 63 16 10 | 336 | 12,566 12 10 | 12,317 11 4 | 249 10 - | 2 18 4 |
| Drogheda | - | 4 | - | 1,500 | 225 - - | 257 9 5 | 1,520 | 53,073 5 4 | 52,614 18 2 | 613 3 2 | 2 18 4 |
| Dundalk | - | 3 | - | 100 | 29 15 - | 33 4 - | 306 | 11,131 18 9 | 10,829 11 9 | 218 2 4 | 2 15 - |
| TOTAL | 1 | 8 | 500 | 2,600 | 304 15 - | 354 10 3 | 2,162 | 76,771 16 11 | 75,762 1 3 | 1,080 15 6 | 2 17 10 Average. |
| MAYO: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Castlebar | 2 | - | 500 | - | - - | 2 18 10 | 19 | 232 3 11 | 152 6 8 | 80 9 5 | 3 - - |
| MEATH: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kells | 1 | 3 | 300 | 1,300 | 84 - - | 128 - 9 | 470 | 17,286 8 1 | 17,084 19 8 | 224 3 3 | 2 10 - |
| Navan | 2 | 2 | 100 | 100 | 21 - - | 21 3 5 | 125 | 3,605 19 9 | 3,607 9 8 | - 15 4 | 2 16 - |
| TOTAL | 3 | 5 | 400 | 1,400 | 105 - - | 149 4 2 | 595 | 20,892 7 10 | 20,692 9 4 | 224 18 7 | 2 11 - Average. |
| MONAGHAN: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monaghan | 1 | 3 | - | 900 | 105 - - | 125 15 6 | 1,035 | 27,105 7 8 | 26,970 12 11 | 163 14 5 | 2 15 6 |

(*a*) This Bank is closing.

| 11. | 12. | | | | | | | | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 2 | 357 | 104 | - 17 2 | 3 9 6 |
| - - | 124 | 2,915 6 - | 5 | 112 - - | 1 | 16 - - | - | - - | - 13 1 | 30,063 | 12,392 | 3 6 2 | 6 11 3 |
| - - | 124 | 2,915 6 - | 5 | 112 - - | 1 | 16 - - | - | - - | - 13 - Average. | 30,420 | 12,496 | 3 5 11 | 6 11 - |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 4 11 | 1,406 | 2,119 | 12 5 4 | 5 14 7 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 830 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 11 | 336 | 178 | 10 1 - | 16 13 3 |
| 1 3 9 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 13 10 | 547 | 281 | 5 2 7 | 7 8 3 |
| 166 8 7 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 14 5 | 598 | 580 | 10 1 10 | 6 1 1 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 3 9 | 391 | 298 | 9 19 1 | 6 10 9 |
| 166 8 7 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 11 3 Average. | 989 | 878 | 10 - 10 | 6 4 4 |
| 200 - - | 13 | 237 - - | 1 | 10 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 - | 3,430 | 1,751 | 8 11 3 | 9 4 2 |
| 100 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 4 9 | 1,506 | 1,036 | 10 5 9 | 10 [illegible] |
| 440 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 - | 2,219 | 1,967 | 10 1 2 | 7 [illegible] 4 |
| 100 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 - | 538 | 420 | 12 12 9 | 6 13 3 |
| 640 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 4 Average. | 4,263 | 3,423 | 10 9 4 | 8 1 10 |
| 95 - - | | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 1 | 199 | 186 | 15 10 2 | 10 11 6 |
| 754 18 2 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 9 6 | 2,025 | 1,772 | 7 10 6 | 6 2 7 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 - | 321 | 278 | 8 9 2 | 6 8 8 |
| 849 18 2 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 9 2 Average. | 2,545 | 2,236 | 8 6 2 | 6 10 10 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | 1 5 3 | (a) | — | — | — |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 14 9 | 362 | 567 | 12 1 - | 6 2 9 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 11 7 | 85 | 94 | 15 14 7 | 15 1 9 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 14 3 Average. | 447 | 661 | 12 15 - | 7 8 2 |
| - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 9 3 | 852 | 760 | 7 1 - | 6 12 7 |

| 1. COUNTY. | 2. Number of Officers: Unpaid. | 2. Number of Officers: Paid. | 3. Amount of Security given: By the Unpaid Officers. | 3. Amount of Security given: By the Paid Officers. | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount Owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. | 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IRELAND—*cont^d.* | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| QUEEN'S COUNTY: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abbeyleix - | 1 | 3 | 400 | 1,200 | 59 4 6 | 67 18 – | 322 | 12,224 8 1 | 12,003 1 10 | 238 5 – | 2 15 – |
| Portarlington - | 1 | 3 | 100 | 50 | 64 – – | 78 1 – | 378 | 11,764 4 8 | 11,401 14 8 | 363 6 4 | 2 15 6 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2 | 6 | 500 | 1,250 | 123 4 6 | 145 19 – | 700 | 23,988 12 9 | 23,404 16 6 | 601 11 4 | 2 15 3 Average. |
| ROSCOMMON: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boyle - - | 1 | 3 | 300 | 400 | 175 – – | 179 2 8 | 875 | 34,728 3 7 | 34,564 – – | 338 3 11 | 2 15 6 |
| SLIGO: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sligo - - - | – | 2 | – | 600 | 40 – – | 58 10 – | 618 | 18,736 3 3 | 18,085 15 6 | 651 17 4 | 2 18 6 |
| TIPPERARY: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cashel - - | 1 | 2 | – | 300 | 15 – – | 21 – – | 120 | 2,650 19 5 | 2,602 2 8 | 49 15 2 | 2 10 – |
| Clonmel - - | – | 4 | – | 810 | 160 – – | 188 4 10 | 594 | 12,886 1 1 | 12,529 11 4 | 268 5 – | 2 10 – |
| Roscrea - - | 1 | 2 | – | 400 | 48 4 – | 64 – – | 386 | 12,702 16 2 | 12,549 17 11 | 156 1 2 | 2 15 6 |
| Thurles - - | – | 2 | – | 300 | 50 – – | 59 7 9 | 222 | 6,897 4 – | 6,813 8 1 | 120 1 4 | 2 17 2 |
| TOTAL - - - | 2 | 10 | – | 1,810 | 273 4 – | 332 12 7 | 1,322 | 35,137 – 8 | 34,495 – – | 594 2 8 | 2 13 5 Average. |
| TYRONE: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clogher - - | 1 | 2 | 200 | 200 | 56 – – | 73 3 3 | 845 | 33,960 17 5 | 33,849 14 9 | 231 3 1 | 3 – 10 |
| Cookstown - | 1 | 3 | 300 | 100 | 31 – – | 36 2 7 | 480 | 11,734 17 9 | 11,524 17 – | 217 14 9 | 3 – – |
| Dungannon - | – | 3 | – | 550 | 80 – – | 99 – 2 | 1,024 | 32,007 – 8 | 31,497 1 9 | 645 16 2 | 3 – – |
| TOTAL - - - | 2 | 8 | 500 | 850 | 167 – – | 208 6 – | 2,349 | 77,702 15 10 | 76,871 13 6 | 1,094 14 – | 3 – 4 Average. |
| WATERFORD: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waterford - | 1 | 8 | – | 1,350 | 296 10 – | 398 11 10 | 1,906 | 57,684 14 2 | 57,470 2 5 | 284 12 10 | 2 15 6 |
| [redacted]STMEATH: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [redacted]astle Pollard - | 2 | 4 | 1,000 | 300 | 96 12 – | 97 12 3 | 317 | 12,374 4 6 | 12,111 4 7 | 199 16 1 | 2 14 – |
| WEXFORD: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wexford - - | 1 | 3 | – | 600 | 72 – – | 85 1 1 | 339 | 8,467 1 9 | 8,430 6 4 | 20 2 5 | 2 10 – |
| WICKLOW: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltinglass - | 1 | 2 | 250 | 200 | 22 10 – | 26 11 – | 206 | 4,352 8 10 | 4,279 11 10 | 72 17 – | 2 15 – Average. |

## ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS. - - - - - -

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guernsey - - - | 1 | 2 | 400 | 700 | 500 – – | 587 6 3 | 8,084 | 202,374 3 4 | 201,819 13 5 | 1,256 7 8 | 3 – – |
| Jersey - - - | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 799 – – | 896 1 10 | 11,950 | 261,746 5 4 | 261,876 18 – | 1,151 19 – | 3 – – |
| TOTAL - - - | 2 | 6 | 1,400 | 1,900 | 1,299 – – | 1,483 8 1 | 20,034 | 464,120 8 8 | 463,696 11 5 | 2,408 6 8 | 3 – – |

| 11. | 12. | | | | | | | | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | |
| | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 11 - | 217 | 161 | 17 7 7 | 9 2 7 |
| 180 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 12 6 | 360 | 295 | 10 1 1 | 8 9 - |
| 180 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 12 1 Average. | 577 | 456 | 12 16 6 | 8 14 - |
| 100 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 10 3 | 478 | 918 | 14 17 6 | 5 17 2 |
| - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 2 | 478 | 499 | 8 12 10 | 5 19 7 |
| 8 6 7 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 16 - | 247 | 109 | 4 14 6 | 7 - 11 |
| 801 12 2 | 5 | 73 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | 1 7 7 | 1,598 | 894 | 2 17 6 | 5 - 6 |
| 25 1 7 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 10 - | 347 | 185 | 11 13 2 | 13 11 10 |
| 200 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 15 7 | 343 | 116 | 6 16 3 | 10 2 2 |
| 1,035 - 4 | 5 | 73 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 18 5 Average. | 2,585 | 1,244 | 4 15 10 | 6 19 - |
| 146 4 10 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 4 3 | 418 | 611 | 11 11 - | 4 8 7 |
| 140 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 1 | 360 | 382 | 7 7 4 | 6 4 1 |
| 200 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 3 | 804 | 1,216 | 11 2 9 | 5 2 2 |
| 486 4 10 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 4 Average. | 1,582 | 2,209 | 10 7 10 | 5 2 3 |
| 850 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 13 7 | 3,334 | 2,978 | 5 9 5 | 4 14 9 |
| 400 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 15 4 | 200 | 152 | 16 8 8 | 10 13 4 |
| 200 10 10 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 19 7 | 296 | 423 | 8 14 1 | 6 5 6 |
| - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 12 2 | 142 | 171 | 9 8 4 | 8 11 10 |

## - - - - - - - ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,300 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 8 | 4,454 | 2,351 | 5 17 7 | 11 |
| 2,800 - - | 23 | 462 12 6 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 8 | 5,268 | 3,714 | 6 2 5 | 1 |
| 4,100 - - | 23 | 462 12 6 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 4 | 9,722 | 6,065 | 6 - 3 | 10 |

## SUMMARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

| 1. COUNTY. | Population, 1861. | 2. Number of Banks. | Number of Depositors | | 3. Amount of Security given | | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount Owing to Depositors on 20 Nov. 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Unpaid | | By the Honorary Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | |
| ENGLAND: | | | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Bedford | 135,265 | 4 | | | 1,000 | 1,200 | 332 10 – | 408 1 9 | 3,862 | 124,150 4 3 | 123,579 1 5 | 959 17 9 |
| Berks | 176,103 | 9 | | | 3,000 | 3,340 | 1,070 1 6 | 1,426 17 2 | 14,433 | 429,566 11 1 | 427,973 14 6 | 3,167 18 11 |
| Bucks | 166,397 | 5 | | | 2,000 | 1,800 | 433 18 1 | 545 2 10 | 5,791 | 148,026 14 3 | 146,269 – 7 | 2,428 3 2 |
| Cambridge | 175,950 | 4 | | | 2,000 | 2,050 | 699 17 – | 910 19 7 | 9,053 | 272,553 2 7 | 271,084 3 6 | 2,611 – 8 |
| Chester | 505,153 | 13 | | | 10,000 | 10,900 | 2,156 19 11 | 3,055 13 5 | 25,342 | 939,283 14 3 | 934,545 8 7 | 8,173 1 9 |
| Cornwall | 369,323 | 9 | | | 5,000 | 5,750 | 1,382 15 – | 1,837 5 11 | 15,392 | 667,178 17 4 | 664,005 3 1 | 5,636 7 2 |
| Cumberland | 205,293 | 7 | | | 4,000 | 3,525 | 880 15 – | 1,192 8 1 | 11,835 | 361,680 1 1 | 360,911 17 8 | 1,891 7 9 |
| Derby | 339,377 | 12 | | | 5,000 | 5,075 | 1,554 12 8 | 1,979 1 8 | 20,478 | 586,151 15 9 | 582,856 7 5 | 5,115 12 8 |
| Devon | 584,531 | 5 | | | 10,000 | 28,900 | 3,779 6 5 | 5,179 7 1 | 64,451 | 1,702,223 12 – | 1,704,049 8 10 | 3,642 3 – |
| Dorset | 188,651 | 10 | | | 3,000 | 4,300 | 1,054 8 – | 1,583 11 9 | 14,121 | 478,348 2 8 | 474,602 3 5 | 4,526 6 3 |
| Durham | 509,018 | 10 | | | 3,000 | 3,220 | 805 15 – | 1,059 12 7 | 9,678 | 279,290 11 3 | 277,402 9 4 | 2,924 5 10 |
| Essex | 404,644 | 11 | | | 5,000 | 3,850 | 1,391 9 – | 1,765 – 11 | 13,726 | 426,365 5 11 | 421,650 11 11 | 5,449 18 – |
| Gloucester | 485,502 | 12 | | | 7,000 | 7,750 | 2,252 – – | 3,048 19 11 | 29,466 | 928,632 16 7 | 937,365 2 3 | 6,039 18 2 |
| Hants | 481,495 | 11 | | | 3,000 | 3,440 | 1,105 16 6 | 1,510 13 11 | 11,247 | 338,302 6 1 | 336,459 11 3 | 3,193 14 9 |
| Hereford | 123,659 | 5 | | | 3,000 | 3,120 | 875 3 9 | 1,141 14 9 | 13,219 | 316,176 17 1 | 315,356 1 8 | 1,885 9 1 |
| Herts | 173,294 | 3 | | | 1,000 | 1,050 | 241 16 – | 286 1 5 | 3,020 | 92,102 13 – | 91,233 14 5 | 1,124 1 3 |
| Huntingdon | 64,207 | – | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kent | 733,675 | 15 | | | 10,000 | 7,780 | 2,156 8 6 | 2,728 5 11 | 21,842 | 659,718 1 1 | 654,549 11 5 | 6,873 3 4 |
| Lancaster | 2,428,744 | 27 | | | 16,120 | 34,280 | 9,267 4 1 | 12,442 17 3 | 138,957 | 3,927,768 5 9 | 3,913,922 18 4 | 28,217 11 10 |
| Leicester | 237,402 | 5 | | | 2,500 | 2,500 | 883 11 – | 1,093 4 3 | 13,053 | 315,606 4 6 | 314,261 11 9 | 2,840 11 6 |
| Lincoln | 411,997 | 15 | | | 8,000 | 7,720 | 2,311 10 4 | 2,897 15 3 | 31,273 | 804,858 13 2 | 799,980 1 6 | 8,280 15 11 |
| Middlesex | 2,205,771 | 29 | | | 50,000 | 56,045 | 16,780 6 7 | 21,384 15 3 | 233,300 | 5,082,085 16 8 | 5,074,543 3 – | 26,171 17 9 |
| Monmouth | 174,670 | 4 | | | 1,000 | 1,770 | 376 10 – | 551 18 4 | 3,938 | 123,386 10 5 | 122,610 18 – | 1,240 9 2 |
| Norfolk | 435,422 | 10 | 10 | | 7,000 | 7,155 | 1,582 1 – | 2,019 4 4 | 20,129 | 649,074 17 9 | 644,676 17 1 | 6,455 12 11 |
| Northampton | 227,727 | 4 | 4 | | 3,000 | 3,100 | 755 10 – | 1,028 15 3 | 10,629 | 317,541 8 – | 314,239 8 10 | 4,090 8 – |
| Northumberland | 343,028 | 7 | 8 | | 4,000 | 4,600 | 1,874 12 – | 2,571 2 5 | 26,779 | 956,517 6 11 | 955,455 4 5 | 3,851 19 4 |
| Nottingham | 293,784 | 5 | 4 | | 5,000 | 4,730 | 1,569 18 10 | 2,024 9 2 | 25,661 | 606,077 6 2 | 603,495 10 – | 3,680 2 2 |
| Oxford | 172,266 | 6 | 6 | | 6,000 | 2,495 | 838 13 6 | 1,156 4 10 | 12,518 | 355,442 16 7 | 353,061 3 9 | 3,541 13 4 |
| Rutland | 21,859 | – | – | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Salop | 240,876 | 10 | 13 | | 7,000 | 7,000 | 1,833 15 – | 2,290 5 7 | 22,644 | 808,955 8 10 | 804,064 11 – | 6,787 15 10 |
| Somerset | 444,725 | 10 | 16 | | 11,000 | 6,855 | 2,425 9 6 | 2,927 19 10 | 28,837 | 888,316 16 7 | 885,588 3 10 | 4,514 19 3 |
| Stafford | 746,584 | 16 | 19 | | 9,500 | 5,620 | 1,150 – – | 1,508 5 5 | 12,696 | 419,952 14 9 | 417,305 1 – | 4,119 9 6 |
| Suffolk | 336,271 | 13 | 14 | | 8,000 | 7,700 | 1,375 19 10 | 2,101 14 4 | 16,543 | 525,287 1 8 | 522,229 16 3 | 4,867 9 8 |
| Surrey | 830,685 | 15 | 17 | | 11,000 | 7,400 | 2,548 17 10 | 3,362 2 3 | 27,520 | 659,050 12 2 | 654,298 7 7 | 7,487 1 11 |
| Sussex | 363,648 | 12 | 13 | | 6,000 | 4,830 | 1,772 – 9 | 2,096 19 7 | 19,730 | 604,785 15 8 | 597,644 12 9 | 9,212 9 9 |
| Warwick | 561,728 | 6 | 6 | | 7,000 | 3,200 | 846 9 – | 1,217 5 7 | 12,074 | 366,681 17 – | 364,663 6 – | 3,333 18 8 |
| Westmorland | 60,809 | 1 | 1 | | 400 | 400 | 70 – – | 83 6 2 | 1,254 | 34,209 11 6 | 33,947 8 11 | 365 – 6 |
| Wilts | 249,455 | 11 | 11 | | 5,000 | 5,330 | 1,210 11 – | 1,640 1 9 | 14,728 | 503,562 19 3 | 501,394 4 – | 3,863 7 9 |
| Worcester | 307,601 | 7 | 7 | | 6,000 | 3,420 | 897 17 – | 1,108 18 11 | 11,892 | 348,356 19 10 | 345,064 9 11 | 4,393 10 7 |
| York, East Riding | 280,736 | 6 | 7 | | 7,000 | 7,500 | 2,038 16 – | 2,541 11 7 | 27,343 | 824,931 8 2 | 823,436 6 1 | 4,356 – 11 |
| York, North Riding | 244,804 | 11 | 11 | | 5,000 | 5,710 | 983 5 – | 1,341 6 9 | 14,702 | 431,048 9 4 | 429,361 18 9 | 3,004 5 7 |
| York, West Riding | 1,507,511 | 19 | 19 | | 15,000 | 15,630 | 5,452 4 2 | 7,124 11 2 | 75,014 | 2,083,073 16 8 | 2,069,407 5 4 | 19,119 7 7 |
| TOTAL ENGLAND | 18,949,930 | 394 | 426 | 1,164 | 308,620 | 301,200 | 81,027 14 9 | 106,173 13 11 | 1,088,170 | 30,386,409 6 7 | 30,268,483 19 4 | 229,338 8 11 |
| WALES: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglesey | 54,546 | 1 | | | 1,000 | 1,800 | 193 15 – | 247 1 11 | 1,424 | 36,651 15 5 | 35,993 4 4 | 679 3 7 |
| Brecon | 61,627 | 1 | | | 800 | 800 | 85 – – | 107 10 9 | 1,255 | 26,530 15 5 | 26,381 18 7 | 325 16 8 |
| Cardigan | 72,255 | 1 | | | 300 | 80 – – | 119 7 5 | 1,165 | 38,853 8 7 | 38,416 4 3 | 437 12 – | |
| Carmarthen | 111,757 | 1 | | | 420 | 175 18 – | 314 – 7 | 2,816 | 97,226 9 7 | 93,892 1 7 | 3,653 2 9 | |
| Carnarvon | 95,668 | 1 | | | 100 | 50 – – | 73 2 9 | 536 | 16,769 18 5 | 16,727 10 6 | 149 8 8 | |
| Denbigh | 100,862 | 3 | | | 2,550 | 240 4 – | 314 15 5 | 3,521 | 80,853 16 9 | 80,653 13 – | 571 3 8 | |
| Flint | 69,870 | 4 | | | 1,850 | 363 9 11 | 490 7 3 | 3,249 | 116,919 8 6 | 116,892 3 10 | 812 15 11 | |
| Glamorgan | 317,751 | 4 | | | 1,400 | 594 – – | 1,230 10 – | 8,743 | 302,373 1 9 | 301,130 3 1 | 2,090 5 2 | |
| Merioneth | 38,888 | – | | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Montgomery | 67,075 | 1 | 1 | | 500 | 550 | 170 – – | 259 19 4 | 2,322 | 84,303 19 6 | 84,301 5 8 | 420 5 8 |
| Pembroke | 96,093 | 4 | 5 | | 2,000 | 500 | 270 14 – | 392 10 2 | 4,204 | 169,396 1 1 | 168,519 3 8 | 1,421 3 5 |
| Radnor | 25,403 | 1 | 1 | | 400 | 120 | 32 2 – | 45 9 9 | 733 | 14,875 3 1 | 14,788 8 5 | 164 1 – |
| TOTAL WALES | 1,111,795 | 24 | 31 | 54 | 12,700 | 10,390 | 2,254 11 2 | 3,594 15 4 | 29,968 | 984,744 18 1 | 977,695 16 11 | 10,733 18 6 |
| TOTAL ENGLAND | 18,949,930 | 394 | 426 | 1,164 | 308,620 | 301,200 | 81,027 14 9 | 106,173 13 11 | 1,088,170 | 30,386,409 6 7 | 30,268,483 19 4 | 229,338 8 11 |
| TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES | 20,061,725 | 418 | 457 | 1,218 | 321,320 | 311,590 | 83,282 5 11 | 109,768 9 3 | 1,118,138 | 31,371,154 4 8 | 31,246,179 16 3 | 240,072 7 5 |

## SUMMARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

| 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. | 11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | 12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | 13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | 14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | | |
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ENGLAND: |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 2 19 6 | 635 18 – | 42 | 864 8 6 | 3 | 60 – – | 1 | 15 12 – | – | – – – | – 6 6 | 2,538 | 1,552 | 5 7 4 | 11 16 6 | Bedford. |
| 2 19 7 | 1,435 14 9 | 135 | 2,592 15 – | 7 | 120 – – | 1 | 12 – – | – | – – – | – 6 7 | 10,795 | 5,469 | 4 13 5 | 10 9 11 | Berks. |
| 2 19 3 | 450 – – | 32 | 588 8 6 | 1 | 8 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 4 | 4,134 | 1,593 | 2 19 10 | 9 10 6 | Bucks. |
| 2 18 8 | 2,700 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 7 | 16,851 | 3,748 | 1 19 – | 8 10 11 | Cambridge. |
| 2 19 11 | 8,665 5 9 | 45 | 868 – – | 6 | 121 – – | 7 | 130 – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 | 22,017 | 13,055 | 6 10 9 | 11 6 7 | Chester. |
| 3 – 1 | 9,111 14 2 | 319 | 5,605 19 6 | 19 | 247 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 5 | 7,499 | 8,070 | 8 12 2 | 10 2 8 | Cornwall. |
| 2 19 11 | 3,482 18 9 | 267 | 5,019 15 6 | 5 | 130 5 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 6 | 9,036 | 5,351 | 5 19 – | 10 14 7 | Cumberland. |
| 2 19 10 | 5,085 5 8 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 8 | 14,197 | 8,152 | 6 4 5 | 10 19 5 | Derby. |
| 3 – – | 12,828 5 8 | 1,472 | 27,563 8 6 | 61 | 1,165 – – | 5 | 100 – – | – | – – – | – 6 – | 42,269 | 28,073 | 5 6 9 | 8 19 4 | Devon. |
| 2 19 10 | 4,016 7 4 | 68 | 1,288 4 6 | 2 | 50 – – | 3 | 50 – – | – | – – – | – 6 7 | 7,853 | 4,864 | 5 10 7 | 11 17 7 | Dorset. |
| 2 19 10 | 4,357 8 9 | 2 | 60 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 5 | 9,206 | 9,121 | 5 9 3 | 7 11 – | Durham. |
| 2 19 – | 4,637 13 4 | 106 | 2,106 16 6 | 6 | 86 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 2 | 8,459 | 4,610 | 4 18 10 | 13 7 4 | Essex. |
| 2 19 2 | 22,890 3 7 | 239 | 4,851 9 6 | 7 | 121 – – | 1 | 15 – – | – | – – – | – 6 4 | 22,407 | 13,100 | 5 12 6 | 11 15 6 | Gloucester. |
| 2 19 5 | 4,839 – 10 | 132 | 2,461 16 6 | 3 | 55 – – | 4 | 50 – – | – | – – – | – 8 9 | 7,207 | 4,399 | 5 10 1 | 14 14 10 | Hants. |
| 2 19 6 | 2,761 2 9 | 106 | 2,198 10 – | 5 | 55 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 2 | 7,885 | 5,159 | 6 12 4 | 8 12 7 | Hereford. |
| 2 19 4 | 952 6 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 2 | 1,855 | 892 | 4 11 3 | 14 6 1 | Herts. |
| — | — | – | — | – | — | – | — | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | Huntingdon. |
| 2 18 9 | 8,466 12 4 | 103 | 1,971 – – | 4 | 100 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 2 | 17,579 | 9,428 | 5 3 6 | 11 1 5 | Kent. |
| 2 19 9 | 35,500 19 6 | 499 | 9,759 4 – | 82 | 1,561 – – | 147 | 2,542 10 – | 2 | 20 – – | – 6 3 | 181,441 | 128,958 | 5 4 5 | 6 17 5 | Lancaster. |
| 2 18 4 | 3,994 8 5 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 10 | 11,600 | 5,963 | 4 12 1 | 8 7 6 | Leicester. |
| 2 18 4 | 5,793 2 8 | 95 | 1,974 14 – | 2 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 1 | 22,138 | 9,853 | 5 2 1 | 12 – 10 | Lincoln. |
| 2 19 2 | 30,051 5 10 | 4,259 | 74,227 8 6 | 539 | 10,425 14 – | 87 | 1,292 12 6 | 7 | 140 – – | – 8 4 | 254,521 | 142,393 | 4 9 10 | 8 8 10 | Middlesex. |
| 2 19 4 | 1,600 2 1 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 10 | 2,592 | 1,641 | 5 17 11 | 11 6 1 | Monmouth. |
| 2 18 7 | 8,969 15 10 | 20 | 376 – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 13,483 | 9,870 | 5 9 7 | 8 1 11 | Norfolk. |
| 2 19 1 | 3,687 3 2 | 5 | 83 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 | 7,732 | 3,228 | 4 4 6 | 12 1 6 | Northampton. |
| 3 – – | 15,632 2 1 | 11 | 230 – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 3 | 23,679 | 23,350 | 5 17 – | 6 17 6 | Northumberland. |
| 2 18 10 | 14,100 7 9 | 29 | 598 – – | 4 | 80 – – | 4 | 70 – – | – | – – – | – 6 6 | 19,723 | 12,051 | 5 2 6 | 7 18 11 | Nottingham. |
| 2 19 9 | 5,044 14 11 | 29 | 550 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 | 7,810 | 3,610 | 4 17 3 | 11 4 9 | Oxford. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Rutland. |
| 3 – 2 | 20,038 12 7 | 40 | 588 – – | 1 | 30 – – | 1 | 20 – – | – | – – – | – 5 6 | 11,967 | 9,248 | 6 18 9 | 9 16 7 | Salop. |
| 3 – 3 | 15,845 9 7 | 474 | 9,657 4 6 | 24 | 433 – – | 6 | 90 – – | – | – – – | – 6 6 | 19,294 | 12,067 | 5 3 – | 10 10 4 | Somerset. |
| 2 19 11 | 6,006 3 9 | 16 | 300 12 – | 42 | 278 – – | – | – – – | 6 | 75 – – | – 7 1 | 8,053 | 5,668 | 6 – 8 | 11 15 8 | Stafford. |
| 2 18 9 | 4,990 1 10 | 17 | 304 – – | 9 | 215 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 11 | 11,514 | 6,862 | 4 14 8 | 9 6 6 | Suffolk. |
| 2 18 1 | 12,468 16 2 | 75 | 1,288 5 6 | 6 | 110 – – | 2 | 20 – – | – | – – – | – 10 – | 26,632 | 12,620 | 3 15 8 | 9 14 10 | Surrey. |
| 2 19 7 | 4,254 4 – | 4 | 110 – – | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 10 | 18,524 | 8,777 | 5 5 7 | 12 9 5 | Sussex. |
| 2 19 1 | 3,853 9 10 | 56 | 1,096 14 – | 5 | 76 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 7 | 11,336 | 5,565 | 4 11 10 | 10 13 11 | Warwick. |
| 3 – – | 27 17 11 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 4 10 | 739 | 407 | 6 8 8 | 11 3 9 | Westmorland. |
| 2 19 11 | 4,085 15 6 | 152 | 2,723 12 – | 9 | 145 – – | 4 | 65 – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 | 8,705 | 5,359 | 5 8 1 | 10 19 8 | Wilts. |
| 3 – 1 | 14,709 16 6 | 15 | 274 – – | 2 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 7,109 | 3,680 | 5 9 11 | 12 8 1 | Worcester. |
| 2 19 11 | 10,018 10 3 | 48 | 969 1 – | 2 | 50 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 26,506 | 25,506 | 5 8 – | 5 13 7 | York, East Riding |
| 2 19 2 | 4,397 7 2 | 6 | 140 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 2 | 8,041 | 6,050 | 6 5 3 | 10 2 – | York, North Riding. |
| 2 19 2 | 28,707 13 4 | 80 | 1,696 4 – | 9 | 186 – – | 2 | 40 – – | – | – – – | – 6 9 | 76,396 | 55,511 | 5 2 3 | 7 9 4 | York, West Riding. |
| 2 19 6 Average. | 351,102 18 5 | 8,998 | 164,976 12 – | 868 | 16,057 19 – | 275 | 4,512 14 6 | 15 | 235 – – | – 6 11 Average. | 991,322 | 624,877 | 5 1 – | 8 12 3 | TOTAL ENGLAND. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | WALES: |
| 2 15 – | 1,000 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 13 1 | 1,037 | 831 | 3 17 5 | 8 18 6 | Anglesey. |
| 2 16 3 | 163 2 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 – | 827 | 441 | 4 4 2 | 9 11 10 | Brecon. |
| 3 – – | 900 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 5 11 | 416 | 380 | 9 9 11 | 13 16 4 | Cardigan. |
| 2 19 11 | 343 16 8 | 1 | 30 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 5 | 1,644 | 797 | 6 16 2 | 12 8 11 | Carmarthen. |
| 2 15 6 | 450 11 – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 5 | 276 | 144 | 6 14 7 | 14 4 5 | Carnarvon. |
| 2 18 7 | 490 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 8 | 2,615 | 2,013 | 5 7 11 | 8 6 4 | Denbigh. |
| 2 18 6 | 300 – – | 3 | 76 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 4 | 2,079 | 1,507 | 6 10 8 | 10 10 2 | Flint. |
| 3 – – | 2,645 17 11 | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 8 1 | 10,083 | 6,767 | 5 9 – | 8 17 8 | Glamorgan. |
| — | — | – | — | – | — | – | — | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | Merioneth. |
| 3 – – | 443 10 11 | 2 | 38 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 1,312 | 925 | 7 1 1 | 10 5 11 | Montgomery. |
| 3 – – | 2,570 1 8 | 8 | 166 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 4 7 | 2,447 | 2,097 | 7 10 5 | 10 4 7 | Pembroke. |
| 3 – – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 6 1 | 419 | 194 | 6 4 5 | 14 1 4 | Radnor. |
| 2 19 4 | 9,307 – 2 | 14 | 310 – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – | – – – | – 7 2 | 23,155 | 16,036 | 5 18 8 | 9 12 7 | TOTAL WALES. |
| 2 19 6 | 351,102 18 5 | 8,998 | 164,976 12 – | 868 | 16,057 19 – | 275 | 4,512 14 6 | 15 | 235 – – | – 6 11 | 991,322 | 624,877 | 5 1 – | 8 12 3 | TOTAL ENGLAND. |
| 2 19 5 Average. | 360,409 18 7 | 9,012 | 165,286 12 – | 868 | 16,057 19 – | 275 | 4,512 14 6 | 15 | 235 – – | – 6 11 Average. | 1,014,477 | 640,913 | 5 1 5 | 8 12 9 | TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES. |

## SUMMARY OF SCOTLAND.

| 1. COUNTY. | Population, 1861. | Number of Banks. | 2. Number of Officers: Unpaid. | 2. Number of Officers: Paid. | 3. Amount of Security given: By the Unpaid Officers. | 3. Amount of Security given: By the Paid Officers. | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 Nov. 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Aberdeen | 221,380 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 1,650 | 2,600 | 680 3 – | 821 10 11 | 24,549 | 301,962 – 2 | 299,957 13 11 | 2,919 12 6 |
| Argyll | 80,995 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ayr | 198,959 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Banff | 59,234 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 200 | 570 | 55 11 3 | 54 6 8 | 994 | 17,070 11 2 | 16,592 14 7 | 527 2 5 |
| Berwick | 36,614 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 50 | 12 4 6 | 12 4 6 | 268 | 3,883 14 11 | 3,724 9 2 | 159 5 9 |
| Bute | 16,188 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 300 | 240 | 91 11 4 | 91 11 4 | 1,784 | 19,798 – 1 | 18,862 4 10 | 935 15 3 |
| Caithness | 41,216 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 800 | 900 | 92 7 9 | 110 14 5 | 1,021 | 20,691 17 – | 20,469 17 3 | 238 10 6 |
| Clackmannan | 21,449 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dumbarton | 52,035 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 300 | 350 | 27 19 2 | 50 11 5 | 1,264 | 7,949 11 – | 7,445 6 6 | 518 10 10 |
| Dumfries | 75,877 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 350 | 700 | 51 16 1 | 54 14 4 | 903 | 10,588 16 1 | 10,262 11 – | 386 18 3 |
| Edinburgh | 279,869 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 1,000 | 7,300 | 2,078 – – | 2,455 1 4 | 37,321 | 668,640 15 9 | 668,762 13 5 | 2,840 9 – |
| Elgin | 42,692 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 1,500 | 1,450 | 91 17 3 | 106 16 3 | 1,393 | 24,192 8 7 | 24,119 12 11 | 204 14 11 |
| Fife | 154,555 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 2,250 | 1,770 | 390 19 – | 498 17 5 | 8,374 | 127,914 14 10 | 126,888 19 8 | 1,413 10 3 |
| Forfar | 204,365 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 750 | 3,075 | 751 11 4 | 941 2 9 | 14,978 | 257,820 17 6 | 256,253 4 7 | 1,976 13 1 |
| Haddington | 37,623 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inverness | 87,435 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 250 | 1,350 | 122 1 – | 153 15 11 | 3,214 | 42,290 6 7 | 41,303 16 – | 1,108 5 9 |
| Kincardine | 34,461 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 800 | 790 | 96 – 6 | 133 12 11 | 2,291 | 59,455 11 10 | 58,982 8 9 | 662 7 11 |
| Kinross | 7,975 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kirkcudbright | 42,430 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 100 | 200 | 48 6 – | 53 3 – | 711 | 10,691 6 11 | 10,634 7 6 | 103 18 10 |
| Lanark | 631,559 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 400 | 9,150 | 3,464 15 – | 5,023 10 1 | 59,086 | 1,356,496 7 2 | 1,349,924 18 9 | 6,573 – – |
| Linlithgow | 38,845 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nairn | 10,065 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 200 | 200 | 32 2 7 | 34 10 9 | 608 | 7,267 13 1 | 7,189 16 8 | 77 16 5 |
| Orkney and Shetland | 64,094 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Peebles | 11,408 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Perth | 133,511 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 500 | 1,250 | 85 – – | 121 6 1 | 2,682 | 28,130 8 6 | 27,110 10 1 | 1,083 15 7 |
| Renfrew | 177,407 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 500 | 650 | 245 – – | 329 11 3 | 4,152 | 74,160 5 11 | 73,421 15 8 | 808 5 11 |
| Ross and Cromarty | 81,280 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 30 – – | 18 11 2 | 332 | 5,134 12 11 | 4,910 4 9 | 239 3 10 |
| Roxburgh | 54,109 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 900 | 1,620 | 277 18 4 | 341 7 4 | 4,415 | 91,060 4 2 | 89,792 5 11 | 1,543 16 1 |
| Selkirk | 10,449 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 200 | 40 – – | 50 6 6 | 326 | 6,766 14 9 | 6,725 1 7 | 144 5 5 |
| Stirling | 91,926 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 800 | 1,500 | 239 14 4 | 284 14 4 | 6,304 | 77,040 13 – | 75,747 – 9 | 1,320 9 3 |
| Sutherland | 25,208 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wigtown | 42,038 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL SCOTLAND | 3,061,251 | 52 | 56 | 166 | 14,150 | 36,415 | 9,104 18 5 | 11,742 – 8 | 176,970 | 3,219,007 11 11 | 3,199,081 13 10 | 25,786 7 9 |

## SUMMARY OF SCOTLAND.

| 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. | 11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | 12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | 13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management, at 20 Nov. 1868. | 14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | | |
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 2 19 10 | 80 - - | 48 | 921 18 - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 5 5 | 15,003 | 12,518 | 4 9 - | 4 14 2 | Aberdeen. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Argyll. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Ayr. |
| 2 17 10 | - - - | 6 | 88 10 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 4 | 836 | 651 | 3 17 1 | 4 8 2 | Banff. |
| 2 18 4 | - - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 6 3 | 278 | 85 | 3 7 4 | 5 5 6 | Berwick. |
| 2 15 - | - - - | 4 | 58 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 9 3 | 1,619 | 1,274 | 4 18 9 | 5 4 11 | Bute. |
| 2 15 - | - - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 9 | 641 | 674 | 4 4 9 | 3 17 9 | Caithness. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Clackmannan. |
| 2 14 - | - - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 12 8 | 1,977 | 549 | 2 5 2 | 6 6 4 | Dumbarton. |
| 2 15 - | - - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 10 3 | 829 | 407 | 2 17 2 | 4 7 10 | Dumfries. |
| 2 19 9 | 500 - - | 731 | 15,210 6 6 | 49 | 661 15 - | 3 | 60 - - | - | - - | - 7 4 | 80,335 | 51,985 | 3 - 4 | 4 1 3 | Edinburgh. |
| 2 16 10 | 50 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 9 | 965 | 599 | 4 - 10 | 6 5 5 | Elgin. |
| 2 17 9 | 850 - - | 17 | 251 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 9 | 9,525 | 4,845 | 3 2 7 | 5 15 8 | Fife. |
| 2 19 9 | 50 - - | 42 | 716 5 - | 2 | 40 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 3 | 35,764 | 22,882 | 3 1 11 | 4 2 - | Forfar. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Haddington. |
| 2 17 5 | - - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 3 | 3,976 | 3,213 | 2 19 6 | 3 - 3 | Inverness. |
| 2 19 3 | - - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 4 6 | 1,802 | 1,585 | 5 16 11 | 5 1 10 | Kincardine. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Kinross. |
| 2 15 - | - - - | 2 | 36 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 9 11 | 705 | 313 | 2 10 7 | 4 14 11 | Kirkcudbright. |
| 3 - - | - - - | 154 | 3,225 9 6 | 4 | 58 - - | 4 | 80 - - | - | - - | - 7 5 | 148,549 | 83,794 | 3 9 3 | 5 2 7 | Lanark. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Linlithgow. |
| 2 15 - | - - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 9 6 | 410 | 331 | 4 5 7 | 4 6 8 | Nairn. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Orkney and Shetland. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Peebles. |
| 2 5 - | 248 4 1 | 53 | 974 13 6 | 3 | 50 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 6 | 3,293 | 1,527 | 4 17 5 | 4 12 - | Perth. |
| 2 15 - | - - - | 23 | 464 15 - | 4 | 90 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 8 10 | 9,500 | 4,597 | 3 1 5 | 4 17 9 | Renfrew. |
| 2 15 - | - - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 3 | 268 | 245 | 4 18 6 | 5 17 3 | Ross and Cromarty. |
| 2 18 9 | 150 - - | 32 | 625 14 6 | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 6 | 5,453 | 2,938 | 3 18 4 | 6 8 4 | Roxburgh. |
| 2 10 - | 100 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 14 5 | 404 | 276 | 4 16 2 | 8 4 1 | Selkirk. |
| 2 17 11 | - - - | 15 | 284 10 6 | 1 | 20 - - | - | - - | - | - - | - 7 5 | 8,254 | 3,276 | 2 6 1 | 4 18 9 | Stirling. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Sutherland. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Wigtown. |
| 2 19 3 Average. | 2,028 4 1 | 1,127 | 22,857 3 - | 54 | 919 15 - | 7 | 140 - - | - | - - | - 7 3 Average. | 330,381 | 198,264 | 3 6 10 | 4 13 10 | TOTAL SCOTLAND. |

## SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

| 1. COUNTY. | Population, 1861. | Number of Banks. | 2. Number of Officers | | 3. Amount of Security given | | 4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | 5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | 7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | 8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | 9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Antrim | 376,054 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2,000 | 2,850 | 491 4 – | 604 4 11 | 5,531 | 155,548 1 4 | 155,002 11 9 | 1,333 5 4 |
| Armagh | 189,382 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,400 | 260 – – | 369 11 – | 3,408 | 128,255 7 11 | 127,492 12 7 | 1,091 17 – |
| Carlow | 57,232 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cavan | 153,972 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 100 | 300 | 80 – – | 91 19 5 | 259 | 12,662 14 – | 12,595 2 1 | 186 18 3 |
| Clare | 166,275 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 750 | 350 | 35 – – | 82 19 5 | 445 | 16,169 9 8 | 15,868 6 5 | 303 18 8 |
| Cork | 537,496 | 4 | 1 | 20 | – – | 10,650 | 1,170 7 8 | 1,624 10 4 | 8,569 | 332,893 4 1 | 332,518 8 4 | 1,497 13 8 |
| Donegal | 236,859 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Down | 299,866 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1,000 | 1,550 | 208 – – | 363 16 8 | 2,492 | 89,129 17 2 | 89,469 6 11 | 573 12 – |
| Dublin | 402,022 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 100 | 5,620 | 1,189 10 – | 1,815 11 11 | 12,536 | 278,146 12 3 | 276,341 18 8 | 2,278 12 3 |
| Fermanagh | 105,372 | 1 | – | 5 | – – | 1,050 | 230 – – | 253 10 10 | 2,277 | 101,090 8 3 | 100,927 16 11 | 1,428 10 3 |
| Galway | 271,042 | 1 | No Return received from this Bank, which has since closed – – | | | | | | | | 127 3 2 | — |
| Kerry | 201,988 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kildare | 84,930 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 50 | 28 – – | 64 – – | 442 | 17,633 14 11 | 17,611 12 5 | 77 11 3 |
| Kilkenny | 123,557 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 500 | 500 | 30 10 – | 54 3 5 | 256 | 7,805 13 2 | 7,552 10 11 | 265 8 2 |
| King's County | 88,491 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 300 | 200 | 150 – – | 168 2 6 | 847 | 29,457 12 4 | 29,290 5 4 | 301 6 11 |
| Leitrim | 104,615 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Limerick | 215,609 | 1 | – | 5 | – – | 2,300 | 268 10 – | 368 2 2 | 2,488 | 90,849 19 10 | 90,144 18 7 | 709 12 9 |
| Londonderry | 184,137 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 500 | 1,500 | 350 – – | 420 5 9 | 4,709 | 155,270 5 2 | 153,988 8 11 | 1,866 19 1 |
| Longford | 71,592 | – | – | – | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Louth | 89,870 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 500 | 2,600 | 304 15 – | 354 10 3 | 2,162 | 76,771 16 11 | 75,762 1 3 | 1,080 15 6 |
| Mayo | 254,449 | 1 | 2 | – | 500 | – – | – – – | 2 18 10 | 19 | 232 3 11 | 152 6 8 | 80 9 5 |
| Meath | 110,600 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 400 | 1,400 | 105 – – | 149 4 2 | 595 | 20,892 7 10 | 20,692 9 4 | 224 18 7 |
| Monaghan | 126,340 | 1 | 1 | 3 | – – | 900 | 105 – – | 125 15 6 | 1,035 | 27,105 7 8 | 26,970 12 11 | 163 14 5 |
| Queen's County | 90,750 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 500 | 1,250 | 123 4 6 | 145 19 – | 700 | 23,988 12 9 | 23,404 16 6 | 601 11 4 |
| Roscommon | 156,154 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 300 | 400 | 175 – – | 170 2 8 | 875 | 34,728 3 7 | 34,564 – – | 338 3 11 |
| Sligo | 125,079 | 1 | – | 2 | – – | 600 | 40 – – | 58 10 – | 618 | 18,736 3 3 | 18,085 15 6 | 651 17 4 |
| Tipperary | 247,496 | 4 | 2 | 10 | – – | 1,810 | 273 4 – | 208 6 – | 1,322 | 35,135 15 10 | 34,495 – – | 594 2 8 |
| Tyrone | 238,426 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 500 | 850 | 167 – – | 208 6 – | 2,349 | 77,702 15 10 | 76,871 13 6 | 1,094 14 – |
| Waterford | 134,336 | 1 | 1 | 8 | – – | 1,350 | 296 10 – | 398 11 10 | 1,906 | 57,684 14 2 | 57,470 2 5 | 284 12 10 |
| Westmeath | 90,856 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1,000 | 300 | 96 12 – | 97 12 3 | 317 | 12,374 4 6 | 12,111 4 7 | 199 16 1 |
| Wexford | 143,594 | 1 | 1 | 3 | – – | 600 | 72 – – | 85 1 1 | 339 | 8,467 1 9 | 8,430 6 4 | 20 2 5 |
| Wicklow | 86,093 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 250 | 200 | 22 10 – | 26 11 – | 206 | 4,352 8 10 | 4,279 11 10 | 72 17 – |
| TOTAL IRELAND | 5,764,543 | 45 | 38 | 140 | 10,300 | 40,580 | 6,280 17 2 | 8,321 6 11 | 56,702 | 1,813,984 16 11 | 1,802,221 3 10 | 17,323 10 1 |

## SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

| 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. | 11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | 12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | 13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | 14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | | |
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 2 18 4 | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 9 | 8,365 | 4,914 | 4 15 10 | 8 4 - | Antrim. |
| 3 - - | 950 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 8 | 2,824 | 3,878 | 9 8 2 | 5 16 4 | Armagh. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Carlow. |
| 2 15 6 | 110 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 14 3 | 182 | 132 | 12 - 2 | 9 4 7 | Cavan. |
| 2 15 6 | 285 4 6 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - | - 10 1 | 513 | 519 | 12 2 7 | 4 1 1 | Clare. |
| 2 16 11 | 1,750 - - | 89 | 1,688 - - | - | - - - | 6 | 140 - - | 2 | 40 - - | - 9 8 | 9,656 | 9,123 | 9 11 11 | 6 16 9 | Cork. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Donegal. |
| 2 17 8 | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 8 1 | 1,427 | 1,801 | 14 - 4 | 7 - 7 | Down. |
| 2 15 - | - - - | 124 | 2,915 6 - | 5 | 112 - - | 1 | 16 - - | - | - - - | - 13 - | 30,420 | 12,496 | 3 5 11 | 6 11 - | Dublin. |
| 3 - - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 4 11 | 1,406 | 2,119 | 12 5 4 | 5 14 7 | Fermanagh. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Galway. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Kerry. |
| 3 - 10 | 830 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 11 | 336 | 178 | 10 1 - | 16 13 3 | Kildare. |
| 2 10 - | 1 3 9 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 13 10 | 547 | 281 | 5 2 7 | 7 8 3 | Kilkenny. |
| 2 16 4 | 166 8 7 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 11 3 | 989 | 878 | 10 - 10 | 6 4 4 | King's County. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Leitrim. |
| 2 17 - | 200 - - | 13 | 237 - - | 1 | 10 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 8 - | 3,430 | 1,751 | 8 11 3 | 9 4 2 | Limerick. |
| 3 - - | 640 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 4 | 4,263 | 3,423 | 10 9 4 | 8 1 10 | Londonderry. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Longford. |
| 2 17 10 | 849 18 2 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 9 2 | 2,545 | 2,236 | 8 6 2 | 6 10 10 | Louth. |
| 3 - - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | 1 5 3 | — | — | — | — | Mayo. |
| 2 11 - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 14 3 | 447 | 661 | 12 15 - | 7 8 2 | Meath. |
| 2 15 6 | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 9 3 | 852 | 760 | 7 1 - | 6 12 7 | Monaghan. |
| 2 15 3 | 180 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 12 1 | 577 | 456 | 12 16 6 | 8 14 - | Queen's County. |
| 2 15 6 | 100 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 10 3 | 478 | 918 | 14 17 6 | 5 17 2 | Roscommon. |
| 2 18 6 | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 2 | 478 | 490 | 8 12 10 | 5 19 7 | Sligo. |
| 2 13 5 | 1,035 - 4 | 5 | 73 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 18 5 | 2,535 | 1,244 | 4 15 10 | 6 19 - | Tipperary. |
| 3 - 4 | 486 4 10 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 4 | 1,582 | 2,209 | 10 7 10 | 5 2 3 | Tyrone. |
| 2 15 6 | 850 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 13 7 | 3,334 | 2,978 | 5 9 5 | 4 14 9 | Waterford. |
| 2 14 - | 400 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | 15 4 | 200 | 152 | 16 8 8 | 10 13 4 | Westmeath. |
| 2 10 - | 200 10 10 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 10 7 | 296 | 423 | 8 14 1 | 6 5 6 | Wexford. |
| 2 15 - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 12 2 | 142 | 171 | 9 8 4 | 8 11 10 | Wicklow. |
| 2 17 4 Average. | 9,034 11 - | 231 | 4,913 6 - | 6 | 122 - - | 7 | 156 - - | 2 | 40 - - | - 9 1 Average. | 77,824 | 54,200 | 6 8 9 | 6 15 2 | TOTAL IRELAND. |

## SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

| 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. | 11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | 12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | 13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | 14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | | |
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 2 18 4 | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 7 9 | 8,365 | 4,914 | 4 15 10 | 8 4 - | Antrim. |
| 3 - - | 950 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 8 | 2,824 | 3,878 | 9 8 2 | 5 16 4 | Armagh. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Carlow. |
| 2 15 6 | 110 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 14 3 | 182 | 132 | 12 - 2 | 9 4 7 | Cavan. |
| 2 15 6 | 285 4 6 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - | - 10 1 | 513 | 519 | 12 2 7 | 4 1 1 | Clare. |
| 2 16 11 | 1,750 - - | 89 | 1,688 - - | - | - - - | 6 | 140 - - | 2 | 40 - - | - 9 8 | 9,656 | 9,123 | 9 11 11 | 6 16 9 | Cork. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Donegal. |
| 2 17 8 | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 8 1 | 1,427 | 1,801 | 14 - 4 | 7 - 7 | Down. |
| 2 15 - | - - - | 124 | 2,915 6 - | 5 | 112 - - | 1 | 16 - - | - | - - - | - 13 - | 30,420 | 12,496 | 3 5 11 | 6 11 - | Dublin. |
| 3 - - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 4 11 | 1,406 | 2,119 | 12 5 4 | 5 14 7 | Fermanagh. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Galway. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Kerry. |
| 3 - 10 | 830 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 11 | 336 | 178 | 10 1 - | 16 13 3 | Kildare. |
| 2 10 - | 1 3 9 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 13 10 | 547 | 281 | 5 2 7 | 7 8 3 | Kilkenny. |
| 2 16 4 | 166 8 7 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 11 3 | 989 | 878 | 10 - 10 | 6 4 4 | King's County. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Leitrim. |
| 2 17 - | 200 - - | 13 | 237 - - | 1 | 10 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 8 - | 3,430 | 1,751 | 8 11 3 | 9 4 2 | Limerick. |
| 3 - - | 640 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 4 | 4,263 | 3,423 | 10 9 4 | 8 1 10 | Londonderry. |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Longford. |
| 2 17 10 | 849 18 2 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 9 2 | 2,545 | 2,236 | 8 6 2 | 6 10 10 | Louth. |
| 3 - - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | 1 5 3 | — | — | — | — | Mayo. |
| 2 11 - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 14 3 | 447 | 661 | 12 15 - | 7 8 2 | Meath. |
| 2 15 6 | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 9 3 | 852 | 760 | 7 1 - | 6 12 7 | Monaghan. |
| 2 15 3 | 180 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 12 1 | 577 | 456 | 12 16 6 | 8 14 - | Queen's County. |
| 2 15 6 | 100 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 10 3 | 478 | 918 | 14 17 6 | 5 17 2 | Roscommon. |
| 2 18 6 | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 2 | 478 | 499 | 8 12 10 | 5 19 7 | Sligo. |
| 2 13 5 | 1,035 - 4 | 5 | 73 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 18 5 | 2,535 | 1,244 | 4 15 10 | 6 19 - | Tipperary. |
| 3 - 4 | 486 4 10 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 4 | 1,562 | 2,209 | 10 7 10 | 5 2 3 | Tyrone. |
| 2 15 6 | 850 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 13 7 | 3,334 | 2,078 | 5 9 5 | 4 14 9 | Waterford. |
| 2 14 - | 400 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | 15 4 | 200 | 152 | 16 8 8 | 10 13 4 | Westmeath. |
| 2 10 - | 200 10 10 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 19 7 | 296 | 423 | 8 14 1 | 6 5 6 | Wexford. |
| 2 15 - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 12 2 | 142 | 171 | 9 8 4 | 8 11 10 | Wicklow. |
| 2 17 4 Average. | 9,034 11 - | 231 | 4,913 6 - | 6 | 122 - - | 7 | 156 - - | 2 | 40 - - | - 9 1 Average. | 77,824 | 54,200 | 6 8 9 | 6 15 2 | TOTAL IRELAND. |

## SUMMARY OF THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

| 1. | | | 2. | | 3. | | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population, 1861. | Number of Banks. | Number of Officers | | Amount of Security given | | Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Amount Owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | | | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Guernsey | 29,846 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 400 | 700 | 500 – – | 587 6 3 | 3,084 | 202,374 3 4 | 201,819 18 5 | 1,256 7 8 |
| Jersey | 56,078 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 799 – – | 896 1 10 | 11,950 | 261,746 5 4 | 261,876 18 – | 1,151 19 – |
| TOTAL | 85,924 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1,400 | 1,900 | 1,299 – – | 1,483 8 1 | 20,034 | 464,120 8 8 | 463,696 11 5 | 2,408 6 8 |

## RECAPITULATION.

| 1. | | | 2. | | 3. | | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population, 1861. | Number of Banks. | Number of Officers | | Amount of Security given | | Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers. | Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1868. | Total Amount Owing to Depositors on 20 November 1868. | Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1868, excluding the Surplus Fund. | Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1868. |
| | | | Unpaid. | Paid. | By the Unpaid Officers. | By the Paid Officers. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | £. | £. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES | 20,061,725 | 418 | 457 | 1,217 | 321,620 | 311,590 | 83,282 5 11 | 109,768 9 3 | 1,118,138 | 31,371,154 4 8 | 31,246,179 16 3 | 240,072 7 5 |
| SCOTLAND | 3,061,251 | 52 | 56 | 166 | 14,150 | 36,415 | 9,104 18 5 | 11,742 – 8 | 176,970 | 3,219,007 11 11 | 3,199,081 13 10 | 25,786 7 9 |
| IRELAND | 5,764,543 | 45 | 38 | 140 | 10,300 | 40,580 | 6,280 17 2 | 8,321 6 11 | 56,702 | 1,813,984 16 11 | 1,802,221 3 10 | 17,323 10 1 |
| ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS | 85,924 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1,400 | 1,900 | 1,299 – – | 1,483 8 1 | 20,034 | 464,120 8 8 | 463,696 11 5 | 2,408 6 8 |
| TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM | 28,973,443 | 517 | 553 | 1,529 | 347,470 | 390,485 | 99,967 1 6 | 131,315 4 11 | 1,371,844 | 36,868,267 2 2 | 36,711,179 5 4 | 285,590 11 11 |

## SUMMARY OF THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

| 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. | 11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | 12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | 13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management, at 20 Nov. 1868. | 14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | | |
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 3 - - | 1,800 - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 5 8 | 4,454 | 2,351 | 5 17 7 | 11 8 3 | Guernsey. |
| 3 - - | 2,800 - - | 23 | 462 12 6 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 8 | 5,268 | 3,714 | 6 2 5 | 10 13 5 | Jersey. |
| 3 - - Average. | 4,100 - - | 23 | 462 12 6 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 4 Average. | 9,722 | 6,065 | 6 - 3 | 10 19 2 | - - TOTAL. |

## RECAPITULATION.

| 10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors. | 11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1868. | 12. Total Number and Amount of Annuities granted from the Commencement. | | | | | | | | 13. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1868. | 14. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 15. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 16. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | 17. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1868. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Life. | | | | Terms of Years. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | Immediate. | | Deferred. | | | | | | | |
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | | | | | |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| 2 19 5 | 360,409 18 7 | 9,012 | 165,286 12 - | 868 | 16,057 19 - | 275 | 4,512 14 6 | 15 | 235 - - | - 6 11 | 1,014,477 | 640,913 | 5 1 5 | 8 12 9 | England and Wales. |
| 2 19 3 | 2,028 4 1 | 1,127 | 22,857 3 - | 54 | 919 15 - | 7 | 140 - - | - | - - - | - 7 3 | 330,981 | 198,264 | 3 6 10 | 4 13 10 | Scotland. |
| 2 17 4 | 9,034 11 - | 231 | 4,913 6 - | 6 | 122 - - | 7 | 156 - - | 2 | 40 - - | - 9 1 | 77,824 | 54,200 | 6 8 9 | 6 15 2 | Ireland. |
| 3 - - | 4,100 - - | 23 | 462 12 6 | - | - - - | - | - - - | - | - - - | - 6 4 | 9,722 | 6,065 | 6 - 3 | 10 19 2 | Islands in the British Seas. |
| 2 19 4 Average. | 375,572 13 8 | 10,393 | 193,519 13 6 | 928 | 17,099 14 - | 289 | 4,808 14 6 | 17 | 275 - - | - 7 - Average. | 1,432,404 | 899,442 | 4 15 - | 7 13 5 | TOTAL, United Kingdom. |

2.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS from each SAVINGS BANK in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, showing the NAMES of the OFFICERS, their respective SALARIES and other ALLOWANCES (if any); and the Amount of SECURITY each gives.

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ENGLAND:** | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Abergavenny | Monmouth | Philip Williams | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | William Gwynne (late) | Actuary | 50 — — | 100 |
| | | Manley Ashwin | Actuary | 30 — — | 500 |
| | | William H. Guise | Clerk | 20 — — | 100 |
| | | Charles R. Jones | Auditor | 5 — — | 20 |
| Abingdon | Berks | James Palmer Hammet | Treasurer | — — — | 1,000 |
| | | Charles Glanville | Actuary | 60 — — | 400 |
| | | William Belcher | Auditor | 15 15 — | 100 |
| Accrington | Lancaster | William H. Dewhurst | Actuary | 35 — — | 100 |
| | | William Barnes | Cashier | 22 — — | 500 |
| Alcester | Warwick | Charles Hobbins | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | James Sayce | Secretary | 37 13 — | 500 |
| Alford | Lincoln | Frederick Jackson Rhodes | Treasurer | (a) — — — | 200 |
| | | William Sylvester | Actuary | 30 — — | 100 |
| | | George Atkinson | Auditor | 6 6 — | — |
| Alfreton | Derby | William Wilson | Treasurer | — — — | 100 |
| | | Samuel Rowbottom | Actuary | 40 — — | 50 |
| | | George Olorenshaw | Auditor | 3 3 — | 25 |
| Allendale Town | Northumberland | William Campbell Arnison | Treasurer | — — — | 200 |
| | | George Dickinson | Actuary | 25 — — | 100 |
| | | Charles F. Brown | Auditors | 1 — — | — |
| | | Thomas Street Allison | Auditors | 1 — — | — |
| Alnwick | Northumberland | Edward Augustine Storer | Treasurer | — — — | 800 |
| | | William Johnson | Secretary | 125 — — | 400 |
| | | Joseph Archer | Auditor | 20 — — | 100 |
| | | Thomas Rickaby | Porter | 3 10 — | — |
| Alresford | Hants | Charles Edward Hunt | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | Joseph Anderson | Actuary | 47 — — | 500 |
| | | Edward Blackmore, jun. | Secretary | — | — |
| | | John Huggins | Auditor | 10 — — | — |
| Alston | Cumberland | Utrick Bainbridge | Treasurer | — — — | 100 |
| | | George Peart | Secretary | 40 — — | 100 |
| | | Walton Tatters | Clerk | 25 — — | 50 |
| Alton | Hants | Henry Hall | Treasurer | — — — | 200 |
| | | William Trimming | Actuary | 60 — — | 200 |
| | | Radnor Lucas | Auditor | 8 — — | — |
| | | John Dowden | Porter | 5 5 — | — |
| Ampthill | Bedford | Francis Lucas | Treasurer | — — — | 400 |
| | | Henry R. J. Swaffield | Actuary | (b) 40 — — | 200 |
| | | Tyson Hagen | Auditor | 3 3 — | 200 |
| Arundel | Sussex | Messrs. Henty & Co. | Treasurers | — — — | 600 |
| | | George Wilkes | Actuary | 60 — — | 100 |
| | | Albert Hearn | Auditor | 6 10 — | 20 |
| Ashbourn | Derby | Philip Claney Jerome | Treasurer | — — — | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas James Jones | Secretary | (c) 120 — — | 100 |
| | | M. A. Jones | Assistant Secretary | 25 — — | 100 |
| | | William George Dixon | Auditor | 12 12 — | 100 |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | Leicester | George Buller | Treasurer | — — — | 1,000 |
| | | John D. Hextall | Secretary | 80 — — | 150 |
| | | Thomas Davenport | Auditor | 6 6 — | 50 |
| Ashford | Kent | George E. Jemmett | Treasurer | — — | 500 |
| | | Thomas Thurston | Clerk | 80 — — | 100 |
| | | William Whitfield | Assistant Clerk | 30 — — | 100 |
| | | John Worger | Auditors | 5 — — | 25 |
| | | Benjamin Thorpe | Auditors | 5 — — | 25 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | Lancaster | John Ross Coulthart | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | Samuel Ashton | Actuary | 200 — — | 500 |
| | | F. W. Popplewell and Son | Auditors | 18 18 — | — |
| | | John Henry Burton | Clerk | 25 — — | 100 |

(a) Allowed to have 200 *l.* in hand without paying interest for the same.
(b) And 7 *l.* for offices, &c.
(c) And occupation of private part of Bank premises.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Atherstone | Warwick | William Gimson | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | William C. Holland | Actuary | (a) 60 – – | 100 |
| | | James Mavins | Auditor | 4 4 – | 50 |
| Aylesbury | Bucks | Zacharias Daniel Hunt | Treasurer | - - - | 600 |
| | | James James | Secretary | 80 – – | 300 |
| | | Thomas Horwood | Assistant Secretary | 10 – – | 600 |
| | | Thomas Parrott | Auditor | 12 12 – | 20 |
| Aylsham | Norfolk | Rev. Charles H. Aitkens | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | George Bower | Secretary | 50 – – | 200 |
| | | J. Middleton, jun. | Auditor | 5 5 – | 100 |
| Bakewell | Derby | Sheffield and Rotherham Banking Company. | Treasurers | (b) - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Masters | Secretary & Actuary | 150 – – | 500 |
| | | Messrs. Barclay & Co. | Agents | (b) - - | 500 |
| | | Joseph Bradbury | Auditor | 10 – – | 100 |
| Banbury | Oxford | Timothy Rhodes Cobb | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Rusher | Actuary | 235 – – | 1,000 |
| | | George William Nasbey | Clerk | 56 – – | 400 |
| | | —— | Doorkeeper & extra Clerk. | 4 8 – | — |
| | | Francis G. Prideaux | Auditor | 40 – – | 100 |
| Barking | Essex | Francis Whitbourn | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Charles Mumford | Actuary | 53 – – | 200 |
| | | James Waddell | Auditor | 7 7 – | 50 |
| Barnard Castle | Durham | John Henry Backhouse | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thompson Richardson | Secretary | 40 – – | 500 |
| | | John Joseph Bailey | Auditor | 4 – – | 20 |
| Barnsley | York, W. R. | Thomas Edward Taylor | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Edward Lancaster | Actuary | 200 – – | 500 |
| | | Edward George Lancaster | Assistant Secretary | 10 – – | 300 |
| | | Samuel Linley | Auditor | 15 – – | 100 |
| Basingstoke | Hants | Charles Webb | Treasurer | - - - | 50 |
| | | Robert Skeat Hulbert | Ditto | - - - | 50 |
| | | Samuel Chandler | Actuary | 90 – – | 50 |
| | | Charles Headeach | Secretary | 45 – – | 50 |
| | | George Barnes | Auditor | 12 12 – | — |
| Bath | Somerset | William Long | Treasurer | - - - | 5,000 |
| | | Robert William Carpenter | Actuary | (c) 400 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Charles P. Carpenter | Cashier | 100 – – | 300 |
| | | Thomas Shepherd | Cashier | 120 – – | 300 |
| | | Charles Fisher | Clerk | 70 – – | 100 |
| | | C. S. Carpenter | Clerk | 60 – – | 100 |
| | | William Smith | Auditor | - - - | 100 |
| Battle | Sussex | Henry G. F. Wells | Treasurer | (d) - - | 500 |
| | | Charles Arnold | Actuary & Receiver | 90 – – | 500 |
| | | Thomas Cruse | Auditor | 10 10 – | 50 |
| Bedale | York, N. R. | Christopher Other, jun. | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Knowles | Actuary | 65 – – | 20 |
| | | William Breaks | Auditor | 20 – – | 40 |
| Bedford | Bedford | Thomas Barnard | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Francis Trapp | Secretary | 150 – – | 200 |
| | | William Henry Grey | Auditors | 32 – – | 100 |
| | | Francis Greville Prideaux | | | 100 |
| Belper | Derby | George H. Strutt | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Hunter | Actuary | 60 – – | 500 |
| | | Thomas Godbehere | Cashier | 80 – – | 300 |
| | | William Jackson | Clerk | 15 – – | 100 |
| | | Benjamin Cooper | Clerk | 5 – – | 100 |
| | | John Bott | Clerk | 2 10 – | 100 |
| | | Septimus Stone | Auditor | 7 10 – | 100 |
| | | George Gratian | Porter | 5 10 – | — |

(a) Gratuity of 50 *l.*

(b) Commission.

(c) And apartments in the Bank House. Also 42 *l.* for porter's wages and extra assistance.

(d) Use of balance.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | Northumberland | John Anthony Woods | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | George Landles Paulin | Secretary | 110 - - | 500 |
| | | J. P. Henderson | Clerk | 15 - - | 100 |
| | | Robert Roxburgh, John Wight | Auditors | 10 10 - | — |
| | | Thomas Johnston | Porter | 8 - - | — |
| Beverley | York, E. R. | James Hall | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Blythe Robinson | Secretary | 120 - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Ellery Turner | Auditor | 30 - - | 100 |
| Bicester | Oxford | George Tubb | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | Thomas Painter | Secretary | 75 - - | 40 |
| | | Frederick H. Lindsey | Auditor | 4 4 - | 5 |
| Biggleswade | Bedford | Frederick Archdale | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | George Newbery | Actuary | 50 - - | 200 |
| Birkenhead | Chester | George Rae | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Richard William Holt | Secretary | 32 - - | 500 |
| | | George Platts | Cashier | 45 - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas C. P. Marshall | Book-keeper | 32 - - | 100 |
| | | William Hardisty | Auditor | 8 - - | 100 |
| Birstal and Batley | York, W. R. | Messrs. Beckett & Co. | Treasurers | (a) — | — |
| | | George Bromley | Actuary | 79 - - | 600 |
| | | Benjamin H. Kilburn | Auditor | 1 10 - | — |
| | | Charles Christie | Porter | - 16 - | — |
| Bishop Stortford | Herts | Alfred Taylor | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | Thomas Coote | Secretary | 70 - - | 200 |
| Blackburn | Lancaster | W. Cunliffe Brooks | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Garstang | Actuary | 150 - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Wood | Cashier | 90 - - | 500 |
| | | George Henry Brennand | Clerk | 35 - - | 100 |
| | | Broome, Murray, & Co. | Auditors | 14 13 5 | 100 |
| Blandford Forum | Dorset | - - This Bank is closing. | | | |
| Blomfield Street, Moorfields (late Bishopsgate Churchyard), London. | Middlesex | Robarts, Lubbock, & Co. | Treasurers | - - - | 5,000 |
| | | Francis E. Greenaway | Secretary | 517 15 4 | 2,000 |
| | | Edward P. Jeanneret | Actuary | 462 15 7 | 1,500 |
| | | Henry E. Bevan | Cashier | 308 7 10 | 750 |
| | | Samuel C. Warren | Cashier | 313 2 7 | 750 |
| | | Henry F. Jackson | Cashier | 255 13 - | 750 |
| | | Robert C. Woodward | Cashier | 241 9 6 | 750 |
| | | George Dore | Cashier | 211 14 4 | 750 |
| | | Thomas L. Ritherdon | Clerk | 180 3 3 | 750 |
| | | Charles A. Rosier | Clerk | 142 17 2 | 250 |
| | | James Longcroft | Clerk | 148 14 11 | 250 |
| | | Charles Caswall | Clerk | 149 10 9 | 250 |
| | | Alfred Harrison | Clerk | 143 12 - | 250 |
| | | John W. Grout | Clerk | 112 19 6 | 250 |
| | | Chas. J. Rowsell | Auditor | 102 1 8 | 250 |
| | | Fairfax Fishwick | Messenger | 105 18 7 | 125 |
| | | Thomas Heritage | Messenger | 92 14 11 | 100 |
| | | Rebecca Fishwick | Office Cleaner | 44 - - | — |
| | | J. W. Fowke | Police Officer | 13 - - | — |
| | | | Assistant Clerks | 4 12 - | — |
| Bloomsbury, Montague-street, London. | Middlesex | Robarts, Lubbock, & Co. | Treasurers | - - - | 3,000 |
| | | William N. West | Actuary | 500 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Alfred George Harris | Cashier | 100 - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas S. Pattison | Clerk | 65 - - | 500 |
| | | George F. White | Cashier | 100 - - | 500 |
| | | Richard E. W. Goodridge | Clerk | 160 - - | 500 |
| | | James F. Davis | Clerk | 110 - - | 500 |
| | | Robert A. Smith | Clerk | 70 - - | 500 |
| | | Charles Kitt | Clerk | 70 - - | 500 |
| | | | Occasional clerks | 110 12 - | — |
| | | | Porters and servants | 135 - - | — |
| | | Turquand, Youngs, & Co. | Auditors | 63 - - | — |

(a) Commission, 19 *s.* 9 *d.*

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Bolton | Lancaster | Thomas L. Rushton | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Mawdsley | Actuary | 600 – – | 500 |
| | | George Wm. Wharton | Clerk | 15 – – | 200 |
| | | Ralph Cooper | Clerk | 5 – – | 100 |
| | | Peter Kevan | Auditor | 20 – – | 100 |
| Boston | Lincoln | William Garfit | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Storr | Actuary | 200 – – | 500 |
| | | William Henry Tupholme | Clerk | 80 – – | 100 |
| | | Thomas Smalley Cooke | Auditors | 10 – – | 100 |
| | | John Holiday Thomas | Auditors | 10 – – | 100 |
| Bourn | Lincoln | William Parker | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | John Leonard Bell | Secretary | 30 – – | 300 |
| | | Thomas Harrison | Auditor | 15 – – | 100 |
| Bradford | Wilts | North Wilts Banking Co. | Treasurers | — | — |
| | | Daniel Wilshire | Actuary | 21 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Samuel Dobell Major | Auditor | 4 4 – | — |
| Bradford | York, W. R. | Henry Harris | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Haigh | Secretary | 300 – – | 500 |
| | | William Henry Haigh | Cashier | 150 – – | 200 |
| | | John Rayner | Clerk | 125 – – | 100 |
| Brentford | Middlesex | William M'Kewan | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | George Brown | Actuary | 100 – – | 100 |
| | | Francis Greville Prideaux | Auditor | 12 – – | 100 |
| Bridgnorth | Salop | Messrs. Cooper and Purton | Treasurers | - - - | 500 |
| | | Alfred Stringer Trevor | Secretary & Cashier | (a) 180 – – | 1,500 |
| | | James Horton Law | Clerk | 30 – – | 50 |
| | | William Brown | Messenger | 10 2 6 | 50 |
| | | Edward W. Haslewood | Auditor | 10 – – | 50 |
| Bridgwater | Somerset | Gabriel Stoner Poole | Treasurers | - - - | each 500 |
| | | John Lovell Sealey | | | |
| | | Robert Salmon | | | |
| | | Charles Knowles | Actuary | 120 – – | 500 |
| | | Thomas Martin | Auditor | 12 12 – | 5 |
| Bridlington | York | Edward Ridsdale Harding | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Watson | Secretary | 80 – – | 500 |
| | | George Wetwand | Assistant Secretary | 25 – – | 200 |
| | | William Hind | Auditor | 5 – – | 50 |
| Bridport | Dorset | Herbert Williams | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | James Williams | Actuary | 130 – – | 200 |
| | | William Henry Grey | Auditors | 31 10 – | 100 |
| | | Francis Greville Prideaux | Auditors | | 100 |
| Brigg | Lincoln | John Burgess Allen | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Richard Tumman | Actuary | 65 – – | 200 |
| | | Thomas Wilson | Auditor | 10 – – | 50 |
| | | Mary Tumman | Doorkeeper | 3 3 – | — |
| Brighton | Sussex | Eardley N. Hall | Treasurers | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | R. A. Bevan | | | |
| | | G. K. Carr Lloyd | | | |
| | | T. H. West | | | |
| | | William Hatton | Actuary | 355 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Walter H. Smithers | Clerk | 180 – – | 300 |
| | | Frederick M. Welsford | Auditor | 50 – – | 100 |
| Bristol | Gloucester | Samuel Simon Wayte | Secretary | 100 – – | 200 |
| | | John Rudhall (retired) | Actuary | 125 – – | — |
| | | Thomas Burnet Worth | Actuary | 250 – – | 200 |
| | | Charles J. H. Vining | Sub-Actuary | 160 – – | 200 |
| | | William K. Abbott | Clerk | 120 – – | 200 |
| | | Francis John Vining | Clerk | 70 – – | 200 |
| | | James Brown | Special Clerk | 50 – – | 200 |
| | | William S. Stock | Special Clerk | 50 – – | 200 |
| | | John Curtis & F. A. Jenkins | Auditors | 60 – – | 200 |

(a) With 20 *l.*, rent of house.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales, Scotland*, and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS' BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Buckingham | Buckingham | John Edward Bartlett | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Edward Parrott | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Richard Carter | Secretary and Actuary. | 146 6 1 | 50 |
| Bungay | Suffolk | William Hartcup | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | Graystone Bucke Baker | Actuary | 60 - - | 200 |
| | | George Rayson | Auditor | 5 5 - | 100 |
| Burnley | Lancaster | George Stansfeld | Treasurer | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | Robert R. Somervell | Actuary | 85 - - | 500 |
| | | John Thornton | Cashier | 45 - - | 100 |
| Bury | Lancaster | William Coward | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Charles M. Merchant | Actuary | 150 - - | 500 |
| | | Samuel Bailey | Cashier | 50 - - | 200 |
| | | Joseph Handley | Auditors | 20 - - | 100 |
| | | George Pooley | | 20 - - | 100 |
| Bury St. Edmunds | Suffolk | Messrs. Oakes, Bevan, & Co. | Treasurers | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Stow | Actuary | 145 - - | 500 |
| | | James Rayner | Clerk | 80 - - | 500 |
| | | Robert Craske | Auditor | 21 - - | 100 |
| | | Harry Howe | Messenger | 2 10 - | — |
| Buxton | Derby | George Hounsfield | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | James Wardley | Actuary | 10 - - | 200 |
| Cainscross | Gloucester | James Charles Hallewell | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Edwin Bucknall | Actuary | 80 - - | 500 |
| | | John Howell Carpenter | Auditor | 40 - - | 500 |
| | | George F. Tabram | Clerk | 17 10 - | 500 |
| Caistor | Lincoln | Hon. Alexander Leslie Melville. | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | George Robert Forster Haddelsey. | Actuary | 70 - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Kirkby | Auditor | 10 - - | — |
| Calne | Wilts | North Wilts Banking Company. | Treasurers | (a) - - | 500 |
| | | James Stone | Accountant | 15 - - | 50 |
| | | John Chappell | Actuary | 40 - - | 200 |
| | | Samuel Dobell Major | Auditor | 5 5 - | 50 |
| Camberwell, Peckham, and Dulwich. | Surrey | Robert Alexander Gray | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Searle | Secretary | 125 - - | 200 |
| | | Christopher W. Gregory | Clerk | 40 - - | 100 |
| | | Thomas Weston | Clerk | 50 - - | 100 |
| Camborne | Cornwall | John S. Beckford | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William C. B. Yewens | Actuary | 20 - - | 100 |
| | | Llewellyn Newton | Auditor | 4 - - | 100 |
| | | Henry J. Lean | Assistant Actuary | - - - | 100 |
| Cambridge | Cambridge | Messrs. Mortlock & Ainslie | Treasurers | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Charles E. Brown | Actuary | (b) 250 - - | 200 |
| | | H. G. Atkins | Cashier | 150 - - | 500 |
| | | Albert D. Claydon | Auditor | 10 - - | 50 |
| | | William Purchas | Clerk | 40 - - | 50 |
| | | William Sturlman | Porter | 10 - - | — |
| Cambridge Penny Bank. | Cambridge | George Ebenezer Foster | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Robert Peters, jun. | Actuary | 12 - - | 500 |
| Camden Town | Middlesex | James Heather | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas William Critchett | Actuary | 45 - - | 500 |
| | | Frederick H. McMahon | Secretary | — | — |
| | | Samuel Carrol Warren | Auditor | 14 14 - | 100 |
| | | Henry Taylor | Porter | 14 - - | — |

(a) 10*s.* commission.

(b) £. 30 is also allowed to the Actuary towards the expenses he incurs by his weekly attendance at Newmarket, to transact the business of that branch. The Actuary pays all the rates and taxes.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Carlisle | Cumberland | George Relph | Treasurer | - - - | 1,500 |
| | | John Laver | Secretary | 200 - - | 500 |
| | | Samuel Laver | Clerk at Carlisle | 100 - - | 300 |
| | | William Hugill | Clerk at Brampton | 15 - - | 150 |
| | | Joseph Mattinson | Clerk at Penrith | 30 - - | 150 |
| | | Henry Hoodless | Clerk at Wigton | 15 - - | 150 |
| | | John Anderson | Clerk at Morland | 15 - - | 150 |
| | | David Harkness | Clerk at Longtown | 8 - - | 50 |
| | | John Reed Donald | Auditor | 10 10 - | 100 |
| | | William Pattinson | Porter | 12 - - | 50 |
| Castle Cary | Somerset | William S. Wood | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Samuel Moore | Actuary | 66 - - | 200 |
| | | James Richards | Actuary | 50 - - | 200 |
| | | Benjamin Ellis | Actuary | 60 - - | 200 |
| | | John Grove Bord | Actuary | 33 - - | 200 |
| | | Francis Samuel Moore | Actuary | - - - | 200 |
| | | Edward Yaldon Cooper | Auditor | 15 - - | — |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | Derby | John Slack | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Carrington | Actuary | 75 - - | 300 |
| | | James William Benson | Auditor | 10 - - | 100 |
| Chatham | Kent | Messrs. Day, Nicholson, & Stone. | Treasurers | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | George T. Skinner | Actuary | 240 - - | 500 |
| | | William H. Cackett | Cashier | 170 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas S. Warne | Auditors | 20 - - | 250 |
| | | Larkin Allan | Auditors | 20 - - | 250 |
| Cheadle | Stafford | Messrs. J. & N. Philips & Co. | Treasurers | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | Rupert Henry James | Actuary | (a) 100 - - | 500 |
| | | William Winning | Treasurer's Clerk | 5 - - | — |
| | | Henry Grove | Auditor | 10 10 - | 100 |
| Chelmsford | Essex | Thomas William Bramston | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Venerable Archdeacon Mildmay. | Secretary | — | — |
| | | George Hill Durrant | Actuary | (b) 200 - - | 100 |
| | | Edgar J. Bridge | Assistant Actuary at Maldon. | 35 - - | 100 |
| | | Samuel Lovelock | Auditor | 21 - - | 100 |
| Chelsea | Middlesex | Messrs. Hopkinson & Co. | Treasurers | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | William Haselden | Secretary | 240 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas L. Bull | Cashier | (c) 150 - - | 500 |
| | | P. Burgess | Clerk | 80 - - | 200 |
| | | W. H. Haselden | Clerk | 30 - - | 200 |
| | | J. Crouchey | Clerk | 50 - - | 200 |
| | | B. Eyton | Auditor | 70 - - | 200 |
| | | Robert Kirk | Porter | 12 - - | — |
| Cheltenham | Gloucester | Edward Frampton | Treasurer | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | James Rees Philipps | Actuary | (d) 260 - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Lewis | Auditor | 15 - - | 100 |
| Chertsey | Surrey | Thomas Blake La Coste | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Alfred Grave | Secretary | 60 - - | 100 |
| Chester | Chester | Ormus Biddulph | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | George Edwards | Secretary | (e) 100 - - | 300 |
| | | John Owen | Assistant Secretary | 65 - - | 150 |
| | | James Smith | Cashier | 100 - - | 100 |
| | | T. F. Chamberlain | Secretary at the Hawarden Branch. | 25 - - | 100 |
| | | John Jones | Auditor | 100 - - | 50 |
| | | John Soorn | Porter | 12 - - | — |
| Chesterfield | Derby | George Crompton | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Peter Redfern | Secretary | 200 - - | 500 |
| | | John Wright | Auditor | 16 16 - | 200 |

(a) Residence, and 5 *l.* for coals and cleaning apartments.
(b) This includes the annual value of the dwelling-house belonging to the Bank, which is occupied by the Actuary free.
(c) And house. (d) And for clerks and assistance, 50 *l.* (e) And residence.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales, Scotland,* and *Ireland,* showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Chester-le-Street | Durham | Edward Johnson | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Simon Robinson | Cashier | 11 10 – | 200 |
| | | Matthew Potts | Secretary | 19 3 – | 100 |
| Chippenham | Wilts | Sir John Neeld, Bart. | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Messrs. W. and F. Awdry | Secretaries | 45 – – | 200 |
| | | Francis Stewart Wilmot | Actuary | 80 – – | 200 |
| | | Joseph Lane | Auditor | 12 12 – | 200 |
| Chorley | Lancaster | William Fisher | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Cheetham | Secretary | 40 – – | 200 |
| | | Thomas Evans | Auditor | 5 – – | 20 |
| Cirencester | Gloucester | Frederick Cripps | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Gregory | Actuary | 150 – – | 200 |
| | | William Miller | Assistant Actuary | 40 – – | 50 |
| | | James Cox | Auditor | 20 – – | 50 |
| | | James Haines | Porter | 10 – – | — |
| Clitheroe | Lancaster | John Birkbeck | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Peterkin | Agent | 78 5 11 | 300 |
| Cockermouth | Cumberland | Joseph Brown | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Elizabeth Cooper | Secretary | 80 – – | 500 |
| | | Henry Thomas Tandy | Auditor | 5 – – | — |
| Colchester | Essex | William Fisher Brill | Actuary | 232 10 – | 100 |
| | | Henry Brill | Clerk | 100 – – | 100 |
| | | William Slaney | Auditor | 30 – – | 60 |
| | | John Root | Porter | 18 – – | — |
| Colne | Lancaster | George Stansfeld | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Robert Earnshaw | Actuary | 48 – – | 300 |
| Congleton | Chester | The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, by their Manager at Congleton, Andrew Wingate. | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Fielder Hall | Actuary | 110 – – | 500 |
| | | Rev. John Wilkinson Turner | Assistant Secretary | 30 – – | 50 |
| | | Edward Pedley | Clerk | 5 – – | 50 |
| | | John Hinkley | Auditor | 5 5 – | 50 |
| Coventry | Warwick | Francis Wyley | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Luke Dresser | Actuary | 250 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Henry Mander, jun. | Auditor | 12 12 – | 100 |
| Crewkerne | Somerset | Henry William Hoskins | Treasurer | - - - | 800 |
| | | Thomas F. Clark | Actuary | 50 – – | 100 |
| Cripplegate | Middlesex | John Pickering | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Ellis | Secretary | 95 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Benjamin Kershaw | Clerk | 105 – – | 500 |
| | | Thomas Smith Wright | Messenger | 24 – – | 50 |
| Croston | Lancaster | Rev. Oswald Master | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | William Roper Wright | Secretary | 40 3 – | 100 |
| | | William Holden | Auditor | 3 – – | 20 |
| Darlington | Durham | Alfred Backhouse | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | James Harris | Secretary | 100 – – | 100 |
| | | Thomas Hall | Auditor | 20 – – | 50 |
| Deal | Kent | William H. Brett | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Aynott C. Woodruff | Secretary | 65 – – | 100 |
| | | Thomas E. Cavell | Clerk | 25 – – | 100 |
| | | William R. Hammond | Auditor | 4 4 – | 100 |
| Derby | Derby | Wm. Thomas Cox | Treasurer | - - - | 1,500 |
| | | George Rickard | Actuary | 250 – – | 500 |
| | | Thomas B. Watson | Clerk | 120 – – | 100 |
| | | L. L. Simpson | Assistant Clerk | 70 – – | 50 |
| | | Henry Hilton | Assistant Clerk | 60 – – | 50 |
| | | Samuel Whitaker | Auditor | 35 – – | 100 |
| | | Joseph Knifton | Porter | 15 12 – | — |

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Devizes | Wilts | John Hayward | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Nott | Actuary | 105 - - | 200 |
| | | William Henry Hill | Auditor | 15 - - | 100 |
| Devonport Union | Devon | John Ross | Treasurer | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | Francis Wm. Bateman | Secretary | — | — |
| | | William Gard | Actuary | 330 - - | 1,000 |
| | | John George Dinnis | Cashier | 230 - - | 700 |
| | | John Edmonds | Clerk | 150 - - | 500 |
| | | Charles Norman | Clerk | (a) 90 - - | 300 |
| | | John Gard (deceased) | Clerk | 46 18 10 | 300 |
| | | Thomas Gard | Clerk | 26 5 - | 500 |
| | | Robert Haliburton Rae | Auditor | 80 - - | 100 |
| | | Edward Quick | Porter | (b) 41 12 - | 100 |
| | | John Raphael May (retired) | Actuary | 200 - - | — |
| | | Stephen Leach (retired) | Clerk | 70 - - | — |
| Devonport Dockyard | Devon | Henry Innes | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | Robert Haliburton Rae | Actuary | 35 - - | 100 |
| | | Ernest B. Curtler | Auditor | 2 2 - | — |
| Doncaster | York, W. R. | Charles E. S. Cooke | Treasurer | - - - | 1,500 |
| | | Edward Easterfield | Secretary | (c) 300 - - | 500 |
| | | Charles Fisher | Auditor | 30 - - | 250 |
| | | Thomas Henry Bishop | Clerk | 30 - - | 100 |
| | | Albert Taylor | Clerk | 20 - - | 100 |
| Dorchester | Dorset | Herbert Williams | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | George Henry Davis | Actuary | 160 - - | 200 |
| | | Thomas R. Cross | Auditor | 30 - - | — |
| Dorking | Surrey | Francis Jones Morice | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Hart | Secretary | 99 12 6 | 100 |
| | | Charles Alexander White | Auditor | - - - | 100 |
| Dover | Kent | Charles Stein | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Baker | Secretary | 100 - - | 500 |
| | | Gilbert R. Amos | Clerk | 50 - - | 100 |
| | | Edward W. Spain | Auditor | 5 - - | 10 |
| | | Thomas Garrick | Auditor | 5 - - | 10 |
| | | | Porter & Messenger | 2 2 - | — |
| Downham Market | Norfolk | Daniel Gurney | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Flatman | Secretary | 18 - - | 200 |
| | | James Wright | Auditor | 2 2 - | 5 |
| Driffield | York | Edward Ridsdale Harding | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Taylor | Secretary | 60 - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Greenfield Marshall | Auditor | 10 - - | 100 |
| | | Henry Blakeston | Assistant Secretary | 25 - - | 200 |
| Droitwich | Worcester | Martin Abell | Treasurer | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | Samuel Tombs | Secretary | 35 - - | 200 |
| | | John Bradley | Auditor | — | — |
| Dunmow | Essex | Basil Sparrow | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Langston Scott | Secretary | — | — |
| | | Dansie Carter | Actuary | 70 - - | 50 |
| | | William Henry Grey | Auditors | 15 - - | 50 |
| | | Francis Greville Prideaux | | | 50 |
| Dursley | Gloucester | John Vizard | Treasurer | - - | 500 |
| | | Henry Heath | Secretary | 50 - - | 200 |
| | | George Wenden | Auditor | 10 10 - | 100 |
| East Grinstead | Sussex | George Head | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | William Rudge | Actuary | 98 1 - | 200 |
| | | W. Alston Head | Auditor | 15 - - | 100 |

(a) Apartments rent-free; taxes and fuel, 25 *l.*

(b) Apartments rent-free; gas and fuel, 10 *l.*

(c) With residence, coals, and lights.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Eccleshall | Stafford | Thomas Salt | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | James Kitley | Secretary | 15 – – | 100 |
| Eccleston | Lancaster | George Bewlay Dalby | Treasurer | - - - | 120 |
| | | William Bretherton | Actuary | 50 – – | 120 |
| | | John Westley | Auditor | 2 10 – | — |
| Eckington | Derby | The Rev. E. B. Estcourt | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | John Ibbotson Hayes | Actuary | 10 – – | 50 |
| Ellesmere | Salop | Rev. John Peake | Treasurers | - - - | 100 |
| | | Robert Morrall | | | 100 |
| | | William Lee | Secretary | 60 – – | 100 |
| | | Edward Blackburne | Auditor | 15 – – | 100 |
| Ely | Cambridge | G. Ebenezer Foster and G. Edward Foster. | Treasurers | - - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Addison Hills | Actuary | (a) 60 – – | 200 |
| | | William Henry Grey | Auditors | 10 – – | 100 |
| | | Francis Greville Prideaux | | | 100 |
| Epsom | Surrey | George Stillwell | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | William A. Everest | Secretary | 60 – – | 100 |
| Ewell | Surrey | Rev. Sir G. L. Glyn, Bart. | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | H. W. Pennington | Manager | 5 – – | — |
| | | John Pilgrim | Actuary | 20 – – | 30 |
| Exeter | Devon | Edward Andrew Sanders | Treasurer | - - - | 5,000 |
| | | George Down | Auditor | 100 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Richard Pike | Actuary | (b) 425 – – | 3,000 |
| | | Andrew Glanvill | Cashier | (b) 275 – – | 2,000 |
| | | Samuel Pidgley Hayman | Check Clerk | 200 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Humphry William Sellers | Clerk | 160 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Henry Richard Hill | Clerk | 120 – – | 500 |
| | | Thomas Mark Richards | Clerk | 110 – – | 500 |
| | | John Hartnoll | Clerk | 80 – – | 500 |
| | | George Henry Horwill | Clerk | 70 – – | 500 |
| | | Edwin Henry Way | Clerk | 50 – – | 500 |
| | | Henry Thomas Kenshole | Apprentice | 41 5 – | 300 |
| | | Edward Bowring Lemon | Apprentice | 31 9 7 | 300 |
| | | John Hurford | Messenger | 54 12 – | 100 |
| | | Rebecca Carter | Charwoman | 13 – – | — |
| | | John H. Toller and William H. Toller. | | 100 – – | 1,500 |
| | | William Pulman | | 30 11 – | 500 |
| | | George Richards | | 32 8 – | 500 |
| | | Charles H. Brooking | | 11 18 – | 500 |
| | | William R. Creed | | 30 11 – | 500 |
| | | Henry Fowler | | 17 11 – | 500 |
| | | Charles Read | | 36 3 – | 500 |
| | | John Banfield | | 20 9 – | 500 |
| | | William H. Bolkwill | | 33 19 – | 500 |
| | | Charles Seymour | Paid Receivers of Deposits | 15 13 – | 500 |
| | | W. H. Pearce | | 33 8 – | 500 |
| | | Arthur C. Sharland | | 53 14 – | 500 |
| | | H. Manly and W. Chave | | 31 7 – | 500 |
| | | William R. H. Jordan | | 15 6 – | 500 |
| | | William Hamlyn | | 29 4 – | 500 |
| | | George Avery | | 8 8 – | 500 |
| | | William Ocock | | 9 18 – | 500 |
| | | James S. Bearne | | 38 8 – | 500 |
| | | Nathan Beck | | 10 – – | 250 |
| | | Edmund H. Laffere | | 18 6 – | 250 |
| Eye | Suffolk | Gurneys & Co. | Treasurers | - - - | 500 |
| | | Henry Bishop | Secretary | (c) 80 – – | 300 |
| | | Sidney V. Bishop | Assistant Secretary | - - - | 200 |
| | | Francis Cupiss | Receiver at Diss | (d) 20 – – | 100 |
| | | Thomas Fulcher | Auditor | 10 – – | 100 |

(a) With 10 *l.* for rent.
(b) And residence.

(c) Rent of Office, 15 *l.* additional.
(d) Allowance for Messenger to Eye, 5 *l.*

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Fakenham | Norfolk | Robert N. Hamond | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Francis B. Middleton | Secretary | 45 - - | 500 |
| | | John Augustus Miles | Auditor | 4 4 - | 25 |
| Falmouth | Cornwall | William Carne | Treasurer | - - - | 1,200 |
| | | Thomas Johns | Secretary & Actuary | (a) 162 - - | 800 |
| | | Henry Pollard | Auditor | 13 - - | 50 |
| | | George Pooley | Auditor | 13 - - | 50 |
| Fareham | Hants | George Hunt | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | William Kelsall | Actuary & Secretary | 67 - - | 300 |
| | | William H. Grey | Auditors | 10 - - | 100 |
| | | Francis G. Prideaux | | | 100 |
| Farnham | Surrey | James Knight | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Mason | Actuary | (b) 90 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Francis G. Prideaux | Auditor | 15 - - | 50 |
| Faringdon | Berks | Joseph Clark | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | George James Haines | Actuary | 60 - - | 300 |
| | | George Frederick Crowdy | Auditor | 15 - - | — |
| Farringdon-street | Middlesex | John Beattie | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William H. Grey and | Actuaries | 113 8 - | 400 |
| | | Francis G. Prideaux | | | 400 |
| | | John Campbell Lancaster | Cashier | 63 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas P. Scrivener | Auditor | 15 15 - | 100 |
| | | William Rose | Porter | 22 10 - | — |
| Faversham | Kent | William Rigden | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Henry E. Coulter | Secretary & Actuary | (c) 140 - - | 400 |
| | | George S. Crosser | Assistant Secretary | 50 - - | 100 |
| | | Grey and Prideaux | Auditors | 18 18 - | 200 |
| | | John E. Cook | Porter | 5 15 - | — |
| Finsbury | Middlesex | Bank of England | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | William N. Wortley | Actuary | 538 - - | 2,000 |
| | | Edward Scargill | Chief Clerk | 231 5 - | 1,000 |
| | | Edmund Best | Clerk | 152 10 - | 250 |
| | | Benjamin P. Searle | Clerk | 35 - - | 250 |
| | | J. E. Atkins | Clerk | 97 10 - | 250 |
| | | H. Askew | Clerk | 43 15 - | 200 |
| | | W. J. Coggin | Clerk | 30 - - | 200 |
| | | Samuel Lovelock | Auditor | 25 - - | 100 |
| | | William Wash | Messenger | 67 14 - | 100 |
| | | | Assistant Messenger and Police. | 26 4 6 | — |
| | | | Extra Writers | 77 1 2 | — |
| Folkestone | Kent | Angus Mackay Leith | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | Albert Moat | Secretary | 21 10 6 | 100 |
| | | Edmund Kingsford | Honorary Auditor | — | — |
| Folkingham | Lincoln | Orlando Edmonds | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | John Rose | Actuary | 26 - - | 100 |
| Framlingham | Suffolk | George Edwards | Cashier | 78 3 6 | 1,000 |
| Frodsham | Chester | John Higson Hayes | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | John Pollard | Secretary | 40 - - | 300 |
| | | James Rigby | Auditor | 10 - - | 100 |
| Frome Selwood | Somerset | Edmund Henry Dickinson | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | James Gough | Actuary | 100 - - | 500 |
| | | Richard Harding Harrold | Auditor | 10 - - | 500 |
| Gainsborough | Lincoln | Richard William Forrest | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Septimus Bladon | Secretary | 110 - - | 500 |
| | | Alfred Kirk | Auditor | 30 - - | 200 |

(a) 55 *l.* gratuities.

(b) And house.

(c) Residence in Bank, but pays a moiety of rates.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Glossop | Derby | Francis Sumner | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Charles John Hadfield | Actuary | 40 – – | 100 |
| | | Broome Murray & Co. | Auditors | 5 19 8 | 50 |
| Gloucester | Gloucester | Samuel Bowly | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Washbourn | Secretary & Actuary | 120 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Henry Pike | Assistant Actuary | 50 – – | 300 |
| | | Edward L. Kendall | Auditor | 40 – – | 500 |
| Godalming | Surrey | Frederick Mellersh | Treasurer | - - - | 1,500 |
| | | John Cates Collier | Actuary | 50 – – | 100 |
| | | James Challen Orsborn | Auditor | 20 – – | 100 |
| Goole | York, W. R. | John Humble Rockett | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Bunker | Secretary | (*a*) 20 – – | 100 |
| | | Freeman Richardson | Auditor | 2 2 – | — |
| Gosport | Hants | George Gillman | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | James Hoskins | Secretary | — | — |
| | | Thomas Henry Field | Actuary | 80 5 – | 200 |
| | | Cornelius Regan | Messenger | 5 10 – | — |
| | | Thomas W. Spriggs | Auditor | 5 5 – | — |
| Grantham | Lincoln | T. Hardy & Co. | Treasurers | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Vincent Hardwick | Actuary | 200 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Charles Easton Churchill | Assistant Actuary | 100 – – | 300 |
| | | Charles Miller | Auditor | 50 – – | 100 |
| Gravesend | Kent | William McKewan | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Henry Newman | Actuary | 120 – – | 300 |
| | | James Binion Cooper | Auditor | 12 12 – | 100 |
| Great Grimsby | Lincoln | Hon. Alex. L. Melville | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Grange | Secretary | 15 – – | 200 |
| | | William Wallis | Auditor | 4 4 – | — |
| Guildford | Surrey | Samuel Haydon | Treasurer | - - - | 1,500 |
| | | Thomas Russell | Secretary | 25 – – | 50 |
| | | Francis Whitburn | Actuary | 100 – – | 300 |
| | | Richard Lee | Auditor | 21 – – | 100 |
| | | George Loveland | Porter | 5 – – | — |
| Guisborough | York, N. R. | The National Provincial Bank of England. | Treasurers | — | — |
| | | Thomas Tudor Trevor | Secretary | 60 – – | 200 |
| | | Thomas Rawling | Auditor | 5 – – | — |
| Hackney | Middlesex | Barclay, Bevan & Co. | Treasurers | - - - | 250 |
| | | William M. Russell | Secretary | 70 – – | 300 |
| | | David Craven | Actuary | 50 – – | 100 |
| | | John Lloyd | Clerk | 20 – – | 50 |
| | | Thomas Ford<br>Frederick Capper | Auditors | 6 6 – | 5*l.* each. |
| | | | Porter | 5 4 – | — |
| | | | Charwoman | 3 – – | — |
| Hadleigh | Suffolk | John Bawtree | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | William Grimwade | Actuary | 60 – – | 200 |
| | | Richard Newman | Secretary | — | — |
| | | George Taylor | Auditor | 7 – – | — |
| Haggerstone | Middlesex | This Bank is closing. | | | |
| Halesworth | Suffolk | Thomas Brightwen | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Robert B. Baas | Secretary | 10 10 – | 100 |
| | | F. B. Strachan | Clerk | 55 – – | 100 |
| | | Frederick B. Parslee | Auditor | 10 10 – | 100 |
| Halifax | York, W. R. | James Bowman | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Tongue | Actuary | 240 – – | 200 |
| | | James Settle Highley | Auditor | 15 – – | 100 |
| Hammersmith | Middlesex | Joseph Crookes | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Alfred James Roberts | Secretary | 50 – – | 500 |
| Hampstead | Middlesex | Thomas Bridger | Actuary | 70 – – | 600 |
| | | James Waddell | Auditor | 4 4 – | 20 |

(*a*) And 1*l.* 11*s.* for coals, cleaning, and postage.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Hanley | Stafford | James G. Walker | Treasurer | (a) — — | 500 |
| | | William Varcoe | Actuary | 100 — — | 500 |
| | | Ephraim Brunt | Auditor | 9 9 — | 50 |
| Harewood | York, W. R. | James Parker | Treasurer | — — — | 200 |
| | | John Parker | Secretary | 50 — — | 300 |
| Harleston | Norfolk | William Martin Hazard | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | George Robinson | Actuary | 40 — — | 200 |
| | | George Rayson | Auditor | 5 5 — | 100 |
| Harrow | Middlesex | Jacob Francis Marillier | Treasurer | — — — | 200 |
| | | William Winkley | Secretary | (b) 20 — — | 100 |
| Harwich | Essex | Charlotte Cox, John Cobbold, John Chevallier Cobbold, and William Rodwell | Treasurers | — — — | 500 |
| | | Francis Hales | Secretary | 13 — — | 100 |
| | | Benjamin P. Goodwin | Clerk | 21 — — | 100 |
| | | Jas. R. Franks | Auditor | 4 4 — | 50 |
| Hastings | Sussex | John Gower O'Neile | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | John Phillips | Secretary | — | — |
| | | John Banks | Actuary | 88 15 9 | 250 |
| Havant | Hants | George Gillman | Treasurer | — — — | 200 |
| | | Joseph Richard Cox | Actuary | 60 — — | 150 |
| | | Henry William Jeune | Honorary Secretary | — | — |
| | | William Padwick | Auditor | 5 — — | 20 |
| Haverhill | Suffolk | William W. Boreham | Treasurer | — — — | 300 |
| | | Radcliff Pearl Todd | Secretary | 30 — — | 100 |
| | | John Bigmore | Auditor | 5 — — | 50 |
| Hawkhurst | Kent | Edwin Hills | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | Goodwin Kilburne | Actuary & Secretary | 70 — — | 200 |
| | | James Philcox | Auditor | 6 6 — | — |
| Helston | Cornwall | John Kendall | Treasurer | — — — | 200 |
| | | Arundel Rogers | Actuary | 80 — — | 200 |
| | | Edwin John Anthony | Secretary | 35 — — | 100 |
| | | John Kendall, jun. | Auditor | 20 — — | 100 |
| Henley-on-Thames | Oxford | John Cooper | Treasurer | — — — | 600 |
| | | John Page | Secretary & Actuary | 80 — — | 300 |
| | | William Thomas Hews | Clerk | 10 — — | — |
| | | John Charles Miller | Auditor | 10 — — | — |
| Hereford | Hereford | John A. F. Suter | Treasurer | — — — | 2,000 |
| | | James T. O. Fowler | Actuary & Secretary | 300 — — | 500 |
| | | Edwin Day | Assistant Actuary | 120 — — | 300 |
| | | James Corbett | Auditor | 25 — — | 100 |
| | | G. H. Barlow | Clerk | 55 5 3 | 100 |
| | | | Extra Clerks | — | — |
| Hertford | Herts | William Robert Baker | Treasurer | — — — | 1,000 |
| | | James Poulton | Secretary | 90 — — | 100 |
| | | Thomas S. Carter | Auditors | 8 8 — | 25 |
| | | Charles Drummond | | 8 8 — | 25 |
| Hexham | Northumberland | James Donaldson Bell | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | James Fairlam | Actuary | (c) 150 — — | 200 |
| | | Thomas Henry Bell | Treasurer's Clerk | 5 15 — | — |
| | | Robert Gibson | Porter | 6 — — | — |
| | | Isaac Baty | Auditor | 25 — — | 100 |
| High Wycombe | Bucks | Thomas Wheeler | Treasurer | — — — | 1,000 |
| | | William Butler | Actuary | 80 — — | 100 |
| | | William Judson | Auditor | 10 — — | 30 |
| Hinckford | Essex | Nath. C. Barnardiston | Treasurer | — — — | 300 |
| | | Henry Warburton | Secretary | — | — |
| | | Edward Fentiman | Actuary | 50 — — | 300 |
| | | Messrs. Grey and Prideaux | Auditors | 10 — — | 50*l.* each. |

(a) A commission of 5 *s.* per cent. on investments and drafts.

(b) This sum includes 5 *l.* for the use of office, firing, &c.

(c) And residence.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Hinckley | Leicester | William Billson | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Thomas Short | Secretary | 100 - - | 100 |
| | | William George Dixon | Auditor | 10 - - | 50 |
| Hitchin | Herts | James H. Tuke | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Joshua Whiting | Secretary | 60 - - | 500 |
| | | Lawson Thompson | Auditor | 5 - - | 200 |
| Horncastle | Lincoln | Eli Hull | Treasurer | - - - | 600 |
| | | Robert Lockwood | Actuary | 120 - - | 200 |
| | | Robert Clifton Armstrong | Auditor | 10 - - | 50 |
| Horsham | Sussex | John W. Burmester | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Charles Hunt | Actuary | 80 - - | 250 |
| | | Thomas Hills | Auditor | 15 - - | 50 |
| Howden | York, E. R. | Charles Hutchinson | Secretary | 50 - - | 500 |
| | | Robert Sugden | Auditor | 10 - - | 200 |
| Huddersfield | York, W. R. | Edward Sikes | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Charles Atkinson | Actuary | 226 13 4 | 500 |
| | | George Hirst | Cashier & Actuary | 216 6 - | 500 |
| | | Tristram Ridgway | Clerk | 80 - - | 300 |
| | | George Smith Brook | Clerk | 25 - - | 250 |
| | | William Hastings | Auditor | 40 - - | 250 |
| Hungerford | Berks | John W. Burmester | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | Henry E. Astley | Actuary | 60 - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Wooldridge | Auditor | 20 - - | 200 |
| Hyde | Chester | Thomas Mottram | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | William Smith, jun. | Actuary | 25 - - | 100 |
| | | George Pickford | Auditor | — | — |
| Hythe | Kent | John Scott Coombs | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Edward Ashdown | Clerk | 45 - - | 50 |
| | | Henry Hailey | Auditor | 5 - - | 10 |
| Ipswich, Cornhill | Suffolk | George C. E. Bacon | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Samuel B. Chapman | Secretary | 25 - - | 500 |
| | | Richard Porter | Secretary | 25 - - | 500 |
| | | Joseph Owen | Auditor | 6 - - | 200 |
| Ipswich, Queen Street | Suffolk | Alexander & Co. | Treasurers | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Shave Gowing | Cashier | 100 - - | 300 |
| | | Ross Christopherson | Actuary | 150 - - | 300 |
| | | William Turner | Auditor | 40 - - | 300 |
| Islington | Middlesex | Nathaniel H. Clifton | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Augustus P. Oldershaw | Secretary & Agent | 100 - - | 500 |
| | | George Thain | Clerk | 16 13 4 | 50 |
| | | Edward William Braine | Clerk | 10 16 8 | 50 |
| Keighley | York, W. R. | Henry Alcock | Treasurer | (*a*) - - | 500 |
| | | George Smith | Secretary | 130 - - | 500 |
| | | Allan Brown | Auditor | 15 - | 100 |
| Kennington | Surrey | George Ward Challis | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Frederic Reeve | Actuary | 50 - - | 100 |
| Kensington | Middlesex | Edwyn Allum | Treasurer | - - - | 600 |
| | | Charles Greenway | Secretary | 150 - - | 500 |
| | | Walter Samuel Mayers | Auditor | 20 - - | 100 |
| | | William Thomas Timson | Messenger | 15 - - | 50 |
| Keswick | Cumberland | John F. Crosthwaite | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Anthony Gibson | Actuary | 40 - - | 50 |
| Kettering | Northampton | Messrs. Eland and Eland | Treasurers | - - - | 700 |
| | | Louisa Meadows | Actuary | 40 - - | 100 |
| | | W. H. Grey and F. G. Prideaux | Auditors | 10 10 - | 100 |
| Kidderminster | Worcester | Thomas D. Thomas | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | James Chambers | Actuary | 100 - - | 200 |
| | | Messrs. Grey and Prideaux | Auditors | 20 - - | 100*l.* each. |

(*a*) Commission, 14 *l.* 2*s.*

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| King's Lynn | Norfolk | Francis Joseph Cresswell | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Burch | Secretary | 100 - - | 200 |
| | | James Eccles | Clerk | 30 - - | 200 |
| | | James Allen | Auditor | 8 8 - | 100 |
| Kingsland Road | Middlesex | John W. Burmester | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | James Duthoit | Actuary | 105 - - | 500 |
| | | Alfred Duthoit | Sub-Actuary | 45 - - | 300 |
| | | L. G. B. How | Clerk | 25 - - | 200 |
| Kingston-on-Hull | York, E. R. | Edmund Smith | Banker | (*a*) - - | 2,000 |
| | | Norrison Levett | Secretary | 365 - - | 2,000 |
| | | Daniel C. Donovan | Cashier | 300 - - | 600 |
| | | Henry J. Buckton | Clerk | 200 - - | 500 |
| | | Francis Fullerton | Clerk | 76 5 - | 100 |
| | | William Thomas Hawkins | Auditor | 50 - - | 200 |
| | | William B. Henderson | Agent | 10 10 - | 250 |
| | | William Richardson | Porter | 55 - - | 50 |
| Kingswinford | Stafford | Edwin Dudley | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Caswell | Actuary | (*b*) 100 - - | 300 |
| | | William G. Dixon | Auditor | 16 16 - | 100 |
| Kingswood | Gloucester | Charles Daniel Cave | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Sircom | Actuary | 31 10 - | 100 |
| | | Charles Jackson | Auditor | 5 - - | 50 |
| Kington | Hereford | Thomas Price | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Rev. Joseph Neate Walsh | Actuary | 75 - - | 300 |
| | | Anthony Temple | Auditor | 10 - - | 50 |
| Kirkby Lonsdale | Westmorland | Robert L. Gregg | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | John Metcalfe | Actuary | 60 - - | 400 |
| | | John Allen | Clerk | 5 - - | — |
| | | Jonas Gill | Auditor | 5 - - | — |
| Kirkham | Lancaster | Charles Birley | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Bradley | Actuary | 30 - - | 200 |
| | | O. Barrett | Auditor | 5 5 - | — |
| Knaresborough | York, W. R. | Rev. Thomas Collins | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | George Stead | Secretary | (*c*) 150 - - | 100 |
| | | Joseph Dixon | Clerk at Wetherby Branch. | (*d*) 50 - - | 200 |
| | | William Newbould | Clerk at Pateley Branch. | 20 - - | 50 |
| | | William Harrison | Cashier | 30 - - | — |
| | | James Tipling | Assistant Clerk | 50 - - | — |
| Knutsford | Chester | William George Caldwell | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | John Siddeley | Actuary | 100 - - | 300 |
| | | William Aldred | Auditor | 10 - - | — |
| Lambeth | Surrey | London & Westminster Bank | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Walter W. Jones | Actuary | 160 - - | 500 |
| | | Henry Wilson | Clerk | 80 - - | 500 |
| | | Alfred Warren | Auditor | 21 - - | 500 |
| | | Isaac Sheppard | Messenger | 35 - - | 50 |
| Lambeth, St. John | Surrey | Edwin B. Gammon | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Charles Gray | Secretary | 60 - - | 200 |
| Lancaster | Lancaster | Henry Hadwen | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Lancelot Sanderson | Actuary | 105 - - | 200 |
| | | Michael Harrison | Actuary | 105 - - | 200 |
| | | Richard Stanton | Cashier | 60 - - | 200 |
| | | Richard Bond | Auditor | 15 - - | 200 |
| Lanchester | Durham | John Dingle | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Fred. J. Laycock | Secretary | 27 - - | 50 |
| | | W. W. Thompson | Auditor | 3 - - | 50 |
| Launceston | Cornwall | John Lethbridge Cowlard | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | James Grigg | Actuary | 92 12 - | 300 |
| | | William Dymond | Clerk | | |
| | | Albert Huxham | Auditor | 10 - - | 100 |

(*a*) Commission, 42 *l.* (*b*) And 20 *l.* donation. (*c*) And house. (*d*) And house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales, Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Ledbury | Hereford | Edward J. Webb | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | Thomas Woodward | Secretary | 80 – – | 200 |
| | | John Lovell | Auditor | 5 – – | 100 |
| Leeds | York, W. R. | Samuel J. Brown | Treasurer | - - - | 3,000 |
| | | George Saville Carr | Secretary | (a) 350 – – | 1,200 |
| | | James Holroyd Oates | Cashier | 200 – – | 500 |
| | | John W. Matthewman | Clerk | 137 10 – | 300 |
| | | Robert Archer Furbank | Clerk | 118 6 8 | 300 |
| | | John Gibson | Clerk | 92 10 – | 100 |
| | | | Porter | 14 17 6 | — |
| | | William F. Dean | Auditor | 40 – – | 300 |
| Leek | Stafford | William Buchan | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | William Sherratt Mollatt | Actuary | 100 – – | 300 |
| | | William Johnson | Auditor | 12 – – | 20 |
| Leicester | Leicester | William Billson | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Kelly | Secretary | (b) 250 – – | 1,000 |
| | | John H. Williams | Auditor | 57 16 – | 100 |
| | | William Oliver Dawson | Clerk | 60 – – | 250 |
| | | Martha Laundon | Housekeeper | 20 – – | — |
| Leigh | Lancaster | Henry Calland | Treasurer | 20 – – | 500 |
| | | Samuel Mosscrop | Actuary | 60 – – | 500 |
| | | Thomas Heywood | Clerk | 30 – – | — |
| | | Henry Whitworth | Auditor | 15 – – | — |
| Leominster | Hereford | Edward Pritchard Southall | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John West | Actuary | 100 – – | 200 |
| | | John Rogers | Attendant | 5 4 – | 50 |
| | | V. W. Holmes | Auditor | 12 10 – | 200 |
| | | Martha Anthony | Porter | 3 – – | 20 |
| Lewes | Sussex | Thomas Whitfeld | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Smith | Actuary | (c) 170 – – | 300 |
| | | John Cripps | Auditor | 7 17 6 | 100 |
| | | Frederick Colvin | Auditor | 7 17 6 | 100 |
| Leyburn | York, N. R. | Christopher Other | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Teale | Actuary | 50 – – | 500 |
| | | John James Grime | Auditor | 12 – – | 500 |
| Leyland | Lancaster | Edward Barnes | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | Kinton Jacques | Actuary | 65 – – | 150 |
| | | Peter Burdon | Cashier | 65 – – | 150 |
| | | John Westley | Auditor | 7 – – | — |
| Leyton | Essex | J. W. Bosanquet | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Greenfield | Secretary | 20 – – | 50 |
| | | H. J. Emerson | Auditor | 5 – – | 50 |
| Lichfield | Stafford | Patrick S. Sandeman | Treasurer | - - - | 600 |
| | | John T. Parker | Actuary | (d) 70 – – | 200 |
| | | Edward C. Seargeant | Auditor | 7 7 – | 50 |
| Lilleshall | Salop | Duke of Sutherland | Treasurer. | — | — |
| | | William Smith | Vice-Treasurer. | — | — |
| | | John Mackrory | Secretary | 50 – – | 100 |
| Limehouse | Middlesex | Philip Patton Blyth | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William E. Holland | Actuary | 50 – – | 600 |
| | | John Capes | Assistant Actuary | 20 – – | 600 |
| | | Richard Foster | Deputy Assistant Actuary. | 15 – – | 30 |
| | | John Rugg | Auditor | 15 15 – | 100 |

(a) Extra assistance, 1 *l.* 5 *s.*
(b) 9 *l.* 9 *s.* allowed for additional assistance, and a gratuity of 10 *l.* each to officers on 50th anniversary of the bank.
(c) And 18 *l.* 4 *s.* for an occasional clerk, and 100 *l.* gratuity for past service.
(d) And house.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Lincoln | Lincoln | The Hon. A. L. Melville | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Joseph Mawer | Actuary | 234 17 4 | 600 |
| | | Thomas White | Auditor | 50 – – | 100 |
| | | Joseph Broughton | Clerk | 52 – – | 100 |
| | | John Carlile Chambers | Clerk | 10 – – | 100 |
| | | Edmund Maltby | Clerk | 20 – – | 100 |
| Liskeard | Cornwall | John Squire | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Pearson | Actuary | 50 – – | 650 |
| | | Lewis Bone | Assistant Actuary | 20 – – | 300 |
| | | William Thomas Hancock | Auditor | 20 – – | 100 |
| Liverpool | Lancaster | Messrs. Heywood & Sons, Bankers. | Treasurers | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | Thomas Banner Newton | Actuary | 600 – – | 2,000 |
| | | Richard Shaw | Chief Cashier | 250 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Burcher | 2nd Cashier | 150 – – | 750 |
| | | Charles J. Leders | Cashbook-Keeper | 150 – – | 500 |
| | | Richard C. Ward | 1st Ledger-Keeper | 120 – – | 300 |
| | | William R. Westmore | 2nd - ditto | 120 – – | 300 |
| | | Harry L. Cunningham | 1st Counter Clerk | 118 6 8 | 300 |
| | | Alfred W. Brooke | 2nd - ditto | 87 10 – | 100 |
| | | Albert Burcher | 3rd - ditto | 87 10 – | 100 |
| | | George James Pipon | 4th - ditto | 87 10 – | 100 |
| | | John Parker McComb | 5th - ditto | 70 – – | 100 |
| | | J. Charles Stead | Auditor | 200 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Benjamin Lewis | Messenger | 54 12 – | — |
| | | | Extra Assistants | 18 15 – | — |
| Loughborough | Leicester | E. C. Middleton & T. Cradock | Treasurers | - - - | 500 |
| | | Sarah Ann White | Secretary | (a) 110 – – | 300 |
| | | Thomas W. Marshall | Auditor | 20 – – | 200 |
| Louth | Lincoln | William Garfit | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Charles Michell Nesbitt | Actuary | 140 – – | 300 |
| | | Joseph W. Richardson | Clerk | 30 – – | 200 |
| | | John Hurst | Auditor | 40 – – | 200 |
| Lowestoft | Suffolk | Thomas Brightwen | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Simpson Allerton | Actuary | 50 – – | 100 |
| | | William Spaull | Auditor | 4 4 – | 50 |
| Ludlow | Salop | Rocke, Eyton, & Co. | Treasurers | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Williams | Actuary | 180 – – | 300 |
| | | Edward Foster | Auditor | 30 – – | — |
| Luton | Bedford | Henry Coles Brown | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Erskine Austin | Actuary | 50 – – | 200 |
| | | Thomas Woolston Lucas | Auditor | 7 7 – | — |
| Lyme Regis | Dorset | Herbert Williams | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | William James Atkins | Actuary | 60 – – | 50 |
| Macclesfield | Chester | William Carse | Treasurer | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | William Biden | Actuary | (b) 150 – – | 1,000 |
| | | John Smith Bayley | Clerk | 100 – – | 400 |
| | | John Swindells Barrett | Clerk | 39 – – | 50 |
| | | Peter Barber | Auditor | 30 – – | 50 |
| Maidenhead | Berks | Charles Stephens | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | Frederick T. Ward | Secretary | 40 – – | 50 |
| | | James Ford | Actuary | 40 – – | 50 |
| | | John Ford | Auditor | 5 – – | — |
| Maidstone | Kent | Alexander Randall | Treasurer | - - - | 1,500 |
| | | Joseph Brown | Secretary | 200 – – | 700 |
| | | Edward Watts | Assistant Secretary | 160 – – | 500 |
| | | J. P. Josten | Auditors | 20 – – | 100 |
| | | William Page | | 20 – – | 100 |
| Malmesbury | Wilts | Thomas Luce | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Charles R. Luce | Actuary | 30 – – | 500 |
| | | Messrs. Grey & Prideaux | Auditors | 10 – – | 50*l.* each. |

(a) Including 30 *l.* rent, and coals.

(b) And house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Malton | York, N. R. | Robert H. Bower | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | George Hardy | Actuary | 125 - - | 50 |
| | | Charles George Bond | Auditor | 20 - - | 100 |
| Manchester | Lancaster | Bank of England, Manchester Branch. | Treasurer. | — | — |
| | | Louis Willoughby Andrews | Actuary | 600 - - | 5,000 |
| | | Joseph Bent | Chief Cashier | 375 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Booth Wilkinson | 2nd Cashier | (a)250 - - | 600 |
| | | John Chadfield | Cashbook-Keeper | 187 10 - | 100 |
| | | Charles P. Kendrew | Clerk | 162 10 - | 100 |
| | | John Wane Middleton | Clerk | 150 - - | 100 |
| | | Edward John Leeming | Clerk | 147 10 - | 100 |
| | | Harri Edwards | Clerk | 72 10 - * | 100 |
| | | Thomas Meredith | Clerk | 72 10 - | 100 |
| | | John W. Norcliffe | Clerk | 60 - - | 100 |
| | | William John Moffatt | Clerk | 60 - - | 100 |
| | | Arthur Krauss | Clerk | 31 4 1 | 100 |
| | | Charles Cooke | Clerk | 30 8 9 | 100 |
| | | John Rowland E. Ellison | Clerk | 19 10 - | 100 |
| | | Edward Andrew and William Elbert Dando. | Professional Accountants | 80 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Charles Bibby | Messenger | (a) 64 12 - * | — |
| | | | Occasional Clerks | 51 15 3 | — |
| Manningtree | Essex | Thomas William Nunn | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | John White Webber | Secretary | 40 - - | 100 |
| | | John Sizer | Auditor | 8 8 - | — |
| Margate | Kent | Francis W. Cobb | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William C. Brasier | Secretary | 63 - - | 200 |
| | | John Symonds | Auditor | 10 10 - | 100 |
| Marlborough | Wilts | William C. Merriman | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | James Leader | Actuary | 80 - - | 100 |
| | | Dennis Ayliffe | Auditor | 10 - - | 25 |
| | | Richard Lavington | Auditor | 10 - - | 25 |
| Marlow | Buckingham | Owen Peel Wethered | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Lakin Ward | Secretary | 21 - - | 100 |
| Maryport | Cumberland | William Ostle | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Joseph Mark | Actuary | 50 - - | 200 |
| | | William Hobson | Auditor | 3 3 - | 100 |
| Melksham | Wilts | Samuel A. Sylvester | Treasurers | - - - | 100 |
| | | James Stratton | | | 100 |
| | | Arthur Gore | Actuary | 30 - - | 100 |
| | | Hugh Foskett Evans | Auditor | 5 - - | 100 |
| Melton Mowbray | Leicester | Leicestershire Banking Company | Treasurers | - - - | 500 |
| | | Robert Winter Johnson | Actuary | 100 - - | 200 |
| | | William Shouler | Auditor | 22 - - | 100 |
| Middleton-in-Teesdale. | Durham | Robert Brown | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Hyslop | Secretary | 25 - - | 100 |
| Middlewich | Cheshire | Benjamin L. Vawdrey | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | David Harding | Actuary | 10 - - | 300 |
| | | Clement B. Lea | Auditor | — | — |
| Midhurst | Sussex | Samuel Parrish | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | John Thorp | Actuary | 40 - - | 100 |
| | | Charles Spring | Auditor | 6 - - | 50 |
| Monkwearmouth | Durham | William Givens | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | John Addison | Actuary | 150 - - | 500 |
| | | John Kirkbride | Clerk | 80 - - | 250 |
| Monmouth | Monmouth | Henry Gosling | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William C. A. Williams | Actuary | 80 - - | 600 |
| | | John Wightman | Clerk | 26 - - | 50 |
| | | Philip Endell Wanklyn | Auditor | 10 10 - | 100 |

(a) And house.

* These amounts include special grants to the clerks, &c. of a quarter's salary on the attainment of the jubilee year, the 50th anniversary of the establishment of this bank in January 1818.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Morpeth | Northumberland | Stephen Wilkinson | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Rev. Thomas Finch | Actuary & Sub-Treasurer | 120 – – | 500 |
| | | Rev. S. B. Maughan | Hon. Secretary | — | — |
| | | John Brown | Auditor | 10 – – | 50 |
| Nantwich | Chester | Edward Butterworth | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Martin | Actuary | 100 – – | 500 |
| | | Edward H. Griffiths | Auditor | 30 – – | 200 |
| Nether Stowey | Somerset | Rev. Benjamin Pope | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | James Trevor | Actuary | 50 – – | 500 |
| | | John Walter Williams | Agent | 5 – – | 200 |
| | | William George Cussens | Auditor | 6 – – | 50 |
| Newark-upon-Trent | Nottingham | John Handley | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Horner Caparn | Secretary | 140 – – | 100 |
| | | Thomas John Caparn | Actuary | 90 – – | 500 |
| | | John Sheppard | Auditor | 20 – – | 50 |
| | | Eliza Harston | Housekeeper | 26 – – | 50 |
| Newbury | Berks | Charles Samuel Slocock | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | George Barnes | Actuary | 170 – – | 250 |
| | | Jonathan Lawrie | Porter & Doorkeeper | 5 8 – | — |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme. | Stafford | Charles Cooper | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William M. Howson | Actuary | 80 – – | 250 |
| | | Charles Tindal | Auditor | 15 – – | 100 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne. | Northumberland | Charles H. Cooke | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | James Fletcher | Actuary | 450 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Henry Piper | Clerk | 170 – – | 300 |
| | | Ralph Wood | Clerk | 120 – – | 100 |
| | | John K. Davie | Clerk | 100 – – | 300 |
| | | George L. Nice | Clerk | 60 – – | 100 |
| | | John M. Gibson | Clerk | 30 – – | 100 |
| | | Robert Plummer | Auditor | 50 – – | 250 |
| | | Charles Smith | Auditor | 50 – – | 250 |
| | | George Wright | Messenger | 63 2 – | 10 |
| New Mills | Derby | John Taylor | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | Henry Barber | Actuary | 10 – – | 100 |
| Newnham | Gloucester | Edward Owen Jones | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Cholditch | Actuary | 60 – – | 500 |
| | | Thos. Henry Pike | Auditor | 10 10 – | 100 |
| Newport | Salop | John Masefield | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | | Accountant | 10 10 – | — |
| | | Charles Silvester | Secretary | 100 – – | 100 |
| | | John Norris | Auditor | 10 – – (*a*) | 50 |
| Newport (Isle of Wight). | Hants | James F. W. Cobban | Treasurer | - - - | 600 |
| | | William C. Way | Secretary | 135 7 6 | 100 |
| | | Samuel C. Warren | Auditor | 12 12 – | 100 |
| Newport (late Caerleon). | Monmouth | Stephen Vernon | Treasurer | - - - | 600 |
| | | James Salter | Actuary | 95 – – | 200 |
| Newport Pagnell | Buckingham | Francis Bassett | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | George Cooch and William Bateman Bull. | Joint Secretaries and Actuaries | 70 – – | 300 |
| | | Thomas Paine | Auditor | 5 – – | 100 |
| Northallerton | York, N. R. | Thomas Johnson | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Michael Horner | Secretary | 60 – – | 500 |
| | | John Watson | Auditor | 5 5 – | 20 |

(*a*) 30 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* specially voted to officers on attainment of the Bank's jubilee.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales, Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Northampton | Northampton | Martin Alexander Boeine | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Benjamin Vialls | Actuary | (a) 260 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Alexander Eames Parsons | Cashier | 60 - - | 500 |
| | | Thos. Robinson Rice | Clerk | 80 - - | 100 |
| | | Thos. Edis Grey | Auditor | 25 - - | 100 |
| Northwich | Cheshire | Joseph Woodcock | Treasurer | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | William Sutton Bradburne | Secretary & Cashier | 180 - - | 2,000 |
| | | Johnson Fletcher | Auditor&CheckClerk | 75 - - | 500 |
| Norwich | Norfolk | Sir Robert J. H. Harvey, Bt. | Treasurer | - - - | 5,000 |
| | | The Rev. Edward Cole | Honorary Secretary | — | — |
| | | Wales C. Hotson | Superintendent | 300 - - | 3,000 |
| | | Edward Hare | Chief Clerk & Actuary | (b) 190 - - | 500 |
| | | Samuel Osborne | Clerk | 145 - - | 500 |
| | | W. E. English | Clerk | 70 - - | 250 |
| | | Benjamin Webster Corsbie | Auditor | 40 - - | 100 |
| Nottingham | Nottingham | Ichabod Charles Wright | Treasurer | - - - | 3,000 |
| | | William Jarman | Actuary | (a) 400 - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Stevenson | Clerk | 180 - - | 250 |
| | | Jabez Adams | Clerk | 150 - - | 250 |
| | | John Bywater Smith | Clerk | 100 - - | 100 |
| | | Charles B. Doran | Auditor | 52 10 - | 100 |
| | | Walter Smith | Ledger Assistant | 26 - - | 20 |
| | | Thomas Bostock | Porter | 52 - - | 10 |
| Odiham | Hants | John Cave | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | Joseph Bartholomew | Secretary | — | — |
| | | Edwin Aldridge | Actuary | 12 - - | 100 |
| | | John Charles Vines | Auditor | — | — |
| Oldham | Lancaster | William Tipping | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Blackburne | Actuary | 138 - - | 500 |
| Ormskirk | Lancaster | Hudson Atkinson Binney | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Henry Brighouse | Actuary | 150 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Joseph Lyon | Auditor | 50 - - | 100 |
| Oswestry | Salop | Thomas L. Longueville | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | John Fox | Secretary | 100 - - | 400 |
| | | George Markey | Assistant Secretary | 70 - - | 200 |
| | | Henry Ellis | Auditor | 30 - - | 50 |
| Otley | York, W. R. | Jeremiah Garnett | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Christopher John Newstead | Secretary | 80 - - | 500 |
| | | Peter Stevens Hart | Auditor | 10 - - | 100 |
| Oundle | Northampton | J. W. Smith | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | T. F. Shepherd | Actuary | 80 - - | 300 |
| | | Stephen Richards | Agent | 20 - - | 200 |
| | | A. Pears | Auditor | 10 - - | 100 |
| Oxford | Oxford | Parsons, Thomson & Co. | Treasurers | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | George Brunner | Actuary | (c) 200 - - | 200 |
| | | Alfred Rowley | Clerk | 52 - - | 50 |
| Paddington | Middlesex | Henry Morris Kemshead | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Frederick James Fuller | Secretary & Weekly Auditor. | 100 - - | 500 |
| | | John Barrable | Actuary | 80 - - | 300 |
| | | Robert Ford | Clerk | 90 - - | 50 |
| | | George Lewis Ransdale | Clerk | 55 - - | 50 |
| | | Albert Weston | Clerk | 40 - - | 50 |
| | | Joseph Walker | Porter | 20 - - | 10 |
| Penkridge | Stafford | John Matthews Lister | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | Eli Shaw | Secretary | 35 - - | 100 |
| | | Thomas S. Simkiss | Auditor | 5 5 - | 100 |
| Penzance | Cornwall | T. & W. Bolitho | Treasurers | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | D. B. Bedford | Secretary | 150 - - | 400 |
| | | P. Grenfell | Assistant | 100 - - | 300 |
| | | J. S. Courtney | Auditors | 10 - - | 100 |
| | | F. Trounson | Auditors | 10 - - | 100 |

(a) And residence.

(b) And residence, coals, and candles.

(c) And 20 *l.* for gas and firing.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Peterborough | Northampton | William Rowell | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | Frank George Buckle | Actuary | 140 — — | 500 |
| | | W. H. Grey & F. G. Prideaux | Auditors | 15 — — | 50 |
| | | | | | 50 |
| | | William Pruden | Porter | 15 — — | — |
| Petworth | Sussex | Thomas Chrippes | Treasurer | — — — | 200 |
| | | William Knight | Actuary | 55 — — | 200 |
| | | Arthur Daintrey | Clerk | 50 — — | 100 |
| | | John Wait Orsborn | Auditor | 10 — — | 100 |
| Pickering | York, N. R. | Matthew Monkman | Treasurer | — — — | 100 |
| | | John Simpson | Secretary | 60 — — | 100 |
| | | George Hardy | Auditor | 10 — — | 100 |
| Pirehill Meaford | Stafford | Thomas Salt | Treasurer | — — — | 700 |
| | | William Warner | Actuary | 84 — — | 500 |
| | | Jonas Pilling | Auditor | 10 — — | 100 |
| Plymouth | Devon | Christopher Harris | Treasurer | — — — | 2,000 |
| | | John Augustus Saunders | Actuary | 250 — — | 1,000 |
| | | Harry H. Tucker | Clerk | 80 — — | 300 |
| Pontefract | York, W. R. | Leatham & Co. | Treasurers | — — — | 500 |
| | | Abraham Hale | Secretary | 180 — — | 200 |
| | | Joseph Walker | Auditors | 25 — — | 100 |
| | | Robert D. Ryder | | | |
| Pontypool | Monmouth | Stephen Vernon | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | George Fothergill | Actuary | 60 — — | 200 |
| Poole | Dorset | Hugh Kingsmill Thurston | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | John Adey | Clerk | 50 — — | 250 |
| | | Samuel C. Scott | Auditor | 22 10 — | 100 |
| Poplar | Middlesex | Robert Dixon | Secretary | 38 10 — | 400 |
| | | John Poulter | Secretary | 38 10 — | 400 |
| | | Edward Coleman | Secretary | 38 10 — | 400 |
| | | John Wode | Auditors | 10 10 — | 50 |
| | | W. J. R. Hughes | | 10 10 — | 50 |
| Prescot | Lancaster | Edward Draper | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | J. Johnson Brown | Actuary | 26 — — | 200 |
| | | John Preston | Auditors | 8 8 — | — |
| | | William Halsall | | | |
| Preston | Lancaster | William Fisher | Treasurer | — — — | 2,000 |
| | | John Fisher Higgins | Actuary | 300 — — | 500 |
| | | William B. Roper | Clerk | 150 — — | 250 |
| | | John A. Ferguson | Clerk | 115 — — | 150 |
| | | John A. Forrest | Clerk | 65 — — | 100 |
| | | John Goodburn | Clerk | 31 4 — | 100 |
| | | H. W. Johnston | Auditor | 25 — — | 100 |
| Reading | Berks | William Blandy | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | George Hawkes | Secretary & Actuary | (a) 230 — — | 500 |
| | | John Egginton | Assistant Secretary | 100 — — | 200 |
| | | John Hollingworth Hawkes | Clerk | 20 — — | 50 |
| | | George Barnes | Auditor | 30 — — | 50 |
| Redruth | Cornwall | Sir William Williams, Bart. | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | William M. Grylls | Actuary | 65 — — | 100 |
| | | Hugh Sims | Cashier | 65 — — | 100 |
| | | Thomas Davey | Clerk | 60 — — | 100 |
| | | John Michell | Auditor | 25 — — | 100 |
| | | M. Medlen | Porter | 25 — — | — |
| Reigate | Surrey | George Baker | Treasurer | — — — | 200 |
| | | Robert Read | Secretary | 70 — — | 20 |

(a) And apartments.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Retford, East | Nottingham | Henry B. W. Milner | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas William Denman | Secretary | 10 - - | 500 |
| | | Mary Anne Thornton | Actuary | 100 - - | 500 |
| | | Henry Lambert | Auditors | 16 - - | 200 |
| | | Thomas Ward | Auditors | 16 - - | 200 |
| Richmond | Surrey | Henry W. Pownall | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | James Mackay | Secretary | 170 - - | 500 |
| | | William A. Fricker | Auditor | 12 12 - | 100 |
| Richmond | York, N. R. | George Roper | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Bell | Actuary | 70 - - | 700 |
| | | Henry C. Priestman | Auditor | 50 - - | 50 |
| Ripon | York, W. R. | Thomas Wood | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Askwith | Secretary | 100 - - | 200 |
| | | John Wood | Assistant ditto | 17 - - | 100 |
| | | William Gatenby | Auditor | 9 9 - | 30 |
| Romford | Essex | North Surridge | Treasurer | 20 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Oswald Adams | Actuary | 85 - - | 200 |
| | | Edward Innes | Assistant Actuary | 77 - - | 100 |
| | | Samuel Lovelock | Auditor | 15 15 - | 100 |
| Romsey | Hants | William Andrews Footner | Treasurer | (a) - - | 500 |
| | | Christopher Legge Lordan | Actuary & Secretary | 35 - - | 300 |
| Ross | Hereford | P. S. Macdougall | Treasurer | - - - | 600 |
| | | James Smith | Actuary | (b) 53 10 6 | 600 |
| | | Herbert M. Price | Cashier | 10 14 - | 200 |
| | | Henry Minett | Auditor | 10 - - | 200 |
| | | William Hill | Porter | 10 - - | — |
| Rotherham | York, W. R. | John Goodall | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | John Barras | Secretary | 60 - - | 200 |
| | | William Short | Auditor | 5 - - | — |
| Rotherhithe | Surrey | Beaumont W. Lubbock | Treasurer in London | - - - | 500 |
| | | John R. Stranack | Secretary | — | — |
| | | Edward Josselyn Beck | Treasurer in Rotherhithe. | — | 200 |
| | | William Akam | Porter | 13 - - | — |
| Rugeley | Stafford | John Holt Moxon | Secretary | 70 - - | 500 |
| Runcorn | Chester | John Simpson | Treasurer | - - - | 250 |
| | | William Francis Salkeld | Actuary | 60 - - | 250 |
| Rye | Sussex | Charles Pix Meryon | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Chapell Vidler | Secretary | 100 - - | 300 |
| | | George Smith | Auditor | 10 10 - | 10 |
| | | James Vennall | Messenger | 1 - - | — |
| Saffron Walden | Essex | Gibson, Tuke & Gibson | Treasurers | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William J. J. Miller | Actuary | 100 - - | 100 |
| | | George Stokes | Assistant Secretary | 10 - - | 100 |
| | | Simeon John King | Auditor | 10 - - | — |
| St. Clement Danes | Middlesex | Richard Twining | Treasurer | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | Thomas P. Scrivener | Actuary | 120 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Frederick Cooker | Clerk | 60 - - | 500 |
| | | Charles James Livett | Clerk | 35 - - | 250 |
| | | Samuel Lovelock | Auditor | 10 10 - | 100 |
| St. Helens | Lancaster | David Gamble | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Frederick W. Wignall | Actuary | - - - | 500 |
| | | Joseph Johnson | Manager's Clerk | 40 - - | 500 |
| St. James', Piccadilly | Middlesex | James Walter Weldon | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Walter Robert Bartley Lee | Secretary & Actuary | (c) 100 - - | 500 |
| | | Frederick Green | Messenger | 5 - - | — |
| | | James Waddell | Auditor | 8 8 - | 100 |

(a) Allowed ¼ per cent. on investments.

(b) Sundries, 11 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.*

(c) Nominal amount.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| St. Martin's Place | Middlesex | Messrs. Drummonds | Treasurers | — — — | 5,000 |
| | | Edward Boodle | Comptroller and Secretary. | 880 — — | 2,000 |
| | | Henry Lewin | Auditor | 302 10 — | 500 |
| | | Robert Hy. Mitford | Auditor | 302 10 — | 500 |
| | | Thomas N. Scallon | Chief Cashier and Accountant. | 400 — — | 2,000 |
| | | Alfred W. Boodle | Cashier | 270 — — | 750 |
| | | John Biggs | Cashier | 230 — — | 750 |
| | | Benjamin E. Bult | Cashier | 230 — — | 750 |
| | | William S. Yarrow | Clerk | 200 — — | 250 |
| | | John L. Dening | Clerk | 180 — — | 250 |
| | | Arthur Oliver | Clerk | 180 — — | 250 |
| | | James Gilbert | Clerk | 172 10 — | 250 |
| | | William Ham | Clerk | 162 10 — | 250 |
| | | William E. Carrington | Clerk | 130 — — | 250 |
| | | Benjamin D. Holl | Clerk | 130 — — | 250 |
| | | Thomas J. Pearson | Clerk | 122 10 — | 250 |
| | | Thomas Hudson | Messenger | 95 — — | 50 |
| | | Joseph H. Shepherd | Messenger | 70 — — | 50 |
| | | John W. Martin | Constable | 60 — — | 50 |
| | | John C. Hopkinson | Auditors for November 1867. | 31 10 — | 50 |
| | | Wm. Curtis Otter | | 31 10 — | 50 |
| | | | | 4,180 10 — | |
| | | Mr. Scallon, Allowance for Servant. | | 30 — — | — |
| | | | Supernumerary Clerks' assistance in balancing | 136 14 — | — |
| | | | | 4,347 4 — | |
| St. Marylebone | Middlesex | Sir Claude E. Scott, Bart. | Treasurer | — — — | 5,000 |
| | | Douglas Finney | Secretary and Actuary (*a*). | 640 — — | 2,000 |
| | | Joshua Gliddon | Auditor | 30 — — | 100 |
| | | John Commin | Clerk | 191 — — | 250 |
| | | Robert William Sheath | Clerk | 159 — — | 200 |
| | | Edwin Slark | Clerk | 106 — — | 100 |
| | | Henry Harris | Clerk | 40 — — | — |
| | | Alfred Searle | Clerk | 28 — — | — |
| | | Boys | | 93 19 — (*b*) | — |
| Salisbury | Wilts | John Pinckney | Treasurer | — — — | 1,500 |
| | | Richard M. Wilson | Secretary | 160 — — | 550 |
| | | | Agent at Downton | (*c*) 40 — — | |
| | | John Waters | Assistant Secretary | (*d*) 100 — — | 450 |
| | | Richard Blake | Auditor | 26 5 — | 100 |
| | | Philip W. Ottaway | Auditor | 26 5 — | 100 |
| Sandbach | Chester | Frederick W. Hobson | Treasurer | — — — | — |
| | | John Latham | Actuary | 65 — — | 500 |
| | | Thomas Hancock | Sub-Actuary | 30 — — | 500 |
| | | Edward Jinks | Auditor | 10 — — | — |
| Saxmundham | Suffolk | Messrs. Gurney & Co. | Treasurers | — — — | 500 |
| | | Henry Southwell | Secretary | — | — |
| | | Robert Flick | Actuary | 14 17 4 | 500 |
| | | John Sherwood | Auditor | 1 1 — | — |
| Scarborough | York, N. R. | John Woodall | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | John Stephenson | Secretary | 80 — — | 300 |
| Seaham Harbour | Durham | John A. Woods | Treasurer | — — — | 200 |
| | | H. W. Wight | Actuary | 10 — — | — |
| | | George Hodge | Auditor | 1 1 — | — |
| Settle | York, W. R. | John Tatham | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | John Tatham | Actuary | 140 — — | 500 |
| | | John Lister | Auditor | 20 — — | 100 |

(*a*) The Secretary and Actuary has been called upon to occupy that part of the house not used for the business of the Bank.

(*b*) Extra Clerks, gratuities to Bankers' Clerks, Servants, &c., 25*l.* 10*s.*

(*c*) Includes expenses at Downton.

(*d*) And Bank house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Sevenoaks | Kent | John Palmer | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Henry H. Sutton | Actuary | 60 – – | 600 |
| | | F. W. Stamford | Clerk | 10 – – | 100 |
| | | William Astell | Agent's Clerk | 3 3 – | — |
| | | Francis G. Prideaux | Auditor | 12 – – | 100 |
| | | Thomas Morgan | Porter | 8 – – | — |
| Shaftesbury | Dorset | George Phillips | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Robert Swyer | Actuary | (a) 120 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Charles Edward Buckland | Auditor | 15 – – | 500 |
| Sheffield | York, W. R. | Samuel Bailey | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Frank Wever | Actuary | 500 – – | 1,000 |
| | | John Bennet Roberts | Public Accountant | 40 – – | 100 |
| | | William Cotterill | Assistant Cashier | 180 – – | 500 |
| | | Charles E. Houldsworth | Clerk | 10 16 8 | 200 |
| | | Wm. F. Maxfield | Clerk | 25 7 – | 200 |
| | | Joseph John Walker | Clerk | 40 6 – | 200 |
| | | Alfred T. Eastwood | Clerk | 64 10 – | 200 |
| | | William H. Heard | Clerk | 17 6 8 | 200 |
| | | Albert Atkin | Clerk | 20 16 – | 200 |
| | | John Munro | Clerk | 20 16 – | 200 |
| | | John E. Dickenson | Clerk | 2 18 8 | 200 |
| | | Daniel Blinston | Porter | 71 5 – | 100 |
| | | | Supernumerary Assistants during the year. | 35 19 7 | — |
| Sherborne | Dorset | Thomas Gurney Goldsmith | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Miller | Actuary | 100 – – | 200 |
| | | Emily J. Miller | Assistant Actuary | 5 – – | 100 |
| | | Samuel Jelfs | Auditor | 8 8 – | 50 |
| Shipston-on-Stour | Worcester | Rev. W. Evans | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | William Johnson | Actuary | 40 – – | 200 |
| | | William Winnall | Auditor | 15 15 – | — |
| Shrewsbury | Salop | Rocke, Eyton & Company | Treasurers | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | Rev. Hugh O. Wilson | Treasurer to Church Stretton Branch. | - - - | 300 |
| | | Folliott Sandford | Superintendent | 200 – – | 1,000 |
| | | William Blount | Actuary | 220 – – | 200 |
| | | James Heighway | Actuary to Church Stretton Branch. | 25 – – | 50 |
| | | Andrew J. Clark | Auditor | 35 – – | 100 |
| Sleaford | Lincoln | Henry Ingoldby | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | John Condon Brown | Actuary | 115 – – | 500 |
| | | Joseph Snow | Auditor | 45 – – | 100 |
| Southampton | Hants | Robert C. Hankinson | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Charles W. A. Jellicoe | Actuary | (b) 135 – – | 200 |
| | | James C. Gray | Secretary | 50 – – | 150 |
| | | Martin Spearing | Porter | (c) 20 – – | 20 |
| | | Francis G. Prideaux | Auditor | 25 – – | 100 |
| Southport | Lancaster | Rev. Charles Hesketh | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | John A. Robinson | Actuary | 32 1 – | 100 |
| | | W. B. Leeming | Auditor | 5 – – | 20 |
| South Shields | Durham | Thomas Scott | Treasurer | — | 500 |
| | | R. Blagdon Dawson | Actuary | 80 – – | 400 |
| | | G. A. Tate | Secretary | 60 – – | 200 |
| | | William J. Dawson | Assistant Cashier | 10 – – | 400 |
| | | Isabella Railton | Housekeeper | 10 – – | — |
| Southwark | Surrey | Thomas B. Simpson | Treasurer | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | Henry Charles Sims | Secretary | 367 5 10 | 500 |
| | | Henry John Haddock | Cashier | 183 15 – | 1,000 |
| | | Henry Cornelius Hill | Clerk | 112 5 10 | 200 |
| | | William Turner | Clerk | 192 10 – | 200 |
| | | Edward Andrew Winder | Clerk | 115 16 8 | 200 |
| | | Robert Wilson | Auditor | 25 – – | 100 |
| | | Henry Hoole | Auditor | 25 – – | 100 |
| | | Frederic Winder | Messenger | (d) 70 – – | 100 |
| Southwell | Nottingham | John Kirkland | Secretary | 42 – – | 500 |
| | | William Shacklock | Auditor | 10 – – | — |

(a) With use of Savings Bank house.
(b) And house.
(c) And use of Bank.
(d) With apartments at the Bank, fuel, lights, and livery.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued*. | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Spalding | Lincoln | William Garfit | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Benjamin Cooper | Actuary | 90 – – | 500 |
| | | John Henry Scarborough, George Ingoldby | Auditors | 25 – – | — |
| Stafford | Stafford | Thomas Salt | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Jones | Secretary & Actuary | (a) 70 – – | 150 |
| | | John Nevitt | Auditor | 5 5 – | 100 |
| Staines | Middlesex | Skidmore Ashby | Treasurer | (b) - - | 500 |
| | | James Hales Mitchiner | Actuary | 100 – – | 200 |
| | | John Anthony Engall | Auditor | 4 4 – | 100 |
| Stalybridge | Lancaster | John Leech | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Taylor | Actuary | 135 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Charles Henry Nield | Clerk | 25 – – | 300 |
| | | Broome, Murray, & Co. | Auditors | 12 12 – | — |
| Stamford | Lincoln | George Cayley | Treasurer | - - - | 600 |
| | | Goodliff Jeffs | Secretary | (c) 180 – – | 100 |
| | | Charles Dixon | Porter | 17 10 – | 20 |
| | | James G. Desborough, Cephas Wigmore | Auditors | 57 10 – | 100 |
| Stanhope | Durham | John Henry Backhouse | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Urwin | Actuary | 26 1 – | 100 |
| Stepney | Middlesex | Nathaniel James Powell | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | George Stancliff | Secretary | (d) 100 – – | 500 |
| | | William John Clarke, jun. | Actuary | 80 – – | 500 |
| | | George Joseph Stancliffe | Clerk | 30 – – | 200 |
| | | E. Vennor Holford | Auditor | 10 – – | 100 |
| Stockport | Chester | Alexander Henry Shaw | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Walter Vaughan | Actuary | 408 2 11 | 1,000 |
| | | Richard Aspden | Auditor | 15 12 – | 300 |
| Stockton-upon-Tees | Durham | Jasper Barugh | Treasurer | - - - | 600 |
| | | Thomas P. Dickinson, jun. | Secretary | 120 – – | 200 |
| | | Francis Laidler | Auditor | 10 – – | — |
| Stokesley | York, N. R. | James Eales Sowerby | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Richard Watson | Secretary | 50 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Henry Fawcett | Auditor | 6 – – | 100 |
| Stourport | Worcester | Thomas D. Thomas | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | Andrew Glover, jun. | Actuary | 40 – – | 400 |
| | | Henry Nichols Payne | Auditor | 7 7 – | 100 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | Warwick | Charles Hobbins | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John S. Leaver | Actuary | 105 – – | 500 |
| | | John S. Tompkins | Check Clerk | 10 – – | 100 |
| | | Thomas G. Garwood | Auditor | 12 – – | 50 |
| Sudbury | Suffolk | William Robert Bevan | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Henry Sparrow Pratt | Actuary | 80 – – | 500 |
| | | Henry Crabb Canham | Auditor | 7 7 – | 200 |
| Sutton Coldfield | Warwick | Samson Samuel Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, and G. B. Lloyd. | Treasurers | - - - | 500 |
| | | Edmund Perkins | Secretary | 40 – – | 500 |
| Swaffham | *Norfolk* | Sir R. J. H. Harvey, Bart. | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Edward W. Balders | Secretary | 45 – – | 200 |
| | | Rev. Bircham Houchen | Superintendent | 40 – – | 100 |
| | | James Allen | Auditor | 4 4 – | 100 |

(*a*) And residence.
(*b*) No salary, but an average balance of from 500 *l.* to 600 *l.* allowed in his hands.
(*c*) With residence at the Bank house, rent free, with an allowance for coals and gas.
(*d*) And house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales, Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Swindon | Wilts | William B. Wearing | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Digby Octavius Cotes | Secretary | 75 - - | 250 |
| Tamworth | Stafford | National Provincial Bank | Treasurers | - - - | 600 |
| | | John Hill | Actuary | (a) 65 - - | 200 |
| Taunton | Somerset | Henry Badcock | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Robert Arthur Kinglake | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Hutchings Chorley | Actuary | (b) 350 - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Fearncombe | Sub-Actuary | 235 - - | 300 |
| | | James Turle | Clerk | 75 - - | 200 |
| | | William Barrett Butler | Auditor | 5 5 - | 50 |
| | | David Poole Hewer | Auditor | 5 5 - | 50 |
| Tavistock | Devon | John Hornbrook Gill | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Edwin Straker | Actuary | 90 - - | 400 |
| | | John Vosper | Auditor | 10 - - | — |
| | | Thomas W. Greenfield | Auditor | 10 - - | — |
| Tenbury | Worcester | William Taylor | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Francis Wheatley Preston | Actuary | (c) - - | 100 |
| | | Robert Robinson | Auditor | (d) - - | 20 |
| Tetbury | Gloucester | Henry G. Wood | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Francis Brown | Actuary | 100 - - | 200 |
| | | William H. Grey | Auditors | 15 - - | 50 |
| | | Francis G. Prideaux | | | 50 |
| Tewkesbury | Gloucester | Thomas Appelbee | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Henry Brydges | Secretary | 70 - - | 100 |
| Thame | Oxford | Zacharias Daniel Hunt | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William W. Scadding | Actuary | 37 1 6 | 200 |
| | | William Parker | Auditor | 10 - - | — |
| Thirsk | York, N. R. | Alfred Backhouse | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Richard Barley | Actuary | 100 - - | 200 |
| | | John Watson | Auditor | 5 5 - | 30 |
| Thornbury | Gloucester | Edward Harwood | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Richard Scarlett | Actuary | 70 - - | 250 |
| | | Joseph Young Sturge | Auditor | 10 - - | 50 |
| | | Susan Trayhurn | Housekeeper | 13 - - | — |
| Trentham | Stafford | The Duke of Sutherland | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | George Fleming | Vice-Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | William Henney | Auditor | 20 - - | 200 |
| | | William Day Kirkby | Actuary | 30 - - | 200 |
| Trowbridge | Wilts | Rev. J. D. Hastings (dead) | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William B. Nightingale | Actuary | (e) 80 - - | 30 |
| | | George Mundy | Auditor | 15 - - | 100 |
| Truro | Cornwall | Robert Tweedy | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Chirgwin | Actuary | (a) 150 - - | 500 |
| | | Stephen Holloway | Assistant Actuary | 100 - - | 300 |
| | | John Hamilton | Auditor | 25 - - | 100 |
| | | William Hender | Auditor | 25 - - | 100 |
| Tunbridge | Kent | Sydney Alleyne | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | George Stidolph | Actuary | 30 - - | 200 |
| | | Joseph Snelling | Auditor | 3 3 - | 50 |
| Tunbridge Wells | Kent | William Nash | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Robert Nash | Actuary | 150 - - | 200 |
| | | William Henry Delves | Auditor | 30 - - | 100 |
| Tunstall | Stafford | John C. Pearson | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | William Leigh | Secretary | 15 - - | 100 |

(a) And house.
(b) And residence valued at 30 *l.* per annum.
(c) At the rate of 6 *l.* for every 100 depositors.
(d) At the rate of 12 *s.* 6 *d.* for every 100 depositors.
(e) And rent, taxes, and rates.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Tynemouth | Northumberland | Robert Milburn | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Samuel James Tibbs | Secretary | 130 – – | 150 |
| | | Edward Milburn | Auditor | 15 15 – | — |
| Uckfield | Sussex | George Molineux | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Henry Jones | Actuary | 45 – – | 250 |
| | | John Cave | Auditor | 5 – – | 50 |
| Ulverstone | Lancaster | Lancaster Banking Company | Treasurers | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | James Kellett Hodgson | Secretary | (a) 160 – – | 500 |
| | | James Hodgson | Secretary | 12 12 – | 250 |
| | | John Dawson Hartley | Assistant Secretary | 100 – – | 200 |
| | | Thos. Dickinson | Auditors | 10 – – | 50 |
| | | John Parker, jun. | | 10 – – | 50 |
| Upper Charlotte-Street. | Middlesex | George R. Marten | Treasurer | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | John M. Murton | Actuary | 200 – – | 2,000 |
| | | Edwin Scholfield | Sub-Actuary | 150 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Edward R. Cowdrey | Clerk | 55 – – | 100 |
| | | Frederick W. Bellamy | Auditor | 10 10 – | 100 |
| Upton-upon-Severn | Worcester | Sir E. A. H. Lechmere | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | T. W. Walker | Secretary | 45 – – | 50 |
| | | T. T. Gough | Actuary | 10 10 – | 50 |
| Uttoxeter | Stafford | John Hare | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | Charles Wood | Actuary | 50 – – | 500 |
| | | Thomas Spooner | Auditor | 5 5 – | — |
| Uxbridge | Middlesex | Samuel Hull | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Richard Mercer | Secretary | 140 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Charles Webster | Auditor | 40 – – | 200 |
| | | Samuel H. Collins | Treasurer's Clerk | 5 – – | — |
| Wadebridge | Cornwall | Edmund Hambly | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Brewer | Actuary | 30 – – | 200 |
| | | George Brabyn | Auditor | 3 3 – | 200 |
| Wakefield | York, W. R. | Edward Tew and Edward A. Leatham. | Treasurers | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Bolton (dead) | Secretary | 19 1 4 | 200 |
| | | John Hesling | Actuary & Secretary | 140 4 4 | 200 |
| | | Henry Robinson | Auditor | 25 – – | 100 |
| Wallingford | Berks | Edward Wells | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | John Carthew | Actuary | 60 – – | 120 |
| | | Thos. A. Champion | Auditor | — | — |
| | | Joseph Wilson | Porter | 5 – – | — |
| Walsham, North | Norfolk | Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart. | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | George Smith | Actuary | (b) 60 – – | 100 |
| | | Henry R. Barnard | Auditor | 3 3 – | 25 |
| Wantage | Berks | London and County Banking Company. | Treasurers | - - - | 400 |
| | | Edward Ormond | Actuary | 65 15 6 | 400 |
| | | Llewellyn Jotcham | Auditor | 5 – – | 100 |
| | | Joseph Warner | Porter | 3 3 – | — |
| Wareham | Dorset | Herbert Williams | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Freeland Filliter | Actuary | 80 – – | 400 |
| | | John Cust | Auditor | 12 – – | 100 |
| Warminster | Wilts | William Temple | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | George Bush | Actuary | 150 – – | 400 |
| | | Francis W. Bayly | Auditor | 20 – – | 200 |
| Warrington | Lancaster | Thomas Parr | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Joseph Davies | Actuary | (c) 185 – – | 2,000 |
| | | Isaac Percival | Manager's Clerk | 110 – – | 500 |
| | | Robert George Stringer | Ledger Clerk | 70 – – | 100 |
| | | Charles Lomax | Counter Clerk | 40 – – | 100 |
| | | Jabez Boardman | Auditor | 10 – – | 100 |

(a) And rent of house. (b) And a gratuity of 10 *l.* (c) With house, free of rent and taxes, coals, gas, and water.

Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Warwick | Warwick | Lloyd's Banking Company | Treasurers | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | William Barker Sanderson | Actuary | (a) 180 - - | 200 |
| | | George Harris | Assistant Clerk | 65 - - | 50 |
| | | John Nickson Baly | Auditor | 20 - - | 50 |
| Watton | Norfolk | This Bank is closing. | | | |
| Wellington | Salop | William Wyley | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | George Marcy | Secretary | (b) 95 - - | 1,000 |
| | | Henry Parker | Auditor | 20 - - | 200 |
| Wells | Somerset | Joseph Giles | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Henry William Ball | Secretary & Actuary | (c) 130 10 - | 500 |
| Wenlock | Salop | John Pritchard | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Henry M. Bathurst | Actuary | 150 - - | 500 |
| | | Henry Boycott | Auditor | 20 - - | 100 |
| Wentworth | York, W. R. | Henry Russell Potter | Secretary | 30 - - | 500 |
| | | Alfred Murray | Auditor | 5 - - | — |
| West Malling | Kent | John Noble Dudlow | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | John Viner | Actuary | 50 - - | 100 |
| | | John Leeds | Auditor | 5 5 - | — |
| Westminster (Tufton Street). | Middlesex | William Freeman | Treasurer | - - - | 5,000 |
| | | Henry Poole | Actuary | 120 - - | 300 |
| | | Arthur T. Howell | Cashier | 75 - - | 500 |
| | | Henry E. Poole | Clerk | 40 - - | 100 |
| Weymouth | Dorset | William Eliot | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | James Milledge | Secretary | 130 - - | 200 |
| | | Edward William Cross | Auditor | 20 - - | — |
| Whitby | York, N. R. | John Chapman | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John Buchanan and George Buchanan. | Joint Secretaries | (d) 100 - - | 500 each. |
| | | Francis Thornton | Clerk | 20 - - | 100 |
| | | Edward Kirby | Auditor | 5 - - | 100 |
| Whitchurch | Salop | John Ravenshaw | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Samuel H. Parker | Actuary | 90 - - | 500 |
| | | George Wycherley | Assistant Actuary | 40 - - | 200 |
| | | Charles Foulkes | Auditor | 20 - - | 100 |
| | | John Stockton | Doorkeeper | 3 - - | — |
| Whitechapel | Middlesex | William Sander Higley | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Windle | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Richard Windle | Secretary | 156 5 - | 500 |
| | | George Ilsley | Actuary | 150 - - | 500 |
| | | Walter W. Wallis | Clerk | 150 - - | 200 |
| | | David Craven | Cashier | 130 - - | 500 |
| | | Richard Tilley | Messenger | 20 16 - | — |
| | | Richard Grace | Auditors | 10 10 - | 50 |
| | | John Wood | | 10 10 - | 50 |
| Whitehaven | Cumberland | William Wilson | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Faulder Lowes | Secretary | 100 - - | 500 |
| | | John Milligan | Assistant Secretary | 50 - - | 250 |
| | | Joseph Nicholson | Auditor | 10 - - | 25 |
| | | James Robertson | Auditor | 10 - - | 25 |
| Wigan | Lancaster | Henry Woodcock | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Eckersley | Manager & Cashier | 120 - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Strickland | Actuary | 100 - - | 300 |
| | | William Ascroft Byrom | Clerk | 50 - - | 200 |
| | | Thomas Shaw | Auditor | 20 - - | 100 |
| Wimborne | Dorset | National and Provincial Bank | Treasurers | - - - | (e) 400 |
| | | William Low | Actuary | 80 - - | 200 |

(a) With Bank house to reside in, and 10 *l.* per annum for coals and gas for office use.
(b) And 15 *l.* per annum for use of room for Bank purposes.
(c) And residence in the Bank house.
(d) And use of part of Bank premises.
(e) Consols, in the names of the trustees.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Winchester - - | Hants - - | William W. Bulpett - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | W. H. Godden - - - | Actuary - - | 120 – – | 500 |
| | | J. S. White - - - | Assistant Actuary - | (a) 30 – – | 200 |
| | | E. W. Faithful - - | Auditor - - | 20 – – | — |
| Wirksworth - - | Derby - - | Alfred Arkwright - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 500 |
| | | Marcellus Peal - - - | Actuary - - | 140 – – | 500 |
| Wisbech - - | Cambridge - | William Peckover - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 600 |
| | | Joseph Adams - - - | Secretary - - | (b)110 – – | 300 |
| | | Frederick Mills - - - | Auditor - - | 10 10 – | 50 |
| | | Anne Todd - - - | Room-keeper - | 4 15 – | — |
| | | Rebecca Emery - - - | Room-keeper - | 2 12 – | — |
| Witham - - - | Essex - - | John Bawtree, Jun. - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Rev. John Bramston - - | Secretary - - | — | — |
| | | Francis Speakman - - | Actuary - - | 105 – – | 400 |
| | | W. S. Knight - - - | Treasurer's Clerk - | 5 5 – | — |
| | | Alfred Mens - - - | Auditor - - | 15 – – | 40 |
| Wokingham - - | Berks - - | John Heelas, Senr. - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 100 |
| | | John Lamplow Roberts - | Secretary - - | 60 – – | 70 |
| Woodbridge - - | Suffolk - - | George Moor - - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Frederic G. Doughty - - | Secretary - - | - - - | — |
| | | Benjamin D. Gall - - | Cashier - - | 80 – – | 300 |
| | | John Loder - - - | Cashier - - | 80 – – | 300 |
| | | John D. Jackson - - | Auditor - - | 12 12 – | 100 |
| Woodstock - - | Oxford - - | Jonathan Gillett - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | George Pain - - - | Actuary - - | 25 – – | 200 |
| Worcester - - | Worcester - - | John Whitmore Isaac - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | Thomas Weston - - - | Actuary - - | 300 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas H. Weston - - | Clerk - - | 200 – – | 200 |
| | | William Bird - - - | Clerk - - | | 200 |
| | | Alfred P. Watkins - - | Auditor - - | 42 – – | 500 |
| Workington - - | Cumberland - | William B. Gordon - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Iredale - - - | Secretary - - | 60 – – | 100 |
| | | William Thompson - - | Auditor - - | 2 2 – | 25 |
| Worksop - - | Nottingham - | Henry B. W. Milner - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 500 |
| | | William White - - - | Actuary - - | 114 8 10 | 200 |
| | | Abraham Watson - - | Auditor - - | 25 – – | 100 |
| Worthing - - | Sussex - - | Edwin Henty and Edwin Henty, Jun. | Treasurers - - | (c) - - | 500 |
| | | William Verrall - - | Clerk - - - | 86 5 – | 200 |
| | | William Frederick Fuller - | Auditor - - | 10 10 – | 50 |
| Wotton-under-Edge | Gloucester - | Anthony Adey - - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Guise Foxwell - | Actuary - - | 50 – – | 200 |
| | | Peter Greig - - - | Auditor - - | 4 – – | — |
| Wrington - - | Somerset - - | John James - - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Edward Roach - - | Actuary - - | 17 17 6 | — |
| Yarmouth - - | Norfolk - - | Thomas Brightwen - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Robert D. Barber - - | Secretary - - | (d)335 10 – | 400 |
| | | Edward Reynolds Aldred - | Auditor - - | 21 – – | 50 |
| Yeovil - - - | Somerset - - | Herbert Butler Batten - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Henry Marsh Custard - | Actuary - - | (e) 150 – – | 200 |
| | | Richard Vining - - - | Auditor - - | 10 – – | 100 |
| | | G. W. Custard - - - | Clerk - - - | - - - | 100 |
| York - - - | York, E. R. - | John Swann - - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Routledge - - | Secretary - - | 270 – – | 500 |
| | | William Camidge - - | Actuary - - | 150 – – | 300 |
| | | William Collett Cooper - | Clerk - - - | 80 – – | 100 |
| | | John Richardson - - | Auditor - - | 42 – – | 50 |
| | | John Daniel - - - | Porter - - - | (f) 25 – – | — |
| Yoxall and Barton - | Stafford - - | William Worthington - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | John L. Knight - - | Secretary - - | 30 – – | 300 |
| | | William Coxon - - - | Auditor - - | 3 3 – | — |

(a) And residence in the Bank house.
(b) And residence, with 10 *l.* gratuity.
(c) 7 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* commission.

(d) Including Assistants.
(e) And a donation of 75 *l.*
(f) Residence, coals, and gas.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WALES: | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Aberystwith | Cardigan | National Provincial Bank of England. | Treasurers | — | — |
| | | Edward L. Cole | Secretary | 60 – – | 300 |
| | | David Jones | Auditor | 20 – – | — |
| Asaph, St. | Flint | Rev. William Hicks Owen | Treasurer | – – – | 1,000 |
| | | Miles Ralph Partington | Actuary | 90 – – | 200 |
| | | John Jones | Auditor | 9 2 – | 50 |
| Beaumaris | Anglesea | Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart. | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | John Watkins Jones | Secretary | 25 – – | 300 |
| | | Thomas F. Evans | Actuary | 37 10 – | 300 |
| | | Thomas Ashurst | Actuary | 27 6 – | 300 |
| | | Owen R. Ellis | Actuary | 27 7 – | 300 |
| | | William Edwards | Actuary | 26 12 – | 300 |
| | | John Hughes | Auditor | 50 – – | 300 |
| | | Hugh Griffith Hughes | Local Treasurer | – – – | 100 |
| | | Robert Wynne Jones | Local Treasurer | – – – | 100 |
| | | John Palmer | Local Treasurer | – – – | 100 |
| Brecon | Brecon | John Evans | Treasurer | – – – | 200 |
| | | John Evans | Actuary | (a) 40 – – | 200 |
| | | John Williams | Auditor | 25 – – | 200 |
| | | Thomas Price | District Agents | 10 – – | 200 |
| | | Rev. William L. Bevan | District Agents | 10 – – | 200 |
| Bridgend | Glamorgan | John Cole Nicholl | Treasurer | – – – | 1,000 |
| | | William Lewellin | Actuary | (b) 60 – – | 200 |
| | | David Jenkins | Auditor | (c) — | — |
| Caerphilly | Glamorgan | Clement Lucas | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | George Evans | Actuary | — | — |
| Cardiff | Glamorgan | National Provincial Bank of England | Treasurers | – – – | 500 |
| | | James Emerson Williams | Actuary | (d) 150 – – | 500 |
| | | Richard Evans | Auditor | 7 10 – | — |
| Denbigh | Denbigh | Thomas Hughes | Treasurer | – – – | 1,000 |
| | | Eyton Williams | Actuary | 25 – – | 300 |
| | | Miles Ralph Partington | Auditor | 5 – – | — |
| Haverfordwest | Pembroke | William Walters | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | Richard James | Actuary | 100 – – | 100 |
| | | John Phillips | Check Clerk | 26 – – | 50 |
| | | Gwynne V. Harries | Auditor | 10 – – | 50 |
| Holywell | Flint | The Earl of Denbigh | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | James Williams | Actuary | 105 – – | 600 |
| | | John Jones | Auditor | 15 4 2 | 50 |
| Knighton | Radnor | William Wilson Archibald | Treasurer | – – – | 400 |
| | | William Collins | Actuary | 30 – – | 100 |
| | | John Beckett | Auditor | 2 2 – | 20 |
| Llandilo | Carmarthen | John Jones | Treasurer | – – – | 200 |
| | | Thomas Parry | Actuary | 60 – – | 100 |
| | | John Prytherch | Cashier | 10 – – | 100 |
| | | Thomas Evans | Clerk | 20 – – | 30 |
| Llanelly | Carmarthen | William H. Nevill | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | Hopkin Bevan | Actuary | 36 – – | 150 |
| Maelor Hundred | Flint | Thomas Henry Jones | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | Edwin Wyatt | Actuary | 40 – – | 700 |
| | | William Jones | Auditor | 10 10 – | 100 |
| Mold | Flint | William Jones | Treasurer | – – – | 200 |
| | | Charles Henry Leslie | Secretary | 80 – – | 100 |
| | | John Jones | Auditor | 13 13 9 | 50 |

(a) And residence. The Treasurer and Actuary are two separate and distinct persons.
(b) And a gratuity not exceeding 20 *l.*
(c) A gratuity of 11 *l.* 10 *s.*
(d) And 40 *l.* towards payment of Clerk.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WALES—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Narberth | Pembroke | William Walters | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Lewis | Actuary | - - - | 500 |
| Newcastle Emlyn | Carmarthen | Sir Thos. D. Lloyd, Bart. M.P. | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | John Richard Davies | Actuary | 49 18 – | 50 |
| Pembroke | Pembroke | William Hulm | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Owen | Actuary | 95 – – | 100 |
| | | S. W. Hustler | Auditor | 12 12 – | 50 |
| Pwllheli | Carnarvon | Hugh Hunter Hughes | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | Robert Owen Jones | Secretary | 50 – – | 100 |
| | | Evan Evans | Auditor | - - - | 50 |
| | | Griffith Jones | Ditto | - - - | 50 |
| Ruthin | Denbigh | John Jones | Actuary | 50 – – | 500 |
| | | Robert Griffith Joyce | Cashier | 10 – – | 500 |
| | | John Jones | Auditor | 7 14 – | 50 |
| Swansea | Glamorgan | S. S. H. Horman Fisher | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Iltid Thomas | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Edward James Norris | Actuary | 250 – – | 500 |
| | | Francis David Michael | Clerk | 60 – – | 100 |
| | | George Allen | Auditor | 25 – – | 100 |
| | | James Williams | Porter | 10 – – | — |
| Tenby | Pembroke | Nicholas John Dunn | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Russell Mathias | Actuary | 25 – – | 100 |
| | | Thomas Rees | Auditor | 2 2 – | 50 |
| Welshpool | Montgomery | Thomas Bowen | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Yearsley Clarke | Secretary | 150 – – | 500 |
| | | John Parkinson | Auditor | 20 – – | 50 |
| Wrexham | Denbigh | John James | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Bury | Actuary | 105 – – | 1,000 |
| | | John Oswell Bury | Clerk | 20 – – | 100 |
| | | William Jones | Auditor | 17 10 – | 100 |
| SCOTLAND: | | | | | |
| Aberdeen | Aberdeen | David Wyllie | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Riddell | Actuary and Cashier | 250 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Charles Morris | Bookkeeper | 140 – – | 300 |
| | | Alexander Brand | Auditor | 80 – – | — |
| | | William Anderson | Clerk | 22 10 – | 200 |
| | | Robert Robertson May | Clerk | 60 – – | 200 |
| | | Charles Durry | Messenger | 35 – – | — |
| Alexandria | Dumbarton | Lewis Guthrie | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Colin Thomson | Actuary | 16 – – | 250 |
| Andrew's, St. | Fife | Alexander Kyd Lindesay | Treasurer | - - - | 250 |
| | | David Smith | Actuary | 30 – – | 250 |
| | | James Bain | Auditor | 2 2 – | 10 |
| | | William Kidston | Ditto | 2 2 – | 10 |
| Banff | Banff | Robert Duncan | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | James Smith | Actuary | 37 9 1 | 300 |
| Brechin | Forfar | David Craig | Treasurer | - - - | 150 |
| | | David Prain | Actuary & Secretary | 35 – – | 150 |
| | | John Bluck | Auditor | 3 3 – | 150 |
| | | John Mather | Porter | 1 – – | — |
| Carluke | Lanark | James Martin | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | William Forrest | Actuary | 41 – – | 100 |
| | | George Ferguson | Auditor | 1 1 – | 100 |

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| SCOTLAND—*continued.* | | | | | |
| Castle Douglas | Kirkcudbright | Samuel Cowan | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | Robert Charters Thomson | Actuary | 40 3 – | 200 |
| | | Adam Bell | Receiver of deposits at Kirkcudbright. | 2 10 – | — |
| | | John Boyes | Receiver of deposits at Auchincairn. | 1 5 – | — |
| | | Andrew Clingan | Receiver of deposits at Kirkpatrick. | 1 5 – | — |
| | | Robert Smith Forsyth | Auditor | 2 2 – | — |
| | | William Lottimer | Clerk | 1 1 – | — |
| Coldstream | Berwick | William Douglas | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | James Porteous | Secretary & Actuary | 11 3 6 | 50 |
| | | William Hann | Porter | 1 1 – | — |
| Cupar | Fife | William Pagan | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Horsbrugh | Actuary | 90 – – | 500 |
| | | William Elder Seath | Accountant | 25 – – | — |
| | | Bruce M'Kee | Teller | 5 – – | — |
| | | John Morton | Auditor | 5 5 – | — |
| Dalkeith | Edinburgh | J. B. Dyer | Actuary | 70 – – | 200 |
| | | H. J. Jones | Clerk | 20 – – | 50 |
| | | J. A. Brodie | Auditor | 10 – – | 50 |
| Dundee | Forfar | William Thoms | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | Robert Sturrock | Actuary | 250 – – | 1,000 |
| | | John Miln | Cashier | 150 – – | 400 |
| | | William Myles | Auditor | (a) 15 – – | 100 |
| | | Robert Duffus | Clerk | 54 11 8 | 100 |
| | | William Donald | Clerk | 44 11 8 | 100 |
| | | John Patrick Sturrock | Clerk | 16 5 – | 50 |
| | | Thomas Crichton Crowlie | Clerk | 11 15 – | 50 |
| Dunfermline | Fife | Thomas Alexander | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John Beveridge | Actuary and Cashier | 60 – – | 500 |
| | | David Birrell | Clerk | 40 – – | 200 |
| | | Duncan Campbell | Clerk | 25 – – | 100 |
| | | Thomas Blair | Auditor | 10 – – | — |
| | | John Arnot | Porter | 2 10 – | — |
| Edinburgh | Edinburgh | Bank of Scotland | Treasurers | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Christopher Meikle | Actuary | 515 – – | 3,000 |
| | | Hamilton Hay | Cashier | 435 – – | 1,500 |
| | | William Black | Assistant Cashier | 240 – – | 750 |
| | | Robert W. Armour | Accountant | 230 – – | 200 |
| | | Archibald Macnab | Clerk | 110 – – | 200 |
| | | Alexander Kirk | Clerk | 90 – – | 200 |
| | | James Milne | Clerk | 70 – – | 200 |
| | | Archibald F. Greig | Clerk | 35 – – | 200 |
| | | Alexander Cargill | Clerk | 35 – – | 200 |
| | | David E. Young | Clerk | 35 – – | 200 |
| | | Archibald Gibson | Auditor | 126 – – | 200 |
| | | Alexander Duncan | Porter | 52 – – | 50 |
| Elgin | Elgin | George Leslie | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | William Skinner | Actuaries | (b) 46 11 11 | 500 |
| | | James David Murdoch | Actuaries | | 500 |
| | | David Forsyth | Auditors | 5 5 – | 100 |
| | | Alexander Morrison | Auditors | 5 5 – | 100 |
| | | 3 Actuaries of the Branch Banks | | — | — |
| | | William Ingram | Porter | 3 – – | — |
| Ellon | Aberdeen | John Davidson | Actuary & Secretary | 25 14 7 | 250 |
| Falkirk | Stirling | Alexander Nimmo | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Thomas Gentles | Actuary | 77 – – | 300 |
| | | James Fish | Assistant Actuary | 20 – – | 100 |
| | | Robert Edmiston | Auditor | 5 – – | 100 |
| Fettercairn | Kincardine | James Dakers | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | A. C. Cameron | Actuary | 8 3 10 | 50 |
| | | John Macdonald | Auditor | — | — |

(a) Auditor's salary unpaid.

(b) Divided amongst the Actuaries, including those at Branch Banks.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCOTLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Fordoun - - | Kincardine - | John Garland - - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 100 |
| | | Robert Crabb - - - | Actuary - - | 16 12 7 | 100 |
| | | Robert Milne - - | Accountant - - | 3 3 - | 20 |
| Forfar - - - | Forfar - - | George Lyon - - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 200 |
| | | William Lowson - - | Actuary - - | 20 - - | 200 |
| | | William Shepherd - - | Clerk - - - | 5 - - | 50 |
| | | John Yeaman - - - | Clerk - - - | 10 - - | 50 |
| | | David Clark - - - | Auditor - - | 5 5 - | 25 |
| Forres - - - | Elgin - - | Thomas Davidson - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Sclanders - - | Actuary - - | 27 4 1 | 250 |
| | | James Hamilton - - | Assistants at Annual balance. | 2 - - | — |
| | | Robert Kynoch - - | | 2 - - | — |
| Galashiels - - | Roxburgh - - | Robert Stewart - - - | Treasurer - - | — | — |
| | | John Brown - - - | Actuary - - | 47 13 4 | 200 |
| | | James Mercer - - - | Auditor - - | — | — |
| Gamrie - - - | Banff - - | Rev. James Cruden - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 200 |
| | | David Chalmers - - | Actuary - - | 7 3 7 | 50 |
| | | Alexander Duncan - - | Auditor - - | 1 1 - | 20 |
| Glasgow - - | Lanark - - | William Meikle - - - | Actuary and Cashier | 900 - - | 2,000 |
| | | George S. Miller - - | Bookkeeper - - | 214 - - | 750 |
| | | James Drummond - - | Auditor - - | 120 - - | 500 |
| | | George H. Mackay - - | Accountant - - | 315 12 - | 800 |
| | | William M'Kim - - - | Sub-cashier - - | 338 15 - | 800 |
| | | John Campbell - - - | Teller - - - | 154 10 - | 500 |
| | | Alexander Craven - - | Teller - - - | 173 12 - | 500 |
| | | Robert H. Henry - - | Clerk - - - | 150 - - | 500 |
| | | John M'Creath - - - | Clerk - - - | 150 - - | 300 |
| | | Hugh F. Smyth - - - | Clerk - - - | 90 5 - | 200 |
| | | Thomas Wilson - - - | Clerk - - - | 91 - - | 200 |
| | | John Urquhart - - - | Clerk - - - | 97 5 - | 200 |
| | | William Miller - - - | Clerk - - - | 86 10 - | 200 |
| | | James N. Barclay - - | Clerk - - - | 81 - - | 200 |
| | | Robert W. Miller - - | Clerk - - - | 65 10 - | 200 |
| | | Robert Boyd - - - | Clerk - - - | 60 - - | 200 |
| | | Thomas M'Clelland - - | Clerk - - - | 75 5 - | 200 |
| | | Robert McCredie - - | Clerk - - - | 50 10 - | 200 |
| | | William B. Malcolm - | Clerk - - - | 35 - - | 200 |
| | | Robert Corbet - - - | Clerk - - - | 30 - - | 200 |
| | | John Irvine - - - | Porter - - - | 103 - - | 100 |
| | | | Temporary Assistants | 41 - - | — |
| Hawick - - - | Roxburgh - - | Wm. and Gilbert Davidson - | Treasurers - - | - - - | 300 |
| | | Andrew Scott - - - | Actuary - - | 30 - - | 300 |
| | | Andrew Irvine - - - | Actuary - - | 30 - - | 300 |
| | | Thomas Purdom - - | Auditor - - | 5 - - | 100 |
| Insch - - - | Aberdeen - - | Rev. Archibald Storie - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 100 |
| | | Alexander Roger, jun. - - | Actuary - - | 6 5 8 | 100 |
| Inverness - - | Inverness - - | John M'Tavish - - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 250 |
| | | John Cameron - - - | Actuary - - | 55 - - | 250 |
| | | John Finlayson - - - | Clerk - - - | 25 - - | 150 |
| | | Donald Stephen - - | Assistant - - | 10 - - | 50 |
| | | William Macgregor - - | Auditor - - | 6 6 - | 150 |
| | Branch Banks: | | | | |
| | Glenlivat - | Wm. M. Skinner - - | Actuary - - | 4 4 - | 150 |
| | Kingussie - | Donald Macrae - - - | Actuary - - | 1 1 - | 150 |
| | Ballindalloch - | James Burgess - - - | Actuary - - | 3 3 - | 150 |
| | Grantown - | Alexander M'Dougall - - | Actuary - - | 4 4 - | 150 |
| | Speymouth - | William H. Thomson - - | Actuary - - | 3 3 - | 150 |
| Inverury - - | Aberdeen - - | Alexander Smith - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 200 |
| | | Alexander Suter Maclean - | Secretary & Actuary | (a) 32 - - | 200 |
| Jedburgh - - | Roxburgh - - | James Cumming - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 300 |
| | | William Scott - - - | Actuary & Cashier | 80 - - | 300 |
| | | Adam Turnbull - - - | Auditor - - | 5 - - | 5 |
| | | Henry Thomson - - | Paid Officer - - | 15 - - | 15 |
| Kelso - - - | Roxburgh - | James Douglas - - - | Treasurer - - | - - - | 300 |
| | | James Balfour Kerr - - | Actuary - - | 60 - - | 300 |
| | | Alexander Elliot - - | Auditor - - | 5 5 - | 100 |

(a) The Actuary's salary to be considered nominal.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCOTLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Kildrummy | Aberdeen | John Christie | Treasurer | - - - | 50 |
| | | William Walker | Actuary | — | — |
| | | Dougall Christie | Auditor | — | — |
| Kintore | Aberdeen | William Davidson | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | William Masson | Actuary | 10 - - | 200 |
| | | James Meston | Auditor | 3 13 - | 50 |
| | | Agnes Mackie | Porter | 1 - - | — |
| Kirkaldy | Fife | William Gibb | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Samuel Davidson | Actuary | - - - | 500 |
| | | James Rae | Secretary | 74 - - | 100 |
| | | Alexander Cameron | Auditor | 20 - - | 100 |
| Kirkintilloch | Dumbarton | James Stables | Actuary | 11 19 2 | 100 |
| Laurencekirk | Kincardine | Rev. James M'Gowan | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | James Booth Greig | Actuary | 7 - 1 | 100 |
| | | Peter Robertson Smith | Accountant | 1 1 - | 20 |
| Lennoxtown | Stirling | John Thomas Fleming | Actuary | 7 9 3 | 100 |
| Lochmaben | Dumfries | John Wright | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | Thomas Elton Watson | Actuary | 2 11 5 | 100 |
| Marnoch | Banff | William Allan | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | Robert Nicol | Actuary | 9 17 7 | 200 |
| Montrose | Forfar | Charles Burness | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | James Mudie | Actuary | 110 - - | 300 |
| | | David Murison | Bookkeeper | 20 - - | 150 |
| | | John Grey | Clerk | 5 - - | 100 |
| | | Robert Hector | Auditor | 10 - - | 100 |
| Nairn | Nairn | John Malcolm | Treasurer | - - - | 200 |
| | | Peter M'Dougall | Actuary & Secretary | 18 19 7 | 200 |
| | | John H. Scott | Clerk | 10 - - | — |
| | | Peter Falconer | Auditor | 3 3 - | — |
| New Deer | Aberdeen | Alexander Joiner | Treasurer | - - - | 100 |
| | | Alexander Greig | Actuary | 21 - - | 100 |
| Newhaven | Edinburgh | Edward Bruce | Secretary | — | — |
| | | Penelope Ramsay | Cashier and Actuary | (a) - - | 100 |
| | | James Gardiner | Auditor | — | — |
| Paisley | Renfrew | William Abercrombie | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | John M'Gown | Actuary | 225 - - | 500 |
| | | William Graham | Clerk | | 100 |
| | | Thomas Risk | Auditor | 20 - - | 50 |
| Perth | Perth | Henry H. Norie | Treasurer | — | 500 |
| | | Melville Jameson | Actuary and Cashier | 41 13 4 | 1,000 |
| | | William A. Barclay | Accountant, &c. | 26 13 4 | 100 |
| | | John MacLeish | Auditor | 5 - - | 50 |
| | | George C. Roy | Check Clerks | 6 13 4 | 50 |
| | | John Cameron | | 5 - - | 50 |
| Portree | Inverness | Harry Macdonald | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | James Forsyth | Actuary | 10 - - | — |
| Rothesay | Bute | John Wilson | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Archibald Brown | Actuary | | 200 |
| | | William Brown | Clerk | 91 11 4 | 20 |
| | | Alexander Brown | Clerk | | 20 |
| Selkirk | Selkirk | James Murray | Cashier | 40 - - | 200 |
| | | Robert Paton | Secretary | — | — |

(a) 5*l.* for travelling expenses.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCOTLAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Stirling | Stirling | James Morrison | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | James Maidment Morrison | Actuary | 103 3 1 | 500 |
| | | Peter M'Intyre | Clerk | 25 – – | 200 |
| | | Robert Milne Walker | Auditor | 2 2 – | 200 |
| Stonehaven | Kincardine | James Tindal | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Alexander Silver | Cashier and Actuary | 60 – – | 500 |
| Tain | Ross | Kenneth Murray | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Hugh Murray | Actuary | 30 – – | 500 |
| | | Harry M. Taylor | Secretary | — | — |
| | | Philip Matheson | Auditor | — | — |
| Thornhill | Dumfries | David Crichton | Treasurer | - - - | 250 |
| | | William Austin | Actuary and Cashier | 40 – – | 500 |
| | | Thomas M. Brown | Secretary | 4 4 8 | 50 |
| | | Alexander Hewison | Auditor | 5 – – | 50 |
| Thurso | Caithness | John Henderson | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Alexander Coghill | Actuary | 15 7 9 | 200 |
| | | Alexander Mackay | Auditor | — | — |
| Wick | Caithness | Alexander Wares | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | William Waters | Actuary | 52 – – | 300 |
| | | David Leith | Clerk | 20 – – | 200 |
| | | William Miller, jun. | Auditor | 5 – – | 200 |
| IRELAND: | | | | | |
| Abbeyleix | Queen's County | Viscount De Vesci | Treasurer | - - - | 400 |
| | | E. L. Swan | Cashier | 32 19 9 | 1,000 |
| | | Stanley Dobbs | Actuary | 17 4 9 | 100 |
| | | Oliver Mills | Auditor | 9 – – | 100 |
| Ardee | Louth | William Hatch | Treasurer | - - - | 500 |
| | | Thomas Callan, jun. | Actuary | 50 – – | 1,000 |
| Armagh | Armagh | William Paton | Treasurer | - - - | 1,000 |
| | | Thomas Smith | Actuary | (*a*) 150 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Benjamin P. Davidson | Auditor | 55 – – | 200 |
| | | Edward Parkinson | Clerk | 40 – – | 200 |
| | | Samuel Best | Porter | 15 – – | — |
| Ballinasloe | Galway | This Bank is closing. | | | |
| Baltinglass | Wicklow | Samuel M. Douglas | Treasurer | - - - | 250 |
| | | William R. Douglas | Actuary | 20 10 – | 100 |
| | | William F. Seymour | Auditor | 2 – – | 100 |
| Bandon | Cork | John Sullivan | Secretary | 45 8 11 | 1,000 |
| | | Henry Bates Leonard | Cashier | 22 14 6 | 500 |
| | | Robert Fisher Houston | Auditor | 6 – – | 100 |
| Belfast | Antrim | James T. Bristow | Treasurer | - - - | 2,000 |
| | | John Borthwick | Secretary | — | — |
| | | Thomas M. Tripp | Resident Manager | (*b*) 235 – – | 1,500 |
| | | William Drean | Clerk | 100 – – | 750 |
| | | William Hartley | Auditor | 125 – – | 500 |
| | | Alexander Deans | Messenger | 31 4 – | 100 |
| Boyle | Roscommon | Caleb Robertson | Treasurer | - - - | 300 |
| | | Joseph N. Lawrence | Cashier | 50 – – | 100 |
| | | Stephen Lawrence | Actuary | 100 – – | 200 |
| | | John Kidd | Auditor | 25 – – | 100 |

(*a*) House, fuel, and light.

(*b*) And house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IRELAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Cashel | Tipperary | National Bank | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | John D. White | Actuary | 10 – – | 300 |
| | | Rev. H. Baker | Auditor | 5 – – | — |
| Castlebar | Mayo | John C. Larminie | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | Henry C. Larminie | Secretary | — | — |
| Castleknock | Dublin | Henry J. Macfarlane | Treasurer | – – – | 100 |
| | | E. Pike | Clerk | (*a*) 7 – – | 20 |
| Castlepollard | Westmeath | William Pollard Urquhart | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | Thomas M. Riggs | Deputy Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | Charles Dobbin | Secretary | 54 12 – | 100 |
| | | Messrs. Stewart and Kincaid | Agents | 25 – – | — |
| | | Thomas Riggs | Auditor | 15 – – | 200 |
| | | Jane Nixon | Porter | 2 – – | — |
| Cavan | Cavan | William Johnston | Treasurer | – – – | 100 |
| | | William Moore Brice | Actuary | 20 – – | 100 |
| | | Rev. Joseph C. Moore | Auditor | 20 – – | 50 |
| | | John Elliott | Clerk | 30 – – | 100 |
| | | Thomas J. Smith | Clerk | 10 – – | 50 |
| Celbridge | Kildare | Bank of Ireland | Treasurers | — | — |
| | | John Maunsell | Treasurer | – – – | 100 |
| | | Henry Crawford | Clerk | 25 – – | 50 |
| | | James Lambert | Auditor | — | — |
| | | — Boyle | Porter | 3 – – | — |
| Clogher | Tyrone | F. J. Gervais, J. P. | Treasurer | – – – | 200 |
| | | Thomas Richey | Secretary | 36 – – | 100 |
| | | Rev. C. Maginniss | Auditor | 20 – – | 100 |
| Clonmel | Tipperary | Peter R. Banfield | Actuary | 80 – – | 500 |
| | | Robert Bell | Assistant Actuary | 50 – – | 200 |
| | | William Lanphier | Auditor | 20 – – | 100 |
| | | Johanna Farrell | Porter | 10 – – | 10 |
| Coleraine | Londonderry | J. H. Macaulay, Manager of the Northern Bank, Coleraine. | Treasurer | – – – | (*b*) |
| | | John Canning | Secretary & Actuary | 80 – – | 200 |
| | | William Eccles | Clerk | 40 – – | 100 |
| | | John Boyd Greaves | Auditor | 25 – – | 100 |
| | | Robert Matthews | Porter | 10 – – | — |
| Cookstown | Tyrone | John M. Weir | Treasurer | – – – | 300 |
| | | Hamilton B. Wilson | Actuary | 20 – – | 100 |
| | | Joseph M'Cormick | Auditor | 6 – – | — |
| | | John Hunter | Clerk | 5 – – | — |
| Cork | Cork | John F. Harvey | Secretary | (*c*) 205 2 11 | 2,000 |
| | | Jonathan M. Good | Bookkeeper | 128 3 11 | 500 |
| | | Lewis Jones | Assistant Bookkeeper | 112 16 8 | 500 |
| | | George Ridings | Cashier | 87 13 4 | 1,000 |
| | | Archibald D. Craig (dead) | Cashier | 80 11 6 | — |
| | | Dawson Harvey | Cashier | 89 14 4 | 1,000 |
| | | Edmond J. Julian | Clerk | 40 6 8 | 500 |
| | | William T. Butler | Clerk | 20 1 8 | 500 |
| | | Henry C. Cave | Assistant Cashier | 40 11 – | 1,000 |
| | | Henry Dale | Auditor | 92 6 3 | 500 |
| | | William Roberts | Porter | 46 16 – | 50 |
| Drogheda | Louth | Barnewall Crofton | Actuary | 125 – – | 1,000 |
| | | John Rowland | Cashier | 25 – – | 200 |
| | | Margaret Daly | Clerk | 50 – – | 100 |
| | | John Gilmer | Auditor | 25 – – | 200 |

(*a*) And house and garden.

(*b*) Letter of guarantee from the Directors of the Northern Banking Company, Belfast.
(*c*) Residence on the premises.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IRELAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Dublin, Meath-street and Abbey-street. | Dublin | Robert W. Jones | Actuary | 312 – – | 1,500 |
| | | Robert Montgomery | Cashier | 252 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Samuel Hinton | Cashier | 216 – – | 1,000 |
| | | George H. Montgomery | Cashier | 120 – – | 500 |
| | | James J. Macalister | Cashier | 120 – – | 500 |
| | | John Kidd | Auditor | 72 10 – | 500 |
| | | Frederick W. Crotty | Clerk | 60 – – | 500 |
| | | Henry E. Stokes | Clerk | 30 – – | 100 |
| Dundalk | Louth | Edward L. Lloyd | Secretary | 22 10 – | 100 |
| | | James J. Joyce | Auditor | 5 5 – | — |
| | | Ann Gray | Housekeeper | 2 – – | — |
| Dungannon | Tyrone | James Irwin | Actuary | 50 – – | 500 |
| | | William M. Carpendale | Auditor | 25 – – | 50 |
| | | John Stephenson | Clerk | 5 – – | — |
| Ennis | Clare | Charles Mahon | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | Bertram H. Talbot | Actuary | – – – | 250 |
| | | John Mahon | Cashier | 25 – – | 250 |
| | | Rev. Thomas Warren | Auditor | 10 – – | 100 |
| Enniskillen | Fermanagh | Samuel Frith | Secretary | 80 – – | 400 |
| | | David Wilkin | Actuary | 80 – – | 400 |
| | | John James Lunham | Auditor | 30 – – | 100 |
| | | William Ball | Clerk | 30 – – | 100 |
| | | William Gibson | Housekeeper | 10 – – | 50 |
| Fermoy | Cork | Edward Murray Dacre | Actuary | 70 – – | 500 |
| | | John Land | Auditor | 6 – – | 100 |
| Hillsborough | Down | F. Filgate | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | The Archdeacon of Down | Secretary | — | — |
| | | H. B. St. George | Actuary | 55 – – | 500 |
| | | James A. Vaughan | Auditor | 15 – – | 100 |
| Kells | Meath | Robert C. Wade | Treasurer | – – – | 300 |
| | | Emma Colston | Cashier | 50 – – | 1,000 |
| | | Henry R. Burns | Actuary | 30 – – | 200 |
| | | Samuel M. Kellett | Auditor | 4 – – | 100 |
| Kilkenny | Kilkenny | Edmond Smithwick | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | John Morris | Secretary | 15 – – | 300 |
| | | Patrick Dea | Clerk | 8 – – | 100 |
| | | Michael Potter | Auditor | 7 10 – | 100 |
| Limerick | Limerick | Joseph T. Seymour | Secretary | 70 – – | 1,000 |
| | | John Seymour | Bookkeeper | 77 – – | 400 |
| | | William R. Unthank | Auditor | 42 – – | 400 |
| | | John Hill | Clerk | 42 – – | 400 |
| | | Michael Henson | Porter | 37 10 – | 100 |
| Londonderry | Londonderry | Belfast Banking Company | Treasurers | — | — |
| | | Archibald M'Corkell | Actuary | 80 – – | 300 |
| | | James Skipton | Clerk | 30 – – | 200 |
| | | William Glendinning | Auditor | 25 – – | 200 |
| | | William M'Corkell | Assistant Cashier | 15 – – | 200 |
| | | William Logue | Porter | 5 – – | — |
| Monaghan | Monaghan | Provincial Bank | Treasurers | — | — |
| | | Rev. John Bleckley | Comptroller | 25 – – | 200 |
| | | Harry Rogers | Actuary | 60 – – | 500 |
| | | Joseph S. Mitchell | Auditor | 20 – – | 200 |
| Navan | Meath | Thomas Fitzherbert | Treasurer | – – – | 100 |
| | | William Morgan | Acting Treasurer | — | — |
| | | William Legge | Actuary | 20 – – | 100 |
| | | Henry Hamilton | Auditor | 1 – – | — |
| Newry | Down | George M. Cruikin | Actuary | 70 – – | 500 |
| | | Archibald Little | Auditor | 25 – – | 200 |
| | | William Murphy | Porter | 5 – – | 50 |
| Newtown-Limavady | Londonderry | Rev. George W. Stuart | Treasurer | – – – | 500 |
| | | Victor Gibson Lynch | Actuary | 40 – – | 200 |

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales, Scotland* and *Ireland*, &c.—*continued.*

| SAVINGS BANKS. | COUNTY. | NAMES OF OFFICERS. | DESIGNATION of OFFICERS. | SALARIES and Other Allowances. | Amount of Security. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IRELAND—*continued.* | | | | £. s. d. | £. |
| Parsonstown | King's County | Rev. Manus M'Causland | Treasurer | — — — | 300 |
| | | Robert Neville | Actuary | 100 — — | 50 |
| | | Simpson H. Brereton | Auditor | 20 — — | 50 |
| Portarlington | Queen's County | William Phillips | Treasurer | — — — | 100 |
| | | Zorak Henderson | Actuary | 36 — — | 50 |
| | | William Bloney | Porter | 8 — — | — |
| | | Michael William Hanlon | Auditor | 20 — — | — |
| Roscrea | Tipperary | William Allen | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | William H. Rudd | Actuary | 38 4 — | 300 |
| | | Joshua S. Bridge | Auditor | 10 — — | 100 |
| Sligo | Sligo | Vernon Davys | Actuary | 30 — — | 400 |
| | | Roger D. Robinson | Auditor | 10 — — | 200 |
| Thurles | Tipperary | Matthew Quinlan | Actuary | 40 — — | 100 |
| | | Christopher Johnston | Auditor | 10 — — | 200 |
| Tullamore | King's County | John Peirce | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | John A. Bradley | Actuary | 30 — — | 100 |
| Warrenpoint | Down | James M'Farland | Treasurer | — — — | 500 |
| | | James Swann | Actuary | 30 — — | 200 |
| | | John Armstrong | Auditor | 8 — — | — |
| Waterford | Waterford | John Allingham, manager of Provincial Bank, Waterford. | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | John Murphy | Auditor and General Superintendent. | 60 — — | 300 |
| | | Matthew Wade Biggs | Actuary | 100 — — | 500 |
| | | William Rea | Assistant | 26 — — | 100 |
| | | Trevor T. Lannigan | Assistant | 42 — — | 100 |
| | | Edmond Power | Assistant | 30 10 — | 100 |
| | | William Hearn | Assistant | 8 10 — | 100 |
| | | John Harty | Assistant | 9 10 — | 100 |
| | | John Kendrick | Resident Porter | 20 — — | 50 |
| Wexford | Wexford | Bank of Ireland | Treasurers | — | — |
| | | Nathaniel Sparrow | Secretary | 30 — — | 300 |
| | | Joseph T. Tanner | Actuary | 30 — — | 300 |
| | | Benjamin Allen | Auditor | 12 — — | — |
| Youghal | Cork | Charles Ross Munro | Treasurer | — | — |
| | | William Drury | Secretary | 50 — — | 500 |
| | | Henry Browne | Assistant Secretary | 15 — — | 200 |
| | | Arthur Miller | Auditor | 15 — — | 200 |
| | | Anne Donovan | Messenger | 5 — — | — |
| **ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS:** | | | | | |
| Guernsey | — | Joseph Collings | Treasurer | — — — | 400 |
| | | Amice Le Cocq | Actuary | 400 — — | 500 |
| | | Charles Vancour | Auditor | 100 — — | 200 |
| Jersey | — | Peter Hemery | Treasurer | — — — | 1,000 |
| | | John Sorel | Actuary | 360 — — | 500 |
| | | Daniel Jones Janvrin | Clerk | 200 — — | 300 |
| | | Francis Elias Bertram | Clerk | 160 — — | 300 |
| | | Edward George Marett | Auditor | 25 — — | 100 |
| | | | Additional Assistant. | 54 — — | — |

RETURN showing the Year in which Business Commenced in each Bank, and the Name of the Day or Days, and the Number of Hours in the Week on which the Bank is Open for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ENGLAND.** | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE: | | | |
| Ampthill | 1824 | Thursday | 1 |
| Bedford | 1816 | Wednesday and Saturday | 6 |
| Biggleswade | 1816 | Monday and Saturday | 7 |
| Luton | 1839 | Monday | 1 |
| BERKS: | | | |
| Abingdon | 1820 | (*a*) Monday | 2 |
| Faringdon | 1818 | Monday | 1 |
| Hungerford | 1818 | Wednesday | 1½ |
| Maidenhead | 1816 | 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month. | 2 fortnightly. |
| Newbury | 1817 | Monday and Thursday | 5 |
| Reading | 1817 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 6 |
| Wallingford | 1843 | Monday and Friday | 3 |
| Wantage | 1818 | Wednesday | 1 |
| Wokingham | 1818 | Monday | 2 |
| BUCKS: | | | |
| Aylesbury | 1818 | Wednesday | 1 |
| Buckingham | 1818 | Monday | 2 |
| Marlow | 1851 | 2nd and 4th Saturday in every month. | 1 each bank day. |
| High Wycombe | 1818 | Monday and Friday | 8 to 12 |
| Newport Pagnell | 1818 | Saturday | 1 |
| CAMBRIDGE: | | | |
| Cambridge | 1817 | Wednesday and Saturday (*b*) Tuesday at Newmarket Branch. | 10 |
| Cambridge (Penny) | 1860 | Saturday | 1½ |
| Ely | 1839 | Thursday | 2 |
| Wisbech | 1818 | Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. | 21 |
| CHESTER: | | | |
| Birkenhead | 1839 | Wednesday and Saturday | 3 |
| Chester | 1817 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 5½ |
| Congleton | 1819 | Monday and Saturday | 3 |
| Frodsham | 1822 | Thursday | 1 |
| Hyde | 1860 | Saturday | 2 |
| Knutsford | 1818 | Saturday | 2 |
| Macclesfield | 1817 | Tuesday and Saturday | 9 |
| Middlewich | 1857 | Tuesday | 2 |
| Nantwich | 1817 | Monday | 2 |
| Northwich | 1818 | Friday and Saturday | 4 |
| Runcorn | 1842 | Wednesday and Saturday | 4½ |
| Sandbach | 1819 | 1st and 2nd Thursday and last two Saturdays in each month. | 2½ each Thursday.<br>1½ each Saturday. |
| Stockport | 1824 | Monday, Friday, and Saturday | 11 |

(*a*) Also open for 1 hour on the 2nd Thursday in each month.
(*b*) For a few weeks in summer on Saturdays only, and Newmarket Branch only on alternate Tuesdays.

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| CORNWALL: | | | |
| Camborne | 1860 | Saturday | 2 |
| Falmouth | 1817 | Thursday | 3 |
| Helston | 1818 | Wednesday | 3 |
| Launceston | 1818 | Friday and Saturday | 4 |
| Liskeard | 1818 | Saturday | 3 |
| Penzance | 1818 | Thursday | 2 (*a*) |
| Redruth | 1818 | Friday | 1 hour on 1st and 3rd Fridays, and 3 hours on 2nd and 4th Fridays in the month. |
| Truro | 1818 | At Truro Wednesday and Saturday, in each week; at St. Agnes 1st Thursday in each month. | 6 hours at Truro in Jan.; 4 hours the rest of the year; 2 hours monthly at St. Agnes. |
| Wadebridge | 1837 | Friday | 2 |
| CUMBERLAND: | | | |
| Alston | 1825 | Every alternate Saturday | 1 each bank day. |
| Carlisle | 1818 | Every Saturday | 10 |
| Penrith | | Fortnightly, Tuesday | |
| Wigton | | Ditto - Tuesday | |
| Brampton | | Ditto - Wednesday | |
| Morland | | Monthly, Monday | |
| Longtown | | Ditto Thursday | |
| Cockermouth | 1818 | Saturday | 1 |
| Keswick | 1818 | Saturday | 2 |
| Maryport | 1842 | Tuesday | 1 |
| Whitehaven | 1818 | Thursday and Saturday | 3 |
| Workington | 1827 | Saturday | About 1½ |
| DERBY: | | | |
| Alfreton | 1845 | Friday | 1 |
| Ashbourn | 1818 | Saturday | 1 |
| Bakewell | 1818 | Monday | 4 to 6 |
| Belper | 1818 | Saturday | 1½ |
| Buxton | 1857 | Saturday | 1 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 1841 | Thursday | 3 |
| Chesterfield | 1816 | Monday and Saturday | 3 |
| Derby | 1818 | Monday, Friday, and Saturday | 4 |
| Eckington | 1846 | Wednesday | 2 |
| Glossop | 1843 | Saturday | 2 |
| New Mills | 1859 | Saturday | 2 |
| Wirksworth | 1818 | Tuesday | 2 |
| DEVON: | | | |
| Devonport (Union) | 1818 | Each day except Wednesday | 22 |
| Ditto Dockyard | 1817 | Monday and Wednesday | 2½ |
| Exeter | 1815 | Daily | 38 |
| Plymouth | 1837 | Each day except Wednesday | 15 |
| Tavistock | 1816 | Friday and Saturday | 4 |
| DORSET: | | | |
| Bridport | 1817 | Wednesday | 3 to 5 |
| Dorchester | 1818 | Saturday | 3 |
| Lyme Regis | 1819 | Friday | 2 |
| Poole | 1818 | Monday | 2½ |
| Shaftesbury | 1817 | Saturday | 3 |
| Sherborne | 1818 | Wednesday and Thursday | 3 |
| Wareham | 1818 | Tuesday | 1 |
| Weymouth | 1837 | Monday and Friday | 4 |
| Wimborne | 1818 | Friday | 2 |

(*a*) In January and July, six hours.

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| **DURHAM:** | | | |
| Barnard Castle | 1816 | Wednesday and Saturday | 2 |
| Chester-le-Street | 1841 | Monday | 1 |
| Darlington | 1837 | Monday and Saturday | 4 |
| Lanchester | 1818 | 1st Monday in each month | 1 for 10 months, and 2 for 2 months. |
| Middleton-in-Teesdale | 1838 | Every alternate Saturday | 2 each bank day. |
| Monkwearmouth | 1824 | Saturday | 5 |
| Seaham Harbour | 1856 | Saturday | 1 |
| South Shields | 1817 | Monday and Saturday | 2 |
| Stanhope | 1821 | 2nd and last Friday in each month | 2 to 3 fortnightly. |
| Stockton-upon-Tees | 1816 | Wednesday and Saturday | 2 |
| **ESSEX:** | | | |
| Barking | 1818 | Tuesday and Thursday | 2 |
| | | Each Friday | 3 |
| Chelmsford | 1817 | 1st Wednesday in each month | 2 each bank day. |
| | | And Maldon the 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month. | 2 each bank day. |
| Colchester | 1817 | Friday and Saturday | 4 |
| Dunmow | 1818 | 1st and 3rd Tuesday in every month. | 4 each bank day. |
| Harwich | 1818 | 1st Tuesday in each month | 2 monthly. |
| Hinckford | 1817 | Alternate Tuesdays | 3 each day. |
| Leyton | 1818 | Saturday | 1 |
| Manningtree | 1816 | 1st and 3rd Monday in each month. | 1 each bank day. |
| Romford | 1817 | Wednesday | 2 |
| Saffron Walden | 1817 | Friday | 2 |
| Witham | 1817 | Tuesday | 3 |
| **GLOUCESTER:** | | | |
| Bristol | 1812 | Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. | 7 |
| Cainscross | 1817 | Monday | 3 |
| Cheltenham | 1818 | Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday | 9 |
| Cirencester | 1817 | Monday, Tuesday, and Friday (*a*) | 6 |
| Dursley | 1817 | Thursday | 2 |
| Gloucester | 1818 | Monday | 3 |
| Kingswood | 1816 | Last Tuesday in every month | 2 each bank day. |
| Newnham | 1817 | Monday | 2 |
| Tetbury | 1817 | Wednesday | 2 |
| Tewkesbury | 1818 | Wednesday | 2 |
| Thornbury | 1818 | Monday | 3 |
| Wotton-under-Edge | 1839 | Friday | 6 (for all business). |
| **HAMPSHIRE:** | | | |
| Alresford | 1841 | Friday | 1 |
| Alton | 1819 | Saturday | 1 |
| Basingstoke | 1817 | Wednesday | 1½ |
| Fareham | 1845 | On alternate Mondays | 1 to 7 on each banking day. |
| Gosport | 1821 | Monday | 2 |
| Havant | 1819 | Monday | 1 |
| Newport, Isle of Wight | 1817 | Wednesday and Saturday | 4 |
| Odiham | 1860 | Tuesday | 1 |
| Romsey | 1856 | Thursday | 1 |
| Southampton | 1816 | Monday and Thursday | 4 |
| Winchester | 1816 | Monday | 2 |

(*a*) Excepting in week prior to 20th November.

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| HEREFORD: | | | |
| Hereford | 1816 | Every day for receipts; and Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday for withdrawals. | 26 |
| Kington | 1837 | Tuesday (*a*) | 2 |
| Ledbury | 1821 | Tuesday | 2 |
| Leominster | 1816 | Tuesday and Friday | 4 |
| Ross | 1816 | Thursday and Saturday | 3 |
| HERTS: | | | |
| Bishop Stortford | 1846 | Thursday | 2 |
| Hertford | 1836 | Wednesday | 2 |
| Hitchin | 1815 | Tuesday | 1 |
| KENT: | | | |
| Ashford | 1816 | Tuesday and Saturday | 3 |
| Chatham | 1816 | Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. | 24 |
| Deal | 1826 | Saturday | 1 |
| Dover | 1825 | Saturday | 3 |
| Faversham | 1816 | Saturday | 2 to 3 |
| | | And at Sittingbourne Branch on alternate Wednesdays. | 1½ |
| Folkestone | 1853 | Saturday | 2 |
| Gravesend | 1818 | Monday and Saturday | 4 |
| Hawkhurst | 1821 | Monday | 1 |
| Hythe | 1821 | Thursday | 5 |
| Maidstone | 1822 | Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday | 16 |
| Malling, West | 1816 | Saturday | 10 |
| Margate | 1839 | Saturday | 1½ |
| Sevenoaks | 1816 | Monday | 6 |
| Tonbridge | 1845 | Monday | 1 |
| Tonbridge Wells | 1818 | Monday and Friday | 3 |
| LANCASTER: | | | |
| Accrington | 1817 | Monday | 2 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 1829 | Monday and Saturday | 9 |
| Blackburn | 1831 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 8 |
| Bolton | 1818 | Monday and Saturday | 9 |
| Burnley | 1828 | Monday and Saturday | 4 |
| Bury | 1822 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 8 |
| Chorley | 1845 | Tuesday | 3 |
| Clitheroe | 1844 | Saturday | 2 |
| Colne | 1844 | Wednesday and Saturday | 4 |
| Croston | 1814 | 1st Thursday in each month | 3 each bank day. |
| Eccleston | 1818 | 1st Monday in each month | 3 ditto. |
| Kirkham | 1844 | Saturday | 2 |
| Lancaster | 1823 | Saturday | 10 |
| Leigh | 1845 | Monday and Saturday | 4 |
| Leyland | 1821 | Monday | 2½ |
| Liverpool | 1815 | Every day, and on Saturday evening. | 24½ |
| Manchester | 1818 | Every day | 33 |
| Oldham | 1840 | Saturday | 4 |
| Ormskirk | 1822 | Wednesday and Saturday | 4 |
| Prescot | 1824 | Monday | 1 to 2 |
| Preston | 1816 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 16 |
| Southport | 1837 | Friday | 2 |
| St. Helens | 1855 | Monday and Saturday | 2 |
| Stalybridge | 1828 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 14 |

(*a*) And Whit Monday 2 hours.

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| LANCASTER—*continued.* | | | |
| Ulverstone | 1816 | Friday and Saturday | 7 |
| Warrington | 1818 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 8 |
| Wigan | 1821 | Monday, Thursday, and Saturday | 6 |
| LEICESTER: | | | |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch | 1818 | Saturday | 2 |
| Hinckley | 1823 | Monday | 1 |
| Leicester | 1817 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 7 |
| Loughborough | 1818 | Monday and Thursday | 4 |
| Melton Mowbray | 1837 | Tuesday, and every alternate Monday. | 2 |
| LINCOLN: | | | |
| Alford | 1818 | Friday | 1 |
| Boston | 1817 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 8 |
| Bourn | 1818 | Thursday | 1¼ |
| Brigg | 1831 | Thursday | 1 |
| Caistor | 1818 | Saturday | 2 |
| Folkingham | 1818 | Friday | 8 |
| Gainsborough | 1819 | Tuesday and Saturday | 2 |
| Grantham | 1818 | Friday and Saturday | 4 |
| Great Grimsby | 1857 | Friday and Saturday | 1½ |
| Horncastle | 1817 | Monday and Saturday | 2 to 4 |
| Lincoln | 1816 | Friday and Saturday | 4 |
| Louth | 1817 | Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. | 4 |
| Sleaford | 1818 | Monday | 2 |
| Spalding | 1816 | Tuesday and Saturday | 4 |
| Stamford | 1818 | Tuesday and Friday | 4 |
| MIDDLESEX: | | | |
| Bishopsgate | 1816 | Daily for receipts; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for payments. | 29; and for all business, 37 hours. |
| Bloomsbury | 1817 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 9 |
| Brentford | 1818 | Tuesday and Friday | 4 |
| Camden Town | 1839 | Monday and Saturday | 4 |
| Chelsea | 1819 | Monday, Thursday, and Saturday | 10 |
| Cripplegate | 1819 | Daily | 27 |
| Farringdon-street | 1837 | Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday | 8 |
| Finsbury | 1816 | Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. | 21 |
| Hackney | 1818 | Monday | 1½ |
| Haggerstone | | This Bank is closing. | |
| Hammersmith | 1816 | Monday | 1½ to 2 |
| Hampstead | 1817 | Monday | 2 |
| Harrow | 1841 | Every other Saturday, and 1st Tuesday in every month. | 1 each bank day. |
| Islington | 1816 | Monday | 1½ |
| Kensington | 1819 | Monday and Saturday | 3 |
| Kingsland-road | 1842 | Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday | 6 |
| Limehouse | 1816 | Monday and Saturday | 4 |
| Paddington | 1832 | Monday and Saturday | 8 |
| Poplar | 1816 | Monday | 3 |
| St. Clement Danes | 1830 | Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday | 7 |
| St. James's, Piccadilly | 1855 | Monday and Saturday | 8 |
| St. Martin's-place | 1816 | Daily for deposits; and Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday for withdrawals. | 39 |
| St. Marylebone | 1830 | Daily, and on Monday and Saturday evenings. | (a) 36 |

(a) The Bank was open 18 additional hours in each week for the transaction of other savings bank business.

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| MIDDLESEX—*continued.* | | | |
| Staines | 1816 | Monday | 1 |
| Stepney | 1837 | Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday. | 8 |
| Tufton-street (Westminster) | 1838 | Wednesday and Saturday | 4 |
| Charlotte-street | 1825 | Monday and Saturday | 7 |
| *Uxbridge* | 1816 | Tuesday | 2 |
| Whitechapel | 1819 | Monday and Saturday | 9 |
| MONMOUTH: | | | |
| Abergavenny | 1838 | Every other Monday | 1 |
| Monmouth | 1816 | Every Saturday, and 2nd Monday in each month. | 1 each bank day. |
| Newport | 1831 | Wednesday and Saturday | 3 |
| Pontypool | 1821 | Tuesday | 3 |
| NORFOLK: | | | |
| Aylsham | 1818 | Monday | 1 |
| Downham Market | 1841 | Saturday | 1 |
| Fakenham | 1819 | Thursday | 1 |
| Harleston | 1818 | 1st and 3rd Monday in every month. | 1 each bank day. |
| | | And 1st Monday and Tuesday in December. | 6 each day. |
| King's Lynn | 1817 | Monday | 2 |
| Norwich | 1816 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 7 |
| North Walsham | 1820 | Monday | 1 |
| Swaffham | 1818 | Saturday | 1 |
| Watton | | This bank is closing | |
| Yarmouth | 1818 | Wednesday and Saturday | 4 |
| NORTHAMPTON: | | | |
| Kettering | 1839 | Friday | 2 |
| Northampton | 1816 | Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. | 6 |
| Oundle | 1818 | Monday (*a*) | 2 |
| Peterborough | 1818 | Monday and Saturday | 5 hours in October, November, and December; 4 hours remainder of year. |
| NORTHUMBERLAND: | | | |
| Allendale Town | 1838 | 1st Friday in the month | 3 ½ monthly. |
| Alnwick | 1816 | 1st four Mondays in December and January, and 1st and 3rd Monday in every other month. | 3 monthly. |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | 1816 | Monday | 2 weekly. |
| Hexham | 1818 | 1st and 3rd Saturday in every month, except 3rd Saturday in November. | 4 on each banking day. |
| Morpeth | 1816 | Wednesday | 3 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 1818 | Monday and Saturday | 5 |
| Tynemouth | 1836 | Saturday | 6 |
| NOTTINGHAM: | | | |
| East Retford | 1818 | Monday and Saturday | 6½ |
| Newark-upon-Trent | 1817 | Monday and Wednesday | From 10.30 until close of business. |
| Nottingham | 1818 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 7 |
| Southwell | 1818 | Monday | 1 |
| Worksop | 1818 | Monday and Wednesday | 3 |

(*a*) The branch at Thrapston is open for two hours each Tuesday.

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| OXFORD: | | | |
| Banbury | 1818 | Thursday and Saturday (*a*) | 4 |
| Bicester | 1842 | Friday | 4 |
| Henley-on-Thames | 1817 | Tuesday in each week, and 1st Thursday in each month. | 4 |
| Oxford | 1816 | Monday and Saturday | 4 |
| Thame | 1847 | Tuesday | 1 |
| Woodstock | 1836 | Monday | 1 |
| SALOP: | | | |
| Bridgnorth | 1818 | Tuesday and Saturday | 6 |
| Ellesmere | 1817 | 2nd and last Tuesday in each month. | 4 fortnightly. |
| Lilleshall | 1818 | Every alternate Saturday | 2 fortnightly. |
| Ludlow | 1816 | Saturday | 2 |
| Newport | 1818 | Saturday | 2 |
| Oswestry | 1818 | Wednesday | 5 |
| Shrewsbury | 1818 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. (*b*) | 5 |
| Wellington | 1818 | Every other Monday | 2 fortnightly. |
| Wenlock | 1817 | Monday | 3 to 4 |
| Whitchurch | 1818 | Every Saturday in January, and 1st and 3rd Saturday in every other month. | 3 hours each bank day. |
| SOMERSET: | | | |
| Bath | 1815 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 7 |
| Bridgwater | 1817 | Wednesday and Saturday | 3 |
| Castle Cary | 1818 | Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. | 8 |
| Crewkerne | 1851 | Saturday | 2 |
| Frome Selwood | 1818 | Monday | 2 |
| Nether Stowey | 1817 | Monday | 2 |
| Taunton | 1817 | Daily | 33 |
| Wells | 1818 | Saturday | 2 to 5 |
| Wrington | 1817 | (*c*) | — |
| Yeovil | 1818 | Monday and Friday | 4 |
| STAFFORD: | | | |
| Cheadle | 1819 | Saturday | 1 |
| Eccleshall | 1846 | Last Friday in the month | 2 monthly. |
| Hanley | 1824 | Monday and Saturday | 4 |
| Kingswinford | 1833 | Monday, Friday, and Saturday | 4 ½ |
| Leek | 1823 | Monday | 1 |
| Lichfield | 1818 | Friday | 1 ½ |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | 1819 | Every Monday at Newcastle | 2 |
| | | And the last Tuesday in each month at Betley. | 2 monthly |
| Penkridge | 1819 | 1st and 3rd Monday in each month. | 2 each banking day. |
| Pirehill Meaford | 1818 | 1st Tuesday in each month | 4 to 5 monthly. |
| Rugeley | 1817 | 2nd and 4th Monday in every month. | 3 each banking day. |
| Stafford | 1835 | Monday | 2 |
| Tamworth | 1823 | Monday | 1 |
| Trentham | 1818 | 2nd and 4th Saturday in every month. | 2 each banking day. |
| Tunstall | 1841 | 1st and 3rd Monday in every month. | 1½ each banking day. |
| Uttoxeter | 1848 | Wednesday and Saturday | 2 |
| Yoxall and Barton | 1818 | Monday | 1 |

(*a*) And on the four Mondays following the 20th November.
(*b*) The Church Stretton Branch is open one hour each Friday.
(*c*) Local receivers in the different parishes are appointed, who fix their own day and time.

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| SUFFOLK: | | | |
| Bungay | 1818 | 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month (*a*). | 2 each bank day. |
| Bury St. Edmunds | 1816 | Wednesday and Saturday | 6, varying from 8 to 10 in winter. |
| Eye | 1818 | Monday | 1 (*b*). |
| Framlingham | 1819 | 1st Thursday in each month, and 1st Friday in December. | 3 each bank day. |
| Hadleigh | 1818 | Saturday | 4 |
| Halesworth | 1818 | Last Wednesday in the month | 4 each banking day. |
| Haverhill | 1836 | Friday | 2 |
| Ipswich, Cornhill | 1816 | Wednesday | 2 |
| Ipswich, Queen-street | 1816 | Tuesday and Friday | 5 |
| Lowestoft | 1818 | Wednesday | 1½ |
| Saxmundham | 1859 | 1st Monday of month | 3 monthly. |
| Sudbury | 1822 | Tuesday | 2 |
| Woodbridge | 1818 | Monday | 3 |
| SURREY: | | | |
| Camberwell, Peckham, and Dulwich | 1816 | Monday and Saturday | 4 |
| Chertsey | 1818 | Wednesday | 2 |
| Dorking | 1819 | Thursday | 1½ |
| Epsom | 1819 | Monday | 1 |
| Ewell | 1820 | Saturday | 1 |
| Farnham | 1817 | Monday | 1 |
| Godalming | 1816 | Monday | 1 |
| Guildford | 1816 | Monday | 2 |
| Kennington | 1843 | Saturday | 2 |
| Lambeth | 1818 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 7 |
| Lambeth, St. John | 1827 | Monday and Saturday | 2 |
| Reigate | 1819 | Tuesday | 1 |
| Richmond | 1828 | Monday | 3 |
| Rotherhithe | 1838 | Monday | 1 |
| Southwark | 1816 | Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday | 12 |
| SUSSEX: | | | |
| Arundel | 1818 | Monday and Thursday | 2 |
| Battle | 1816 | Monday and Saturday | 3 |
| Brighton | 1817 | Daily | 18 |
| East Grinstead | 1819 | Monday | 1 |
| Hastings | 1845 | Saturday (*c*) | 1 |
| Horsham | 1819 | Saturday | 1 |
| Lewes | 1816 | Tuesday and Saturday | 6 |
| Midhurst | 1819 | Saturday | 1 |
| Petworth | 1818 | Monday | 1½ to 2 |
| Rye | 1816 | Saturday | 2 |
| Uckfield | 1813 | Saturday | 2 |
| Worthing | 1817 | Saturday | 3 |
| WARWICK: | | | |
| Alcester | 1848 | Tuesday | 2 |
| Atherstone | 1818 | Tuesday | 2 to 3 |
| Coventry | 1835 | Monday, Friday, and Saturday | 5 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | 1834 | Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. | 8 |
| Sutton Coldfield | 1819 | 1st Monday in each month | 4 monthly. |
| Warwick | 1818 | Monday and Saturday, at Leamington; Saturday, at Warwick. | 5 |
| WESTMORLAND: | | | |
| Kirkby Lonsdale | 1818 | Thursday | 6 |

(*a*) Except 3rd Thursday in November.
(*b*) Also one hour each Friday at Diss.
(*c*) And one hour on the first Saturday in every month.

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| WILTS: | | | |
| Bradford | 1836 | Saturday | 1 |
| Calne | 1816 | Wednesday | 1 to 2 |
| Chippenham | 1822 | Friday | 2 to 3 |
| Devizes | 1817 | Thursday | 2 |
| Malmesbury | 1818 | 2nd and last Saturday in the month. | 2 each bank day. |
| Marlborough | 1818 | Monday (*a*) | 2 |
| Melksham | 1819 | 1st and 3rd Saturday in each month. | 1 each banking day. |
| Salisbury | 1815 | Tuesday; at Downton, alternate Mondays. | 3 from Nov. to Feb. inclusive, and 2 for rest of the year; 1 hour at Downton. |
| Swindon | 1831 | Monday | 2 |
| Trowbridge | 1817 | Saturday | 2 |
| Warminster | 1823 | Saturday | 4 |
| WORCESTER: | | | |
| Droitwich | 1819 | 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. | 1 each banking day. |
| Kidderminster | 1818 | Thursday and Saturday | 3 |
| Shipston-on-Stour | 1818 | Saturday | 2 |
| Stourport | 1818 | Wednesday | 1 |
| Tenbury | 1847 | Tuesday | 1½ |
| Upton-upon-Severn | 1818 | Monday | 2 |
| Worcester | 1818 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 13 |
| YORK (EAST RIDING): | | | |
| Beverley | 1818 | Saturday | 2 |
| Bridlington | 1864 | Saturday | 2½ |
| Driffield | 1864 | Thursday | 3 |
| Howden | 1818 | Saturday (*b*) | 1 |
| Kingston-upon-Hull | 1818 | Daily | 16 |
| York | 1816 | Tuesday and Saturday | 3 |
| YORK (NORTH RIDING): | | | |
| Bedale | 1818 | Tuesday | 2 |
| Guisborough | 1819 | Tuesday | 1 |
| Leyburn | 1818 | Friday | 1 |
| Malton | 1827 | Saturday | 1 |
| Northallerton | 1818 | Wednesday and Saturday | 3 to 4 |
| Pickering | 1836 | Monday | 1 |
| Richmond | 1817 | Saturday | 3 |
| Scarborough | 1818 | Thursday and Friday | 3 to 4 |
| Stokesley | 1822 | Saturday | 1 |
| Thirsk | 1819 | Monday | 2 |
| Whitby | 1819 | Monday and Saturday | 2 |
| YORK (WEST RIDING): | | | |
| Barnsley | 1829 | Wednesday | 2 |
| Birstal and Batley | 1822 | Monday and Saturday | 5 |
| Bradford | 1818 | Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. | 8 |
| Doncaster | 1817 | Monday and Saturday | 7½ |
| Goole | 1833 | Wednesday | 1½ |
| Halifax | 1816 | Saturday | 7 |
| Harewood | 1817 | Monday | 5 |
| Huddersfield | 1818 | Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. | 6½ |
| Keighley | 1819 | Every Saturday<br>2nd Wednesday in every month. | 3½ weekly. |

(*a*) And three days in December, and every Saturday from 3 October to 20 November 1868, two hours each day.
(*b*) And the day for hiring servants, and the day after Martinmas.

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ENGLAND—*continued.*** | | | |
| **York (West Riding)—*continued.*** | | | |
| Knaresborough | 1817 | Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. | 5 to 7 |
| Leeds | 1818 | Daily | 20 |
| Otley | 1818 | Friday and Saturday | 2 |
| Pontefract | 1817 | Saturday (*a*) | 2 ½ |
| Ripon | 1859 | Thursday and Saturday | 2 ½ |
| Rotherham | 1846 | Monday and Saturday | 2 |
| Settle | 1818 | Tuesday and Saturday | 3 |
| Sheffield | 1819 | Daily | 26 |
| Wakefield | 1817 | Friday and Saturday | 5 |
| Wentworth | 1837 | Monday | 1 |
| **WALES.** | | | |
| ANGLESEY: | | | |
| Beaumaris | 1817 | Thursday and Saturday, at each of the following branches, viz., Beaumaris, Holyhead, Amlwch, and Llangefni. | 3 hours at each branch. |
| BRECON: | | | |
| Brecon | 1816 | Friday | 2 |
| CARDIGAN: | | | |
| Aberystwith | 1818 | Monday | 2 |
| CARMARTHEN: | | | |
| Llandilo | 1817 | Saturday, and 12 May and 14 November for deposits. | 3 |
| Llanelly | 1847 | Thursday | 2 |
| Newcastle-Emlyn | 1839 | Every alternate Friday | 2⅓ |
| CARNARVON: | | | |
| Pwllheli | 1818 | Wednesday | 2 |
| DENBIGH: | | | |
| Denbigh | 1848 | Wednesday and Saturday | 2 |
| Ruthin | 1818 | Monday | 1 (*b*) |
| Wrexham | 1818 | Monday and Saturday | 4 |
| FLINT: | | | |
| Holywell | 1818 | Friday | 3 |
| Maelor Hundred | 1817 | 1st and 3rd Monday in each month. | 2 hours each banking day. |
| Mold | 1818 | Saturday | 2 |
| St. Asaph | 1817 | Monday | 5 |
| GLAMORGAN: | | | |
| Bridgend | 1816 | Saturday | 1 ½ |
| Caerphilly | 1835 | Thursday | 1 |
| Cardiff | 1819 | Monday and Saturday | 8 |
| Swansea | 1827 | Wednesday and Saturday | 6 ½ |
| MONTGOMERY: | | | |
| Welshpool | 1817 | Monday and Saturday | (*c*) 5 |

(*a*) And every alternate Monday at Selby for an hour and a half. (*b*) The bank is open 1½ hours on the four Mondays succeeding the 20th Nov.
(*c*) Also first Thursday in each month, at Montgomery branch, 2 hours.

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| WALES—*continued.* | | | |
| PEMBROKE: | | | |
| Haverfordwest | 1818 | Tuesday | 2 |
| Narberth | 1857 | Friday | 2 |
| Pembroke | 1818 | Friday and Saturday | 4 |
| Tenby | 1856 | Saturday | 1¼ |
| RADNOR: | | | |
| Knighton | 1855 | 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month. | 2 each banking day. |
| **SCOTLAND.** | | | |
| ABERDEEN: | | | |
| Aberdeen | 1845 | Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. | 16 |
| Ellon | 1838 | 1st Monday in each month. | 2 monthly. |
| Insch | 1851 | 4th Monday in each month | 2 monthly. |
| Inverury | 1837 | 2nd and last Saturday in each month, and on 27 and 28 May, and 23 and 24 November. | 1 each banking day. |
| Kildrummy | 1853 | 1st Saturday in each month | 2 each banking day. |
| Kintore | 1837 | Last Saturday in each month | 2 monthly. |
| New Deer | 1847 | 1st Saturday in each month | 6 monthly. |
| BANFF: | | | |
| Banff | 1836 | Monday and Friday | 7 |
| Gamrie | 1836 | Saturday | 1 |
| Marnoch | 1864 | Monday | 1 |
| BERWICK: | | | |
| Coldstream | 1842 | Monday | 1 |
| BUTE: | | | |
| Rothesay | 1842 | Daily | 26 |
| CAITHNESS: | | | |
| Thurso | 1845 | Friday | 1 |
| Wick | 1840 | Daily | 32 |
| DUMBARTON: | | | |
| Alexandria | 1864 | Tuesday and Friday | 11 |
| Kirkintilloch | 1838 | Daily | 28 |
| DUMFRIES: | | | |
| Lochmaben | 1864 | Monday and Thursday | 10 |
| Thornhill | 1843 | Daily | 27 |
| EDINBURGH: | | | |
| Dalkeith | 1839 | Thursday and Saturday | 9 |
| Edinburgh | 1836 | Daily | 31 |
| Newhaven | 1860 | Monday and Thursday | 5 |
| ELGIN, or MORAY: | | | |
| Elgin | 1836 | On 2nd and last Saturday in each month; in June and December every Saturday. | 3 each banking day. |
| Forres | 1839 | Saturday | 2 |

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCOTLAND—*continued.* | | | |
| FIFE: | | | |
| Cupar | 1837 | Tuesday and Saturday | 5 |
| Dunfermline | 1838 | Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday | 6 |
| Kirkaldy | 1838 | Tuesday and Saturday | 3 |
| St. Andrews | 1846 | Daily | 7 to 8 |
| FORFAR: | | | |
| Brechin | 1852 | Tuesday | 1 |
| Dundee | 1838 | Daily | 31 |
| Forfar | 1853 | Monday, Friday, and Saturday | 7 |
| Montrose | 1840 | Thursday, Friday, and Saturday | 7 |
| INVERNESS: | | | |
| Inverness | 1840 | Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday | 14 |
| ISLE of SKYE: | | | |
| Portree | 1854 | Daily | 36 |
| KINCARDINE: | | | |
| Fettercairn | 1864 | Friday | 7 |
| Fordoun | 1842 | Friday | 7 |
| Laurencekirk | 1864 | Thursday | 8 |
| Stonehaven | 1838 | Saturday, and daily at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. | 4 |
| KIRKCUDBRIGHT: | | | |
| Castle Douglas | 1840 | Thursday | 5 |
| LANARK: | | | |
| Carluke | 1859 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 3 |
| Glasgow | 1836 | Daily | 35 |
| MORAY:—*See* ELGIN. | | | |
| NAIRN: | | | |
| Nairn | 1840 | Tuesday and Friday | 10 |
| PERTH: | | | |
| Perth | 1838 | Daily | 29 |
| RENFREW: | | | |
| Paisley | 1838 | Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. | 23 |
| ROSS and CROMARTY: | | | |
| Tain | 1840 | Daily | 27 |
| ROXBURGH: | | | |
| Galashiels | 1858 | Tuesday and Saturday | 3 |
| Hawick | 1859 | Thursday and Saturday | 2 |
| Jedburgh | 1836 | Tuesday and Saturday | 10 |
| Kelso | 1849 | Tuesday and Friday | 8 |
| SELKIRK: | | | |
| Selkirk | 1839 | Daily | 39 |
| STIRLING: | | | |
| *Falkirk* | 1845 | Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. | 9 |
| Lennoxtown | 1846 | Thursday | 1 |
| Stirling | 1842 | Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. | 7½ |

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **IRELAND.** | | | |
| ANTRIM: | | | |
| Belfast | 1816 | Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday | 15 |
| ARMAGH: | | | |
| Armagh | 1818 | Tuesday and Saturday | 5 |
| CAVAN: | | | |
| Cavan | 1830 | Saturday | 2 |
| CLARE: | | | |
| Ennis | 1823 | Saturday | 2 |
| CORK: | | | |
| Bandon | 1858 | Saturday, and 1st Wednesday in each month. | 1½ each bank day. |
| Cork | 1817 | Wednesday and Saturday | 8 |
| Fermoy | 1825 | Monday | 3 |
| Youghal | 1818 | Saturday | 2 |
| DOWN: | | | |
| Hillsborough | 1832 | Wednesday | 5 |
| Newry | 1821 | Tuesday | 3 |
| Warrenpoint | 1819 | Tuesday | 2 |
| DUBLIN: | | | |
| Castleknock | 1824 | Monday | 3½ |
| Dublin | 1818 | Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. | 12 |
| FERMANAGH: | | | |
| Enniskillen | 1825 | Friday | 6½ |
| GALWAY: | | | |
| Ballinasloe | | This Bank is closing. | |
| KILDARE: | | | |
| Celbridge | 1818 | Monday | 2 |
| KILKENNY: | | | |
| Kilkenny | 1816 | Monday | 2 |
| KING'S COUNTY: | | | |
| Parsonstown | 1826 | Saturday | 2 |
| Tullamore | 1832 | Friday | 2 |
| LIMERICK: | | | |
| Limerick | 1820 | Monday | 10 |
| LONDONDERRY: | | | |
| Coleraine | 1832 | Saturday | 2 |
| Londonderry | 1816 | Wednesday and Saturday | 6 |
| Newtown Limavady | 1822 | Monday | 2 |
| LOUTH: | | | |
| Ardee | 1818 | Tuesday | 1 |
| Drogheda | 1819 | Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. | 7 |
| Dundalk | 1820 | Saturday | 3 |

| | Year in which the Business Commenced. | Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. | Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| IRELAND—*continued.* | | | |
| MAYO: | | | |
| Castlebar | 1823 | Saturday | 6 |
| MEATH: | | | |
| Kells | 1820 | Saturday | 4 |
| Navan | 1824 | Wednesday | 2 |
| MONAGHAN: | | | |
| Monaghan | 1819 | Monday and Thursday | 6½ |
| QUEEN'S COUNTY: | | | |
| Abbeyleix | 1818 | Every alternate Saturday | 3 hours each banking day. |
| Portarlington | 1830 | Wednesday | ½ |
| ROSCOMMON: | | | |
| Boyle | 1823 | Saturday | 4 |
| SLIGO: | | | |
| Sligo | 1820 | Monday | 7 |
| TIPPERARY: | | | |
| Cashel | 1825 | Saturday | 1½ |
| Clonmel | 1819 | Monday and Saturday | 6¼ |
| Roscrea | 1830 | Thursday | 2 |
| Thurles | 1829 | Monday | 1 |
| TYRONE: | | | |
| Clogher | 1832 | Saturday | 2 |
| Cookstown | 1833 | Saturday | 1 |
| Dungannon | 1819 | Thursday | 2 |
| WATERFORD: | | | |
| Waterford | 1816 | Monday and Friday | 7 |
| WESTMEATH: | | | |
| Castlepollard | 1819 | Wednesday | 2 |
| WEXFORD: | | | |
| Wexford | 1826 | Friday | 3 |
| WICKLOW: | | | |
| Baltinglass | 1823 | Friday | 2 |
| GUERNSEY | 1839 | Wednesday and Saturday | 3 |
| JERSEY | 1835 | Wednesday and Saturday | 4 |

*General Note.*—The Number of Hours given in the last column does not in numerous instances, as appears by the Returns received at the National Debt Office, show to anything like the full extent the time occupied in transacting the whole business of the Banks; the attention of the Officers and Clerks being much occupied with Correspondence, attendance on Trustees and Managers at their meetings, half-yearly Balances of Accounts, preparation of Returns to the Commissioners and to Parliament, and various incidental matters in addition to the ordinary business arising from receipt and payment of money.

LIST of all such SAVINGS BANKS as, under the provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14, or otherwise, have been CLOSED and have TRANSFERRED their FUNDS, or any part thereof, to the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS; showing, in each case, the Number of such Banks, as well as the Number and Amount of Depositors' Accounts so Transferred, and the Amount of Compensation, if any, made to all or any of the Officers of such Banks respectively; and showing also the Years in which such Banks were respectively Opened and Closed, and the Number and Amount of their Depositors' Balances, and the Number of Days and Hours in each Week on which the same Banks were Opened for Public Business, at the close of the Year ending on the 20th November next preceding the Date of such Closing; distinguishing the same, as in the form of the Return, for each separate County, as well as collectively, for *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and for the *United Kingdom*.

| COUNTY. | Date of Notice to Close. | Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close. | | Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank. | | Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14. | Years. | | Number of Days in each Week Open. | Number of Hours in each Week Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | Opened. | Closed. | | |
| ENGLAND: | | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leighton Buzzard - | May 1866 - | 1,113 | 29,386 3 3 | 453 | 10,518 13 10 | - - | 1838 | 1866 | 1 | 2 |
| BERKSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Windsor - - - | 3 Jan. 1868 - | 3,162 | 58,920 12 4 | 2,237 | 46,337 2 10 | 1,241 10 - | 1816 | 1868 | 1 | 2 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chesham - - | 7 Nov. 1862 - | 212 | 3,379 5 3 | 151 | 2,289 9 11 | - - | 1854 | 1862 | 1 | 1 |
| CHESHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bowden - - | July 1863 - | 1,825 | 67,352 4 6 | 126 | 7,883 15 2 | 175 - - | 1823 | 1864 | 2 | 4 |
| Wallasey - - | Feb. 1863 - | 208 | 3,229 14 5 | 101 | 1,827 19 7 | - - | 1843 | 1864 | 1 | 1 |
| Winsford - - - | 7 Jan. 1867 - | 168 | 5,445 5 3 | 60 | 2,601 12 2 | - - | 1856 | 1867 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 2,201 | 76,027 4 2 | 287 | 12,313 6 11 | 175 - - | | | | |
| CORNWALL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bodmin - - - | Jan. 1864 - | 1,516 | 54,638 10 8 | 507 | 18,228 1 5 | - - | 1839 | 1865 | 1 | 2½ |
| DERBYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Melbourne - - | Feb. 1862 - | 222 | 2,552 4 11 | 90 | 1,320 3 7 | - - | 1855 | 1862 | 1 | 1 |
| Staveley - - - | May 1862 - | 59 | 1,457 18 6 | 7 | 1,083 10 6 | - - | 1854 | 1862 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 281 | 4,010 3 5 | 97 | 2,403 14 1 | — | | | | |
| DEVONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Devonport (Royal Naval). | 13 Sept. 1867 - | 616 | 20,168 17 - | 107 | 2,794 4 5 | 69 - - | 1831 | 1868 | 2 | 4 |
| DURHAM: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishop Auckland - | 19 Feb. 1868 - | 727 | 24,051 13 11 | 370 | 10,897 12 10 | 462 - - | 1816 | 1868 | 1 | 1 to 3 |
| Durham - - - | Sept. 1868 - | 846 | 32,654 14 3 | 574 | 23,539 13 8 | 50 - - | 1816 | 1868 | 1 | 3 |
| Hartlepool - - | 1863 - - | 287 | 6,617 3 4 | nil | - nil - | - - - | 1844 | 1864 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 1860 | 63,323 11 6 | 944 | 34,437 6 6 | 512 - - | | | | |
| ESSEX: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Billericay - - - | Dec. 1863 - | 90 | 2,290 15 6 | 31 | 1,122 17 5 | - - | 1860 | 1864 | 1 | 1 |
| Braintree - - - | 5 April 1862 - | 368 | 7,510 18 8 | 201 | 4,499 14 3 | - - | 1859 | 1862 | 1 | 1 |
| Chipping Ongar - | Dec. 1865 - | 137 | 2,947 2 1 | 51 | 1,944 7 11 | - - | 1858 | 1866 | Once in a fortnight. | 2, fortnightly. |
| Epping - - - | Dec. 1863 - | 568 | 16,023 1 9 | 343 | 10,001 9 5 | - - | 1817 | 1864 | First Friday in each month. | 3 hours monthly. |
| Halstead - - - | Dec. 1865 - | 753 | 20,742 18 5 | 398 | 11,246 4 3 | - - | 1816 | 1866 | 1 | 1 |
| Rochford - - - | 4 Aug. 1862 - | 720 | 17,956 5 11 | 268 | 8,364 13 8 | 31 4 4 | 1818 | 1863 | 1 | 2 |
| West Ham - - | 31 Aug. 1863 - | 718 | 17,739 10 7 | 383 | 10,417 17 9 | 400 - - | 1819 | 1863 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 3,354 | 85,210 12 11 | 1,675 | 47,597 4 8 | 431 4 4 | | | | |

| COUNTY. | Date of Notice to Close. | Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close. | | Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank. | | Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14. | Years. | | Number of Days in each Week Open. | Number of Hours in each Week Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | Opened. | Closed. | | |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | | |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lechlade | Dec. 1862 | 171 | 4,636 11 11 | 2 | 3 11 10 | - - | 1844 | 1863 | 1 | 1 |
| Stow-on-the-Wold | 17 Jan. 1868 | 1,249 | 45,476 14 11 | 719 | 22,889 5 3 | 600 - - | 1816 | 1868 | 1 | 5 |
| Winchcomb | 17 Sept. 1867 | 140 | 3,838 7 2 | 45 | 1,644 14 10 | - - | 1840 | 1868 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 1,560 | 53,951 14 - | 766 | 24,537 11 11 | 600 - - | | | | |
| HANTS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andover | Dec. 1861 | 1,350 | 46,658 9 9 | 435 | 21,969 2 7 | 232 10 - | 1827 | 1864 | 2 | 2 |
| Lymington | Sept. 1864 | 1,025 | 42,778 14 6 | 749 | 32,114 5 11 | 510 10 - | 1818 | 1865 | 1 | 1 |
| Petersfield | 16 Jan. 1868 | 322 | 9,177 19 1 | 147 | 4,472 7 11 | 105 5 - | 1842 | 1868 | 1 | 1 |
| Portsmouth | 7 Oct. 1867 | 6,149 | 146,241 5 5 | 4,147 | 101,719 3 4 | 1,700 - - | 1816 | 1868 | 3 | 6 |
| Romsey, New Hall | Dec. 1863 | 49 | 408 9 - | nil | - nil - | - - | 1859 | 1863 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 8,895 | 245,264 17 9 | 5,478 | 160,274 19 9 | 2,548 5 - | | | | |
| HEREFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromyard | 4 Feb. 1867 | 266 | 4,964 11 6 | 23 | 732 12 11 | - - | 1836 | 1868 | 1 | 3 |
| HERTS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baldock | 16 Nov. 1863 | 453 | 17,802 5 9 | 222 | 9,670 4 10 | 200 - - | 1816 | 1864 | One day a month. | 4 hours monthly. |
| Buntingford | April 1862 | 239 | 5,041 8 7 | 138 | 2,857 6 8 | - - | 1845 | 1865 | Monthly | 2 hours monthly. |
| Cheshunt | Dec. 1861 | 259 | 1,535 11 9 | 111 | 1,100 18 10 | - - | 1850 | 1867 | Fortnightly | 2, fortnightly. |
| Hemel Hempstead | 7 Jan. 1867 | 616 | 21,830 9 6 | 202 | 9,869 3 10 | - - | 1818 | 1868 | (Alternate) Thursday. | 1, fortnightly. |
| St. Albans | Dec. 1862 | 252 | 4,140 4 1 | 106 | 2,054 3 8 | - - | 1859 | 1863 | 1 | 1 |
| Watford | 2 Nov. 1863 | 1,374 | 38,968 8 1 | 623 | 19,363 7 4 | 350 - - | 1817 | 1864 | Fortnightly | 4, fortnightly. |
| | | 3,193 | 89,318 7 9 | 1,402 | 44,915 5 2 | 550 - - | | | | |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon | Dec. 1865 | 1,713 | 54,540 3 11 | 529 | 20,676 7 11 | - - | 1816 | 1866 | 3 | 6 |
| KENT: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromley | Dec. 1863 | 976 | 22,496 11 1 | 531 | 12,367 12 4 | 150 - - | 1816 | 1864 | 1 | 2 to 3 |
| Canterbury | June 1865 | 5,154 | 149,572 19 6 | 3,801 | 121,881 2 2 | - - | 1816 | 1865 | 2 | 8 |
| Dartford | April 1864 | 1,401 | 26,549 16 11 | 607 | 11,525 19 3 | 50 9 6 | 1816 | 1864 | 1 | 2 |
| Deptford | Dec. 1863 | 1,448 | 30,712 2 11 | 469 | 10,218 18 8 | 700 - - | 1816 | 1864 | 1 | 2 |
| Greenwich | 21 Nov. 1866 | 2,711 | 68,874 4 - | 1,169 | 32,896 18 10 | 1,275 - - | 1816 | 1867 | 2 | 6 |
| Ramsgate | June 1866 | 1,278 | 44,129 6 3 | 795 | 28,642 18 3 | 509 17 10 | 1818 | 1866 | 1 | 2 |
| Sheerness | 24 Aug. 1863 | 153 | 4,128 - 10 | 7 | 213 19 2 | - - | 1818 | 1867 | 1 | 1 |
| Woolwich | 26 Sept. 1867 | 2,177 | 41,793 5 5 | 943 | 15,069 15 - | 620 - - | 1816 | 1868 | 2 | 3 |
| | | 15,298 | 388,256 6 11 | 8,322 | 232,817 3 8 | 3,305 7 4 | | | | |
| LANCASHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackpool | Feb. 1862 | 141 | 2,197 5 7 | 21 | 648 17 1 | - - | 1859 | 1862 | 1 | 1 |
| Fleetwood | 17 March 1864 | 200 | 5,033 17 9 | 41 | 1,874 10 10 | - - | 1852 | 1864 | 1 | 1 |
| Over Darwen | July 1864 | 115 | 1,071 16 4 | nil | nil | - - | 1860 | 1864 | 1 | 2 |
| Poulton | Aug. 1862 | 879 | 30,822 18 5 | 338 | 15,461 10 1 | - - | 1822 | 1862 | 1 | 1 |
| Rawtenstall | July 1862 | 785 | 27,228 4 7 | 227 | 7,567 15 2 | - - | 1836 | 1863 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 2,120 | 66,354 2 8 | 627 | 25,552 13 2 | — | | | | |
| LEICESTERSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lutterworth | Dec. 1865 | 1,016 | 35,888 19 2 | 876 | 31,549 19 2 | 505 - - | 1822 | 1866 | 1 | 6 |
| Market Harboro' | Jan. 1866 | 773 | 21,435 17 3 | 287 | 10,167 18 2 | 180 - - | 1838 | 1867 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 1,789 | 57,324 16 5 | 1,163 | 41,717 17 4 | 685 - - | | | | |

| COUNTY. | Date of Notice to Close. | Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close. | | Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank. | | Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14. | Years. | | Number of Days in each Week Open. | Number of Hours in each Week Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | Opened. | Closed. | | |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | | |
| MIDDLESEX: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Covent Garden | Dec. 1865 | 1,032 | 16,774 7 7 | 745 | 10,069 6 7 | - - | 1816 | 1866 | 1 | 2 |
| Edmonton | 13 March 1867 | 464 | 6,496 6 5 | 144 | 1,845 7 9 | 69 1 9 | 1829 | 1867 | 1 | 1 |
| Enfield | March 1862 | 369 | 5,638 14 10 | 62 | 1,626 7 5 | - - | 1839 | 1863 | 1 | 1 |
| Finchley | Feb. 1862 | 383 | 1,428 3 5 | 80 | 814 6 4 | - - | 1859 | 1862 | 2 | 3 |
| Fulham | 21 Nov. 1866 | 163 | 3,433 1 8 | 110 | 1,702 11 6 | 50 - - | 1816 | 1866 | 1 | 1 |
| Highgate | No notice | 242 | 2,437 19 1 | 50 | 755 13 9 | - - | 1845 | 1868 | 1 | 1 |
| Holloway | Oct. 1865 | 780 | 10,636 16 3 | 90 | 2,868 10 6 | - - | 1856 | 1867 | 1 | 1½ |
| Hornsey | May 1863 | 242 | 3,988 6 - | 10 | 509 18 10 | - - | 1819 | 1864 | 1 | 1 |
| Hoxton | Sept. 1861 | 3,780 | 19,553 8 6 | 1,905 | 5,404 16 8 | - - | 1843 | 1863 | 3 | 8 |
| Pimlico | July 1862 | 263 | 1,905 11 3 | 27 | 117 6 11 | - - | 1860 | 1867 | - | - |
| Stoke Newington | 19 Oct. 1867 | 637 | 12,690 15 10 | 267 | 4,065 11 4 | - - | 1826 | 1868 | 1 | 2 |
| Tottenham | May 1866 | 834 | 19,396 11 9 | 407 | 9,183 16 3 | - - | 1829 | 1866 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 9,189 | 104,380 2 7 | 3,897 | 38,963 13 10 | 119 1 9 | | | | |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chepstow | 17 Aug. 1867 | 791 | 17,766 4 4 | 348 | 7,261 5 4 | 310 - - | 1817 | 1868 | 1 | 2 |
| Tredegar | Jan. 1863 | 185 | 1,726 5 - | nil | nil | - - | 1855 | 1863 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 976 | 19,492 9 4 | 348 | 7,261 5 4 | 310 - - | | | | |
| NORFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Dereham | Oct. 1863 | 542 | 9,575 18 10 | 130 | 2,420 19 10 | 43 17 7 | 1854 | 1864 | 1 | 1 |
| Holt | May 1864 | 102 | 1,448 - 3 | 47 | 820 4 9 | - - | 1861 | 1867 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 644 | 11,023 19 1 | 177 | 3,241 4 7 | 43 17 7 | | | | |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mansfield | Dec. 1863 | 2,105 | 64,671 1 6 | 1,465 | 45,936 14 7 | 600 - - | 1818 | 1864 | 1 | 5 |
| OXFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burford | 27 Nov. 1863 | 311 | 11,100 2 9 | 171 | 6,615 13 10 | - - | 1826 | 1864 | 1 | 1 |
| Chipping Norton | May 1864 | 379 | 5,694 2 2 | 55 | 699 16 6 | - - | 1860 | 1865 | 2 | 5 |
| | | 690 | 16,794 4 11 | 226 | 7,315 10 4 | — | | | | |
| SALOP: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bishops Castle | 30 Nov. 1864 | 150 | 1,988 13 8 | 17 | 506 7 10 | - - | 1861 | 1866 | 1 | 1 |
| Cleobury Mortimer | Sept. 1863 | 142 | 2,580 3 11 | 55 | 451 4 6 | 14 1 7 | 1859 | 1863 | 1 | 1 |
| Market Drayton | 24 June 1868 | 917 | 35,690 15 5 | 568 | 25,765 12 11 | - | 1819 | 1868 | Monthly | 4, monthly. |
| Shiffnal | Feb. 1864 | 565 | 15,851 2 9 | 400 | 9,952 8 6 | 319 13 3 | 1819 | 1864 | Fortnightly | 3, fortnightly. |
| | | 1,774 | 56,110 15 9 | 1,040 | 36,675 13 9 | 333 14 10 | | | | |
| SOMERSET: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weston-super-Mare | Feb. 1862 | 408 | 3,644 - - | 128 | 2,110 16 8 | - - | 1860 | 1862 | 2 | 3½ |
| STAFFORDSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilston | Feb. 1862 | No return from this bank. | | 316 | 5,435 9 9 | - - | 1838 | 1863 | 1 | 2 |
| Brewood | 18 April 1867 | 371 | 13,631 11 4 | 199 | 8,579 3 11 | 260 - - | 1818 | 1868 | 2, monthly | 2, each banking day. |
| Burton-on-Trent | 21 Aug. 1866 | 1,637 | 42,666 1 8 | 215 | 6,031 12 8 | 105 - - | 1818 | 1867 | 1 | 1 |
| Shenston | 6 Jan. 1868 | 213 | 7,194 7 2 | 159 | 5,493 14 2 | 60 6 - | 1818 | 1868 | Monthly. | 2 |
| Stoke-upon-Trent | 27 Jan. 1867 | 343 | 4,290 2 5 | 64 | 968 18 2 | - - | 1860 | 1867 | 2 | 2 |
| Walsall | Sept. 1865 | 1,487 | 48,492 - 1 | 882 | 32,868 17 2 | 595 - - | 1825 | 1866 | 1 | 2 |
| West Bromwich | Dec. 1863 | 1,943 | 27,491 1 7 | 1,376 | 17,964 13 2 | - - | 1846 | 1864 | 3 | 7 |
| Wolverhampton | 21 Nov. 1866 | 1,084 | 29,818 8 4 | 759 | 20,827 1 6 | 596 - - | 1825 | 1866 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 7,078 | 173,583 12 7 | 3,970 | 98,169 10 6 | 1,616 6 - | | | | |
| SUFFOLK: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coddenham | May 1864 | 602 | 16,856 1 1 | 232 | 6,193 4 3 | - - | 1818 | 1865 | 2 | 4 |
| Ipswich Penny Bank | Oct. 1862 | 651 | 704 5 10 | nil | nil | - - | 1859 | 1863 | 1 | 2 |
| Southwold | Oct. 1862 | 143 | 1,248 16 10 | 24 | 318 3 6 | - - | 1858 | 1867 | Monthly | 2, monthly. |
| | | 1,396 | 18,809 3 9 | 256 | 6,511 7 9 | — | | | | |

| COUNTY. | Date of Notice to Close. | Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close. | | Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Banks. | | Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14. | Years. | | Number of Days in each Week Open. | Number of Hours in each Week Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | Opened. | Closed. | | |
| **ENGLAND—*continued.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SURREY:** | | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | | |
| Bermondsey | Dec. 1861 | 563 | 3,131 8 8 | 64 | 1,010 18 3 | - - | 1856 | 1862 | 1 | 1 |
| Brixton | Dec. 1861 | 169 | 1,063 3 4 | 24 | 311 4 11 | - - | 1860 | 1862 | 1 | 1½ |
| Carshalton | Dec. 1863 | 528 | 11,198 17 11 | 234 | 4,583 4 8 | 42 13 10 | 1817 | 1864 | 1 | 1½ |
| Clapham | Dec. 1863 | 1,447 | 28,411 9 6 | 679 | 12,090 16 6 | 649 19 1 | 1816 | 1864 | 1 | 1 to 2 |
| Croydon | 25 Jan. 1868 | 1,203 | 32,290 17 4 | 978 | 27,435 12 6 | 500 - - | 1819 | 1868 | 1 | 1 to 2 |
| Kingston | 18 Jan. 1868 | 1,652 | 37,739 10 7 | 1,297 | 29,759 19 3 | 280 - - | 1818 | 1868 | 1 | 1½ |
| Leatherhead | Jan. 1862 | 37 | 808 - 6 | 2 | 84 19 3 | - - | 1860 | 1862 | 1 | 1 |
| Old Kent-road | Feb. 1865 | 1,979 | 3,538 12 4 | 17 | 668 15 11 | - - | 1859 | 1867 | 1 | 2 |
| Wandsworth | 3 Nov. 1862 | 427 | 6,203 12 6 | 124 | 2,969 13 6 | - - | 1816 | 1864 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 8,005 | 124,385 12 8 | 3,419 | 78,915 4 9 | 1,472 12 11 | | | | |
| **SUSSEX:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chichester | 17 Dec. 1867 | 2,953 | 107,147 2 10 | 1,476 | 64,196 17 9 | 1,200 - - | 1812 | 1868 | 2 | 2½ |
| Cuckfield | Dec. 1862 | 328 | 7,191 5 1 | 175 | 4,161 7 7 | 15 - - | 1836 | 1864 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 3,281 | 114,338 7 11 | 1,651 | 68,358 5 4 | 1,215 - - | | | | |
| **WARWICKSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham | Dec. 1863 | 33,102 | 583,461 9 3 | 23,690 | 388,971 8 4 | 6,231 14 6 | 1827 | 1864 | 4 | 12 |
| Nuneaton | Aug. 1861 | 200 | 1,961 4 10 | nil | nil | - - | 1856 | 1861 | 1 | 1 |
| Rugby | Feb. 1864 | 1,668 | 46,839 7 - | 1,444 | 40,898 13 2 | - - | 1818 | 1867 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 34,970 | 632,262 1 1 | 25,134 | 429,870 1 6 | 6,231 14 6 | | | | |
| **WESTMORELAND:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambleside | Jan. 1864 | 258 | 2,503 8 8 | 149 | 1,346 12 7 | - - | 1857 | 1864 | 1 | 1 |
| Kirkby Stephen | Dec. 1861 | 375 | 6,957 11 5 | 186 | 3,041 17 8 | - - | 1846 | 1862 | Fortnightly | 1, fortnightly. |
| | | 633 | 9,461 - 1 | 335 | 4,388 10 3 | — | | | | |
| **WORCESTERSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bewdley | 10 Jan. 1867 | 388 | 14,965 3 8 | 246 | 7,218 11 11 | 200 - - | 1818 | 1867 | 1 | 1 |
| Bromsgrove | 17 Sept. 1867 | 1,116 | 20,261 18 - | 543 | 12,274 16 1 | 90 - - | 1828 | 1868 | 2 | 6 |
| Evesham | Jan. 1865 | 1,008 | 24,516 3 5 | 369 | 12,249 2 3 | 173 7 10 | 1839 | 1865 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 2,512 | 59,743 5 1 | 1,158 | 31,742 10 3 | 463 7 10 | | | | |
| **YORK (North Riding):** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesboro'-on-Tees | June 1866 | 507 | 6,015 3 1 | 103 | 1,302 16 7 | - - | 1847 | 1866 | 1 | 2 |
| **YORK (West Riding):** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clayton, West | Oct. 1863 | 51 | 494 11 - | 1 | 62 14 2 | - - | 1861 | 1863 | 1 | 1 |
| Saddleworth | Feb. 1864 | 211 | 6,601 8 - | 75 | 1,940 13 6 | - - | 1824 | 1864 | 1 | 4 |
| Sedburgh | Dec. 1862 | 96 | 1,100 3 7 | 7 | 32 - 8 | - - | 1859 | 1865 | Fortnightly | 1½ fortnightly. |
| Skipton | 1 Nov. 1866 | 1,125 | 38,853 10 9 | 664 | 21,126 18 6 | 150 - - | 1818 | 1866 | 2 | 6 |
| | | 1,483 | 47,049 13 4 | 747 | 23,162 6 10 | 150 - - | | | | |
| **WALES:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **CARNARVONSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carnarvon | May 1862 | 663 | 2,650 16 1 | 1 | 32 2 4 | - - | 1854 | 1863 | 1 | 2 |
| Port Madoc | Feb. 1864 | 206 | 2,732 8 10 | 115 | 110 2 4 | - - | 1846 | 1864 | 2 | 11 |
| | | 869 | 5,383 4 11 | 116 | 142 4 8 | — | | | | |
| **DENBIGHSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Llangollen | Dec. 1863 | 213 | 3,841 4 11 | 17 | 418 8 2 | - - | 1852 | 1864 | Fortnightly | 2, fortnightly. |
| **FLINTSHIRE:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flint | Aug. 1865 | 109 | 1,373 19 5 | 54 | 1,019 15 11 | - - | 1860 | 1867 | 2 | 2 |

| COUNTY. | Date of Notice to Close. | Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close. | | Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank. | | Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act. 26 Vict. c. 14. | Years. | | Number of Days in each Week Open. | Number of Hours in each Week Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | | Opened. | Closed. | | |
| WALES—*continued.* | | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | | | |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Merthyr Tydvil - | Feb. 1862 - | 315 | 3,745 4 – | 76 | 1,021 4 8 | - - | 1853 | 1864 | 1 | 2 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bala - - - | Dec. 1863 - | 574 | 14,386 11 3 | 169 | 4,576 4 10 | - - | 1849 | 1864 | 1 | 1 |
| Dolgelly - - - | Jan. 1864 - | 759 | 30,291 5 10 | 227 | 8,056 2 11 | 400 – – | 1819 | 1865 | 6 | 36 |
| | | 1,333 | 44,677 17 1 | 396 | 12,632 7 9 | 400 – – | | | | |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Machynlleth - - | Feb. 1862 - | 306 | 10,166 3 5 | 123 | 4,876 6 10 | - - | 1834 | 1865 | 6 | 36 |
| Newtown - - - | Feb. 1864 - | 135 | 2,960 4 5 | nil | nil | - - | 1856 | 1864 | 1 | 3 |
| | | 441 | 13,126 7 10 | 123 | 4,876 6 10 | - - | | | | |
| SCOTLAND: | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARGYLLSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glencoe - - - | May 1862 - | 28 | 396 16 6 | 9 | 215 9 9 | - - | 1859 | 1863 | 1 | 2 |
| Oban - - - | Feb. 1864 - | 317 | 6,255 12 6 | nil | nil | - - | 1840 | 1867 | 1 | 12 |
| | | 345 | 6,652 9 – | 9 | 215 9 9 | — | | | | |
| DUMBARTONSHIRE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dumbarton - - | 24 Nov. 1863 - | 1,276 | 9,546 5 11 | 155 | 83 14 – | - - | 1846 | 1865 | 2 | 10 |
| EDINBURGH: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leith - - - | 4 Nov. 1863 - | 17 | 189 3 8 | 40 | 52 5 6 | - - | 1841 | 1863 | 2 | 4 |
| INVERNESS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort William - - | Feb. 1864 - | 211 | 2,023 5 9 | 34 | 283 – – | - - | 1859 | 1864 | 1 | 6 |
| WIGTOWN: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stranraer - - - | Jan. 1864 - | 185 | 1,533 – – | nil | nil | - - | 1860 | 1864 | 4 | 4 |
| IRELAND: | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANTRIM: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballymena - - | May 1865 - | 321 | 1,455 17 8 | nil | nil | - - | 1860 | 1865 | 1 | 2 |
| Gracehill - - - | No notice - | 243 | 5,854 10 1 | 83 | 2,405 9 – | - - | 1830 | 1868 | 1 | 1 |
| Lisburn - - - | Jan. 1865 - | 118 | 2,674 9 10 | 85 | 1,979 7 10 | - - | 1838 | 1865 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 682 | 9,984 17 7 | 168 | 4,384 16 10 | — | | | | |
| DONEGAL: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carndonagh - - | Feb. 1862 - | 40 | 906 15 6 | 41 | 1,002 10 8 | - - | 1860 | 1862 | 2 | 4 |
| DOWN: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Castlewellan - - | Feb. 1865 - | 101 | 2,001 14 6 | nil | nil | - - | 1860 | 1866 | 1 | 1½ |
| TYRONE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Omagh - - - | 21 Nov. 1866 - | 225 | 6,764 15 10 | 52 | 2,432 8 10 | - - | 1858 | 1867 | 1 | 2 |
| Strabane - - - | Feb. 1865 - | 414 | 16,081 14 9 | 9 | 110 6 2 | 175 – – | 1821 | 1865 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 639 | 22,846 10 7 | 61 | 2,542 15 – | 175 – – | | | | |
| WEXFORD: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gorey - - - | April 1862 - | 114 | 2,550 17 11 | 44 | 1,315 10 6 | - - | 1822 | 1862 | 1 | 1 |
| WICKLOW: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arklow - - - | May 1867 - | 250 | 8,309 18 7 | 12 | 703 6 7 | 71 10 – | 1818 | 1867 | 1 | 4 |
| Bray - - - | Sept. 1863 - | 232 | 5,050 12 3 | 34 | 88 10 1 | 20 11 8 | 1819 | 1865 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 482 | 13,360 10 10 | 46 | 791 16 8 | 92 1 8 | | | | |

# ABSTRACT.

## ENGLAND.

| | Number of Banks Closed. | Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances, on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close. | | Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank. | | Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | |
| | | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Bedford | 1 | 1,113 | 29,386 3 3 | 453 | 10,518 13 10 | — |
| Berks | 1 | 3,162 | 58,920 12 4 | 2,237 | 46,337 2 10 | 1,241 10 – |
| Bucks | 1 | 212 | 3,379 5 3 | 151 | 2,289 9 11 | — |
| Cheshire | 3 | 2,201 | 76,027 4 2 | 287 | 12,313 6 11 | 175 – – |
| Cornwall | 1 | 1,516 | 54,638 10 8 | 507 | 18,228 1 5 | — |
| Devon | 1 | 616 | 20,168 17 – | 107 | 2,794 4 5 | 69 – – |
| Derby | 2 | 281 | 4,010 3 5 | 97 | 2,403 14 1 | — |
| Durham | 3 | 1,860 | 63,323 11 6 | 944 | 34,437 6 6 | 512 – – |
| Essex | 7 | 3,354 | 85,210 12 11 | 1,675 | 47,597 4 8 | 431 4 4 |
| Gloucester | 3 | 1,560 | 53,951 14 – | 766 | 24,537 11 11 | 600 – – |
| Hants | 5 | 8,895 | 245,264 17 9 | 5,478 | 160,274 19 9 | 2,548 5 – |
| Hereford | 1 | 266 | 4,964 11 6 | 23 | 732 12 11 | — |
| Herts | 6 | 3,193 | 89,318 7 9 | 1,402 | 44,915 5 2 | 550 – – |
| Hunts | 1 | 1,713 | 54,540 3 11 | 529 | 20,676 7 11 | — |
| Kent | 8 | 15,298 | 388,256 6 11 | 8,322 | 232,817 3 8 | 3,305 7 4 |
| Lancashire | 5 | 2,120 | 66,354 2 8 | 627 | 25,552 13 2 | — |
| Leicestershire | 2 | 1,789 | 57,324 16 5 | 1,163 | 41,717 17 4 | 685 – – |
| Middlesex | 12 | 9,189 | 104,380 2 7 | 3,897 | 38,963 13 10 | 119 1 9 |
| Monmouth | 2 | 976 | 19,492 9 4 | 348 | 7,261 5 4 | 310 – – |
| Norfolk | 2 | 644 | 11,023 19 1 | 177 | 3,241 4 7 | 43 17 7 |
| Nottingham | 1 | 2,105 | 64,671 1 6 | 1,465 | 45,936 14 7 | 600 – – |
| Oxford | 2 | 690 | 16,794 4 11 | 226 | 7,315 10 4 | — |
| Salop | 4 | 1,774 | 56,110 15 9 | 1,040 | 36,675 13 9 | 333 14 10 |
| Somerset | 1 | 408 | 3,644 – – | 128 | 2,110 16 8 | — |
| Stafford | 8 | 7,078 | 173,583 12 7 | 3,970 | 98,169 10 6 | 1,616 6 – |
| Suffolk | 3 | 1,396 | 18,809 3 9 | 256 | 6,511 7 9 | — |
| Surrey | 9 | 8,005 | 124,385 12 8 | 3,419 | 78,915 4 9 | 1,472 12 11 |
| Sussex | 2 | 3,281 | 114,338 7 11 | 1,651 | 68,358 5 4 | 1,215 – – |
| Warwick | 3 | 34,970 | 632,262 1 1 | 25,134 | 429,870 1 6 | 6,231 14 6 |
| Westmoreland | 2 | 633 | 9,461 – 1 | 335 | 4,388 10 3 | — |
| Worcester | 3 | 2,512 | 59,743 5 1 | 1,158 | 31,742 10 3 | 463 7 10 |
| York, N. R. | 1 | 507 | 6,015 3 1 | 103 | 1,302 16 7 | — |
| York, W. R. | 4 | 1,483 | 47,049 13 4 | 747 | 23,162 6 10 | 150 – – |
| TOTAL | 110 | 124,800 | 2,816,804 14 2 | 68,822 | 1,612,069 9 3 | 22,673 2 1 |

ABSTRACT—*continued.*

## WALES.

| — | Number of Banks Closed. | Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close. | | Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank. | | Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | |
| | | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Carnarvon - | 2 | 869 | 5,383 — 11 | 116 | 142 4 8 | — |
| Denbigh - | 1 | 218 | 3,841 4 11 | 17 | 418 8 2 | — |
| Flintshire - | 1 | 109 | 1,373 19 5 | 54 | 1,019 15 11 | — |
| Glamorgan - | 1 | 315 | 3,745 4 — | 76 | 1,021 4 8 | — |
| Merioneth - | 2 | 1,333 | 44,677 17 1 | 396 | 12,632 7 9 | 400 — — |
| Montgomery - | 2 | 441 | 13,126 7 10 | 123 | 4,876 6 10 | — |
| TOTAL - - | 9 | 3,280 | 72,147 18 2 | 782 | 20,110 8 — | 400 — — |

## SCOTLAND.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argyllshire - | 2 | 345 | 6,652 9 — | 9 | 215 9 9 | — |
| Dumbarton - | 1 | 1,276 | 9,546 5 11 | 155 | 83 14 — | — |
| Edinburgh - | 1 | 17 | 189 3 8 | 40 | 52 5 6 | — |
| Inverness - | 1 | 211 | 2,023 5 9 | 34 | 283 — — | — |
| Wigtown - | 1 | 185 | 1,533 — — | nil | nil. | — |
| TOTAL - - | 6 | 2,034 | 19,944 4 4 | 238 | 634 9 3 | — |

## IRELAND.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim - - | 3 | 682 | 9,984 17 7 | 168 | 4,384 16 10 | — |
| Donegal - - | 1 | 40 | 906 15 6 | 41 | 1,002 10 8 | — |
| Down - - | 1 | 101 | 2,001 14 6 | nil | nil. | — |
| Tyrone - - | 2 | 639 | 22,846 10 7 | 61 | 2,542 15 — | 175 — — |
| Wexford - | 1 | 114 | 2,550 17 11 | 44 | 1,315 10 6 | — |
| Wicklow - | 2 | 482 | 13,360 10 10 | 46 | 791 16 8 | 92 1 8 |
| TOTAL - - | 10 | 2,058 | 51,651 6 11 | 360 | 10,037 9 8 | 267 1 8 |

## SUMMARY.

| — | Number of Banks Closed. | Number and Amount of Depositors' Balances on 20 November, previous to Date of Notice to Close. | | Number and Amount of Accounts Transferred to Post Office Savings Bank. | | Compensation to Officers under the Provisions of the Act 26 Vict. c. 14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | |
| | | | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| England - | 110 | 124,800 | 2,816,804 14 2 | 68,822 | 1,612,069 9 3 | 22,673 2 1 |
| Wales - - | 9 | 3,280 | 72,147 18 2 | 782 | 20,110 8 | 400 - - |
| Scotland - | 6 | 2,034 | 19,944 4 4 | 238 | 634 9 3 | — |
| Ireland - - | 10 | 2,058 | 51,651 6 11 | 360 | 10,037 9 8 | 267 1 8 |
| Total - - | 135 | 132,172 | 2,960,548 3 7 | 70,202 (a) | 1,642,851 16 2 (a) | 23,340 3 9 |

(a) In addition to these Accounts, which were made by *Transfer Certificates* only, it is estimated, by the Post Office Authorities, that 193,500*l.* was also paid in *Cash* by about 9,600 of the Depositors in these closed Savings Banks to the Post Office Savings Banks.

# SAVINGS BANKS.

## 1868.

RETURN from each SAVINGS BANK in *England* and *Wales, Scotland,* and *Ireland,* containing the Names of the Officers, their respective Salaries, and other Allowances, if any; the Amount of Security each gives; the Number of Accounts remaining Open; the Total Amount Owing to Depositors; the Total Amount Invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; the Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors on the various Amounts of Deposit, and the Average Rate of Interest on all Accounts; and the Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund, on 20th November 1868; also, a LIST of SAVINGS BANKS which have CLOSED; &c.

*(Lionel Amcotts.)*

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *June* 1869.

*Price* 1 *s.*]

*Under* 12 *oz.*

# REPORT

FROM THE

## SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

# CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS;

*TOGETHER WITH THE*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

---

*Ordered, by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *July* 1860.

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440.

*Jovis*, 16° *die Februarii*, 1860.

*Ordered*, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the present Mode of nominating and examining Candidates for Junior Appointments in the Civil Service, with a view to ascertaining whether greater Facility may not be afforded for the Admission of properly qualified persons.

---

*Veneris*, 24 *die Februarii*, 1860.

Committee nominated of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Mr. Bright. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Clay. |
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Tite. |
| Mr. Monckton Milnes. | Sir William Jolliffe. |
| Lord Stanley. | Sir William Hayter. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Hennessy. |
| Colonel Sykes. | |

*Ordered*, THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

*Ordered*, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

---

*Martis*, 13° *die Martii*, 1860.

*Ordered*, THAT the Reports of the Civil Service Commissioners, and the Report of the Commission on Civil Service Organization, be referred to the Committee.

---

*Lunæ*, 9° *die Julii*, 1860.

*Ordered*, THAT the Committee have power to report their Observations, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, to The House.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE - - - - - - - - p. 1
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# REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the pesernt mode of Nominating and Examining CANDIDATES for JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in the CIVIL SERVICE, with a view to ascertaining whether greater facility may not be afforded for the Admission of properly qualified Persons;—— HAVE considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following REPORT:—

IN considering the question referred to them by The House, Your Committee have not thought it necessary to take evidence generally respecting the state of the Civil Service previous to the establishment of the Commission by which the examinations of persons receiving junior appointments in that service are conducted. The Report on the Organization of the Permanent Civil Service, together with the Papers annexed thereto, published by Order of The House in 1855, appears to them to contain ample information on that subject, accompanied as it is by the comments and suggestions of many of the most experienced public functionaries, on the plan of reform then laid before them for consideration. These expressions of opinion, notwithstanding the subsequent lapse of time, and the additional experience acquired since 1855, appear to Your Committee to deserve the careful perusal of all who desire to understand the arguments by which the principles of open or limited competition of a test examination, or of simple and unchecked nomination, have been respectively defended and opposed.

Before entering, however, on the inquiry how far the present method of appointment to the Civil Service is susceptible of improvement, Your Committee think it right to call attention to the strong and well-considered language in which the necessity of reform in the system then existing was pointed out by the Commissioners of 1853. They allude to the increased pressure of public business, and to the frequency of Ministerial changes, as giving to the Permanent Civil Service an importance which can hardly be overrated. They admit its merits, but declare that its organization is far from perfect; that it does not "attract into its ranks the ablest or the most ambitious of the youth "of the country: admission into it is indeed eagerly sought after, but it is for "the unambitious, the indolent, and the incapable that it is chiefly desired.

"Those whose abilities do not warrant an expectation that they will succeed "in the open professions, where they must encounter the competition of their "contemporaries, and those whom indolence of temperament or physical "infirmities unfit for active exertions, are placed in the Civil Service, where "they may obtain an honourable livelihood with little labour, and with no "risk; where their success depends upon their simply avoiding any flagrant "misconduct, and attending with moderate regularity to routine duties; and "in which they are secured against the ordinary consequences of old age, or "failing health, by an arrangement which provides them with the means of "supporting themselves after they have become incapacitated."

They go on to remark on the number of young men physically incapable of performing the duties imposed upon them, who are attracted into the public service by the lightness of the work, and the prospect of a permanent provision; causing, by their frequent absence from duty and early retirement,

a serious increase of charge to the public. From these causes the service "suffers, both in internal efficiency and in public estimation." The men, they contend, are better than the system; better than, under such a system, they can fairly be expected to be; but the necessity of amendment is great and undisputed.

The suggestions of the Commissioners are embodied by them under the following heads, the first of which only falls directly within the scope of Your Committee's order of reference:—

> "1. To provide, by a proper system of examination, for the supply of "the public service with a thoroughly efficient class of men.
>
> "2. To encourage industry and foster merit, by teaching all public "servants to look forward to promotion according to their deserts, and to "expect the highest prizes in the service if they can qualify themselves for "them.
>
> "3. To mitigate the evils which result from the fragmentary character "of the service, and to introduce into it some elements of unity, by placing "the first appointments upon an uniform footing, opening the way to the "promotion of public officers to staff appointments in other departments "than their own, and introducing into the lower ranks a body of men (the "supplementary clerks) whose services may be made available at any time "in any office whatever."

It is right to mention that in the replies of those public servants, to whom the report here quoted was sent, the theory of the general inefficiency of the Civil Service, as set forth by the Commissioners, was variously commented on. Some, more especially Mr. Waddington, of the Home Office, and Mr. Arbuthnot, of the Treasury, regarded the statements of the report as in that respect without foundation: others, with Sir James Stephen, confirmed their general accuracy. The preponderance of opinion, however, appears to have been in favour of the necessity of some reform; although the recommendation of the Commissioners to establish an entirely open competition for all junior appointments was, as from the novelty of the proposal might be expected, received with considerable difference of opinion.

Your Committee do not think it necessary to recapitulate at greater length the substance of documents which are already before The House; they cannot, Q. 2584-2597. however, forbear to remark on the evidence given before them by Major Graham, the Registrar General, as indicating the possibility, at least, of abuses existing under a system of uncontrolled nomination, which the establishment of an independent examining Board has rendered impossible for the future. Major Graham states that on the occasion of his office for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, being constituted in 1836, "a great number of those "appointed were very objectionable on account of age, on account of their "broken state of health, and on account of their bad character, and want of Q. 2594. "proper qualifications." One of these persons had been imprisoned as a fraudulent debtor: another was detected by Major Graham himself in a fraudulent act: one was unable, from his state of health, to associate with the other clerks, and died shortly after a separate room had on this account been provided for him. The Accountant had to be removed for inefficiency: the Deputy Registrar did not attend the office for 15 months, when his appointment was cancelled as unnecessary: the services of the Solicitor attached to the office were also not required, and his duties were transferred to the Solicitor to the Treasury: 12 of the least efficient clerks were discharged by Major Graham on his appointment in 1842; and 11 or 12 more have been removed in subsequent years on the same ground; besides 4 who were dismissed by Major Graham's predecessor for disgraceful conduct. In contrast to the state of things Q. 2601. here described, Major Graham has given an account of those who have joined the department since the establishment of the Civil Service Commission. It appears that since 1854, 44 persons have been nominated by the Treasury, and sent to be examined; 13 were rejected; 31 received certificates, and were appointed; 21 of these are now in the office; 5 have left it to enter other professions; 4 have been dismissed; and 1 died.

In calling the attention of The House to the state of things described by Major

Major Graham as existing in his department at its first creation, Your Committee wish to guard themselves against the assumption that a mode of appointment similar to that described has been general in the Civil Service; indeed, no evidence was produced the Committee to show that any such or similar state of things has existed in any other department; but they think it right to point out that, previous to the establishment of an independent examining Board, no adequate security existed against the occurrence of such abuses; abuses which, in this instance, having occurred 24 years ago, have only come to light in the course of the present inquiry.

Your Committee have directed their inquiries to two points: they have endeavoured to ascertain, first, what has been the actual working of the system of junior appointments now in force, and its effect on the public service; and, secondly, what proposals for its improvement have been suggested by those most competent to form an opinion.

Under the first head, a brief narrative of the institution and working of the now existing Civil Service Commission appears not out of place.

In November 1853, as previously stated, Sir S. Northcote and Sir C. Trevelyan, in a Report addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, gave it as their opinion, "that the right of competing for appointments in the Civil Service "should be open to all persons of a given age, subject only to the necessity "of giving satisfactory references to persons able to speak to their moral "conduct and character, and of producing medical certificates to the effect that "they have no bodily infirmity likely to incapacitate them for the public "service."

The Royal Speech on the opening of Parliament, in 1854, contained the following passage: "The establishment required for the conduct of the Civil "Service, and the arrangements bearing upon its condition, have recently been "under review; and I shall direct a plan to be laid before you which will "have for its object to improve the system of admission, and thereby to "increase the efficiency of the service."

No such plan was laid before Parliament; but on the 21st May 1855, an Order in Council was issued, appointing the Civil Service Commissioners, and defining their duties; which order still remains in force. Later events are well detailed in the evidence of Mr. Maitland.

"On the 10th of July, in the same year, Mr. Vincent Scully moved in the Q. 7.
"House of Commons, 'That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, "thanking Her Majesty for Her most gracious Order of the 21st May last, by "which certain persons were directed to examine into and certify the qualifica-"tions of young men proposed to be appointed to junior situations in any "department of Her Majesty's civil service, and praying that Her Majesty "will graciously be pleased to direct the examination to be an open one, and "held in public, and that the examiners do have regard to superior qualifica-"tions and merit.' The resolution was negatived by 140 to 125. On the 24th "of April 1856, the following resolution was moved by Lord De Grey and Ripon, "then Lord Goderich, and carried on a division by 108 to 87: 'To thank Her "Majesty for having caused to be laid before this House, the Report of the "Civil Service Commissioners; to state humbly to Her Majesty that the House "has observed with great satisfaction, the zeal and prudence with which the "Commission have proceeded in applying a remedy to evils of a serious cha-"racter, the previous existence of which has now been placed beyond dispute, "and also the degree of progress that has been made with the sanction of "various departments of the state, towards the establishment of a system of "competition among candidates for admission to the civil service; to assure "Her Majesty of the steady support of this House in the prosecution of the "salutary measures which she has been graciously pleased to adopt; and "humbly to make known to Her Majesty, that if she shall think fit further to "extend them, and to make trial in the service of the method of open competi-"tion as a condition of entrance, this House will cheerfully provide for any "charges which the adoption of that system may entail.' In the following "year, 1857, the House resolved unanimously, on the motion of Lord Goderich, "'That, in the opinion of this House, the experience acquired since the issuing

" of the Order in Council of the 21st May 1855, is in favour of the adoption " of the principle of competition as a condition of entrance to the civil service, " and that the application of that principle ought to be extended in conformity " with the Resolution of the House agreed to on the 24th day of April 1856.' " In order to complete the narrative of Parliamentary Proceedings affecting the " Commissioners, two Acts of Parliament, passed since the Resolutions of the " House mentioned, should be referred to. The Act for the Better Govern- " ment of India (21 & 22 Victoria, chapter 106), by its 32d section, recognises " the system of open competition which had previously been established for " appointments in the civil service of India, and provides for the conduct of " examinations by the Civil Service Commissioners, enacting that without " their certificate no candidate shall be admitted to the service in India. The " Superannuation Act of 1859 (the 22d of Victoria, chapter 26) provides that, " with certain exceptions, no person appointed after its date shall for its pur- " poses be considered as serving in the permanent civil service of the State " unless admitted with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners."

The duties imposed on the Commissioners are also fully detailed by the same
Q. 8 witness.

" The Order in Council took effect from its date, and it consequently became " necessary for the Commissioners to take immediate measures for bringing it " into operation; they therefore addressed a circular to the various departments " in the month of June next after their appointment, inquiring of the heads of " those departments whether any and what rules were then in force as to age, " health, character, knowledge and ability; the Committee will see on reference " to the Order in Council that these are the four points as to which the Commis- " sioners are to satisfy themselves before granting any certificate. The Com- " missioners inquired also what nominations had been given since the date of " the Order in Council. From the replies which they received, it appeared that " in several of the public departments, regulations as to the age, health, " character, knowledge and ability were already in force. In other departments " rules more or less precise were immediately proposed. But the correspondence " with regard to these subjects has continued to the present time as the prac- " tical operation of the Order has been extended, and as modifications have " from time to time been suggested in the rules which were at first laid down. " It will be right, perhaps, to mention at the outset that the duty of the " Commissioners under the Order in Council is to give their assistance; the " phrase, which I had better, perhaps, bring before the Committee, is this: that " 'The rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads " should be settled, with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the " discretion of the chief authorities of the department.' The rules, as they now " stand, have been settled, I think I may say, in almost all cases, according to " the discretion of the chief authorities of the departments, and the Commis- " sioners have not very often interfered. The Commissioners held their first " examination on the 30th of June. From the middle of the following month " of July, until my appointment as Secretary in November, I assisted them in " the conduct of their examination: my place has since been occupied by Mr. " Theodore Walrond, late Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, who, with Mr. " Headlam, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, is continually employed at " the office. I should have to give a summary of our operations, were it not " that the report which has been laid upon the table of The House is in as " precise a form as it can be placed before the Committee. Any further " inquiries that the Committee may think necessary, I should be very happy to " answer. I would therefore pass to the next portion of the subject, namely, the " mode of dealing with the candidates. It may be enough at present to state " generally, that those candidates who reside in or near town are required to " attend for examination at our office, while, on the other hand, with certain " exceptions, those resident in the country are permitted to be examined in the " country; but candidates for metropolitan appointments, or candidates for " clerkships, in any of the Government departments in London, are in all cases " brought to London, wherever their residences may be. Those who are to be " examined in London are generally required to attend on a day preceding that " fixed for their examination, and they fill up a form, which I will put in " (*delivering the same*), containing particulars as to their ages, their education,

" and

" and their former employment, and so on, and also giving referees as to " character. Each then receives instructions as to the condition of age and " health required in his particular case, and from the information which the " candidate gives us, we write to his referees, and also to any recent employer; " in some cases to the Education Department, if he has been a pupil teacher, " or to any of the Government offices in which he has been employed; or if he " has served in the army or navy, or in the mercantile marine, we should " require to have his discharge put in; and in all cases we refer to his former " situation as to his general character; whatever the inquiries may be they do " not delay the examination, though no certificate is granted until the results of " the inquiries are satisfactory; I think I need not enter into the details of the " examination, especially as the Appendix to the Third Report of the Commis- " sioners contains a very large collection of the examination papers, and no " change in their character has since been made. With regard to the country " candidates, I should state that those who live in or near Dublin or Edinburgh " are examined in those places; we have the assistance of Mr. Johnston Stoney, " who is the secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland, for Dublin; and we " have the assistance of Mr. Longmore, who is the chief clerk in the office of " the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, for Scotland. Candidates " examined at other places are examined by means of officers of the several " departments. We send to each department a packet of papers marked for " the examination of the individual candidates; these papers are sent into the " country and placed in the hands of the departmental officer who conducts " the examination, and then returns the papers with the performance of the " candidate to his own department, and from thence they reach us; but it is " right to state, with regard to all papers of candidates examined either at our " own office, or in the Dublin or Edinburgh, or in the country, that they are " dealt with in precisely the same way; the assistant examiners permanently " employed in the office report upon them, not summarily but in detail; in " very great detail as regards spelling and arithmetic; and the Commissioners " then take the final responsibility of deciding, and that responsibility they have " not in any case delegated to any member of their establishment. I ought " perhaps to add, as I shall have occasion to refer to it hereafter, that in cases " of competition it has been the practice of the Commissioners not only to " decide as to who are the successful candidates, but with regard to those who " are thus successful to decide whether they would or would not have passed " if they had received absolute nominations."

It is understood that candidates appearing before the Commissioners may be rejected on any one of four grounds: 1. As being beyond the authorised limits of age; 2. As being physically incapable; 3. As not having produced satisfactory evidence of moral character; and, 4. As deficient in the knowledge and ability which is tested by the examination which they are required to undergo.

From the Fifth and last Report of the Commissioners a few statements are extracted illustrative of the working of the system which has been described. It appears that the total number of nominations to which the Order in Council of 1854 has been applied was, up to the end of 1859, 10,860. Of these nominations, 8,039 were of 1 candidate only. The competitors have been 2,821 for 732 appointments, or nearly 4 to 1. In the last year, 1859, they were 1,179 for 259 appointments; but this average includes 391 persons who competed for 9 clerkships at the India Office, on the only occasion on which the principle of an entirely open competition has been practically tested. The certificates and rejections have been respectively 5,705 and 1,972. The number of rejections was greatest in 1855-6, when, out of 1,686, more than one-half failed to pass the test. It has since that time gradually decreased; but the Commissioners state that this decrease is due rather to a lower standard of examination having been adopted than to an improvement in the attainments of candidates. There have been rejected between 1855 and 1859, on the score of age, 343; of health, 88; of character, 76; in all, 507: making, together with those who failed to pass the intellectual test, 2,479. It is worth notice, that of these latter, all, except 106, were rejected as deficient in arithmetic or spelling, a fact which Your Committee think ought to be borne in mind when com-

plaints are made of the needlessly high educational requirements imposed on candidates for the Civil Service.

From the facts here briefly stated some general conclusions may be deduced. It will be seen that up to the present time simple nomination rather than competition, among even a limited number of candidates, has been the rule acted upon in about 91 per cent. of all appointments made under the new system; but that this proportion is considerably diminished in the last year, showing a gradually increasing tendency to resort to the competitive method. It should, however, be borne in mind, that in this enumeration all classes of the Civil Service, down to he lowest, are included. It will also be observed, that nearly 1,900 persons, deficient in the ordinary rudiments of a good education, have been nominated in five years to the Civil Service, and excluded by the examination test.

Q. 3450 *et seq.* The method of examination is fully explained in the evidence of Mr. Walrond and Mr. Headlam. There is in pass examinations no fixed minimum; nor are marks assigned. The candidates are reported upon by epithets applied to the work they have done, the use of which is so far constant as to supply a fixed test. The Commissioners, not the examiners, decide whether the candidate has passed or no. In competitive examinations, marks are employed; there are no *vivâ voce* questions, except in the case of modern languages. The examiners emphatically deny that candidates have ever been rejected, as is frequently rumoured, for failing to answer questions of a difficult or recondite character. The test examination lasts on an average three days. It does not appear that an examination paper has ever come unfairly into the hands of a candidate or his tutor; but in some instances what is called "cramming," has been facilitated by the too frequent use either of the same paper, or of papers closely resembling one another. There would be no difficulty in examining by the same process as is used at present any number of candidates who might present themselves.

Q. 3817.

A Paper showing the number of persons employed in the Civil Service in any capacity will be found in the Appendix. The general result is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| I.—Heads of departments - (political) - - - - | 34 |
| Ditto - - - - - - - (non-political) - - - - | 156 |
| II.—Sub-heads of departments, and heads of branches - - | 1,489 |
| Clerks (established) - - - - - - - - | 13,768 |
| Ditto - (temporary) - - - - - - - - | 389 |
| III.—Professional officers (superior) - - - - - - | 1,922 |
| Ditto - - - (inferior) - - - - - - | 1,921 |
| IV.—Inferior officers - (in-door) - - - - - - | 2,259 |
| Ditto - - - - (out-door) - - - - - - | 36,566 |
| V.—Artisans and labourers - - - - - - - | 29,613 |
| VI.—Persons not wholly employed, women, &c. - - - | 14,941 |
| | 103,058 |

Of these classes, the first and the last do not in any degree fall within the cognisance of Your Committee. A certain proportion of the class of artisans and labourers comes within the range of the Civil Service Commission, in consequence of the provisions of the recent Act, regulating the superannuation of persons employed in the Civil Service; but the inquiries of Your Committee have not extended to their case. Neither have Your Committee entered fully into the examinations which the professional officers are in certain cases required to pass. The evidence which we have taken with regard to this class of civil servants relates chiefly to those employed in the solicitors' departments, attached to various offices; and we may remark in passing, that we doubt whether any system of examination is likely to provide men as well qualified for appointments of this peculiar kind as those who may be obtained by appointing persons of some standing and experience in their profession.

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The two classes of civil servants which have chiefly fallen under our observation are the clerks (including, of course, those who rise from the ranks to the higher departmental appointments which are open to clerks), and, to a smaller extent, the inferior officers, such as excise officers, tidewaiters, letter carriers, and others.

The class of officers comprised under the name of "clerks," may be described generally as constituting that portion of the Civil Service which is employed in sedentary occupations, involving no other than intellectual labour. They may be roughly subdivided into two classes, the one consisting of the clerks belonging to the higher departments, who, on entering the service, are employed in merely routine work, but who gradually rise to the most influential positions in such offices as those of the Treasury and the Secretaries of State; the other consisting of the clerks in the Revenue departments, whose functions, though highly important, and requiring a large amount of intelligence for their discharge, do not as a rule demand the same amount of liberal education, knowledge of men, and general information, as are essential in the higher departments. It is necessary to bear this distinction in mind, in order to a right appreciation of the examination tests which are adopted. What is demanded of a candidate for a junior clerkship in the office of a Secretary of State may appear unnecessary if we look only to the duties which he has to perform at the time of his first appointment; but when it is remembered that in the course of some years he will be placed in a position of great responsibility, and will have a large share in the conduct of affairs requiring much tact and discretion, it will be evident that it is important to take security for his general intelligence, and for his having received a liberal education.

The clerks in the Revenue departments, the Audit Office, the Somerset House branch of the Admiralty, and similar departments, are mainly occupied with accounts; and their qualifications for appointment may be more directly tested; yet even in these cases the difference between men of intelligence and mere machines is very considerable, and the public are gainers by the introduction of men of good education into these branches of the service, provided they are not repelled by the unattractive nature of the work required of them.

With regard to the inferior appointments, while there is no doubt that the better educated men, if equal to their fellows in all other respects, will be the more valuable servants, yet, considering the nature of the duties they have to discharge, the importance of physical and moral qualifications is in these cases much higher than that of intellectual attainments.

Your Committee propose next to recapitulate briefly the evidence given by the principal witnesses who appeared before them as to the success of the examination test, as hitherto applied, in securing competent civil servants, and excluding the unfit.

Mr. Arbuthnot, Auditor of the Civil List, is of opinion that the effect of competition has been to exclude incapable men; but that in the case of supplementary clerks in the Treasury, it has introduced a class of men above their work, and its effect so far is, that a discontented body is created, but that that inconvenience has not extended to the establishment clerks. Q. 768. Q. 769. Q. 854.

Sir B. Hawes, representing the War Department, where the nomination of a single candidate to a vacancy is the exception rather than the rule, each vacancy being, in general, competed for by a limited number of candidates, expresses it as his opinion that the system now prevailing works well for the public: "we "have had a sufficiency of candidates from whom to make a good choice;" the result will be a superior set of men filling the public offices. Q. 1053. Q. 1060.

Mr. Trevor, the Comptroller of Legacy and Succession Duties in the Inland Revenue, "has no hesitation in saying that he has had," since the appointment of the Commission, "a more highly educated class of clerks than they were in "the habit of having previously." They were also superior in social position, but he does not know that they have been superior for the purpose for which he wanted them to the clerks whom he had previously. He adds, that he has not had an opportunity of judging whether he has got such very superior men, "the duties of his junior class not being of a character to call forth extra- Q. 1256–57.

" ordinary talent." He is not aware that the fact of their being more highly
Q. 1201–1230. educated has rendered them discontented with their duties.

Sir T. Fremantle, Chairman of the Board of Customs, believes, from the reports of officers serving under him, that those who have entered since 1854, " are very much of the same character as to intelligence and usefulness as
Q. 1377–78–80. " those who were appointed previous to the new system." They come from the same class of society: there used to be an examination conducted by the Department, but it was less strict than that of the Commissioners; the literary education is higher than before, but the general qualifications are not; some of the
Q. 1409. 1410. heads of departments have given an opinion against the system, as making the young men rather above their situation, and dissatisfied with the monotonous duties they have to perform. It would appear also that in the appointment of some inferior officers too much stress has been laid upon intellectual attainments, and too little weight given to physical qualifications.

In the Post Office, Mr. Tilley states, that the clerkships only have been dis-
Q. 1607. posed of by competition among a limited number of candidates, the town applications having been filled by simple nominations: not much difference is perceived since the change was introduced; the clerks are not more or less useful than they were before; the class from which they are drawn is the same; the
Q. 1719. duties are of a simple routine character: witness apprehends that sometimes those persons who have passed a much higher examination are less contented, and less good clerks, than others not so highly trained. He considers that it is on the whole disadvantageous to require candidates to show a knowledge beyond that needful for the performance of the duties which they will have to discharge upon their appointment. He complains that the necessity of passing an examination deters persons who would, in his opinion, be eligible, from offering themselves as letter-carriers. Mr. Trollope, examined together with Mr. Tilley, affirms, that the rural post messengers are, to a certain extent, worse than they were formerly, in consequence of the exclusion of competent men by their unwillingness or incapacity to undergo the requisite examination, more especially in spelling.

Mr. Sargent, Joint Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue, considers the
Q. 2310. present class of clerks is somewhat better educated than formerly; the present educational test appears to him sufficient; no additional advantage would be gained by an entirely open competition.

Mr. Romilly, Chairman of the Board of Audit, speaks positively as to the effect of the Civil Service examinations having been to increase the efficiency of
Q. 2749. the clerks. There were previously clerks who entered the office, who were totally inefficient. Since 1855, no such cases have occurred. Before the Civil Service
Q. 2750. Commissioners were in existence, he states " there was a case in our office in " which a gentleman was appointed who really could neither read nor write; " he was almost an idiot, and there was the greatest possible difficulty in getting " him out of the office. Now that could not take place at present, or is not " likely to take place." He thinks that you are more likely to obtain the qualities desirable in a clerk by a limited competition than by an unlimited, to
Q. 977. which he is decidedly opposed. He thinks that the nomination should be by the Government.

Q. 3185. Sir R. Bromley, Accountant General of the Navy, has under him 168 clerks, nearly half of whom have entered under the new regulations. The new clerks have generally been men of superior acquirements, and they have now a somewhat larger per-centage than before of well-educated men: under the old rules, a departmental test was instituted to exclude the incompetent, but it rarely happened that any one was rejected, the standard of qualification being lowered in favour of those who could not reach it. Witness considers that the present test is higher than the service requires.

Mr. Merivale, lately Under Secretary for the Colonies, expresses his belief that
Q. 3895. " the young men appointed since the establishment of the new system have " been, on the whole, of a superior class to those who came in before." Inefficiency is excluded. But Mr. Merivale's personal experience is limited to seven appointments out of 24.

It would appear generally, from the evidence taken before this Committee, that sufficient time has not been allowed for a fair and full trial of the regulations

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of 1855; and that the opinions expressed by individuals upon those regulations must be grounded in theory rather than experience; but no one has affirmed that, so far as appointments to this class of clerks are concerned, the service has suffered harm by their adoption, while their tendency to exclude men intellectually unfit is recognised without exception by all.

Your Committee now proceed to consider the question, in what manner the advantages of the competitive test may be most conveniently extended, so as to answer the various purposes for which it has been established, namely, exclusion of incompetent candidates; facility given to the intelligent and well-educated to enter the public service, though devoid of political patronage; security for the physical and moral qualifications of those employed; and justice to the intellectual proficiency of all whose claims are tested, however various the schools in which they may have been instructed, and the knowledge which they may possess.

Two plans are before Your Committee, having the same object in view, one being that given in evidence by the present Commissioners, Sir E. Ryan and Sir J. Lefevre; the other being put in by Mr. Mann, the Registrar to the Commission, with the permission of his official superiors, but on his own exclusive responsibility.

The Commissioners begin by expressing their conviction that "as regards "clerkships in the public service, the best mode of obtaining the most com- "petent persons for those situations is by general competitive examination, open "to all who fulfil certain definite conditions as to age, health, and character, and "as to a minimum of acquirements." It is only by such competition, in their judgment, that the most competent candidates can be secured. The system of pass examinations, applied as a check on the nomination of individuals, is difficult to maintain at its proper level. "The minimum standard directly interferes "with the discretion of the authorities who appoint; it frustrates the wishes of "the patron; it causes delay and inconvenience, by the rejection of candidates "and the necessity of providing others; and the rejections throw unpleasant "discredit on the patron." If these rejections are frequent, their frequency, instead of being ascribed to the unfitness of those sent up to pass, is attributed to the standard being fixed too high. Again, the candidate who fails after nomination considers himself aggrieved by the loss of an appointment which he had looked upon as his own, and his patron probably shares in the feeling. These objections do not apply to the method of competition; the candidate who fails in a competitive trial is not rejected as unfit; he is made to give way to some one else who has proved himself intellectually fitter. There is no inducement to lower the minimum standard of qualification, for that minimum is supplied in most cases by the competition itself. Nor can it be said that the standard is fixed too high for the requirements of the office to which it is used as a means of admission, for the fact of candidates coming forward to compete shows that the prize is thought worth the cost of its attainment. As to moral qualifications, it cannot be alleged that in the majority of cases where candidates for office are nominated by heads of departments, there is any personal knowledge of the candidate on the part of the Minister nominating. Certificates of character are required for those who compete; and a period of probation, during which the appointment is only provisionally conferred, gives facilities for the discovery of any defect disqualifying for office. Q. 4228.

"Entertaining these opinions, we should be prepared to recommend the "immediate and general introduction of open competitive examination; but as "sufficient time has not elapsed to show to their full extent the results of the "present system, it may be the safer course to continue the system of limited "competition, although not precisely in its present state, but with such "improvements as will render the competition effective and not illusory. This "may be considered the safer course, because if the principle of open compe- "tition be once generally adopted, it will be very difficult to recede from it; "whilst on the other hand, the principle of limited competition may be extended "or contracted without inconvenience, according to the experience of its results. "We do not think it necessary to enter upon the defects of the plan hitherto "adopted, of which evidence has already been given; it is sufficient to say that "in 1859, out of 1,107 competitors for 258 situations, only 397 have been

" found competent, and the remainder, 710, have been found incompetent; so " that the effective competition has only been that of 397 persons for 258 situa- " tions, or on the average only eight competitors for every five situations. It " has, however, been suggested, and we concur in the suggestion, that the " limited competition may be made effective by means of a preliminary exami- " nation, which should distinguish the competent from the incompetent candi- " dates; and by applying the competitive examination to the competent candi- " dates, only in the proportion of three or more such candidates to each " vacancy, the system of limited competition thus arranged would approach " much nearer to open competition than to simple nomination. The obligation " on the part of the authority having the patronage to nominate a sufficient " number of really competent candidates, would compel him (especially in the " case of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in such offices as the War Office, " where there are many and frequent vacancies) to look about for candidates " beyond those of his own knowledge or recommended to him by friends. If " it were thought advisable hereafter to proceed further in this direction, it " would only be necessary to increase the proportion of candidates to vacan- " cies; or the endeavour to find good candidates might be stimulated by giving " to some other authority in the department the right to nominate other " candidates."

These suggestions are limited by the Commissioners to the case of clerks in the Civil Service, though they regard them as equally applicable to other junior situations in which the same class of persons is required, such as landing-waiters or supernumerary surveyors of taxes. They are not to be considered as applying to tidewaiters, letter-carriers, messengers, and the like grades; for in those a moderate degree of intelligence is sufficient; and bodily activity, which cannot conveniently be tested by examination, is one of the principal requisites.

They recommend that their certificates should in all cases be made provisional only, until a report has been received by them from the head of the department, to the effect that the candidate has been found qualified, on probation, for the post which he fills.

They suggest a modification in the method of carrying on examinations.

" Should the contemplated plan of limited competition between competent " candidates be adopted, it may be desirable to modify in some respects our " competitive examination. Having ascertained the absolute fitness of the can- " didates beforehand, the competitive examination is only to determine their " relative merit with respect to intelligence and industry. It is conceived that " more latitude should be given to the candidates in this respect than hereto- " fore; that they should be at liberty to make a choice of subjects, as in the " case of the East Indian examination, and that they should not be limited to " the same number of subjects; but in order to prevent mere smatterers from " overpowering, by variety of subjects, those who show real knowledge in a few, " a high minimum of marks should be affixed to each subject, below which the " marks, if obtained, should not be counted in favour of the candidates."

The scheme proposed by Mr. Mann for open competitive examinations for the superior class of clerkships may be briefly described as follows. He would suggest that competition, should be held twice a year, simultaneously, at 14 of the principal towns of the United Kingdom, full notice being previously given, both as to the subjects of examination, the nature of the situations to be competed for, the present and prospective salary appertaining to them, and, generally, the duties and conditions of service. The names of intending candidates should be sent in with certificates of character; or, if such certificates be not considered sufficient to secure the respectability of the applicants, then nominations should be received from all persons holding such a social position as to render their recommendation a probably sufficient guarantee.

A fee should be charged for permission to compete; the examination might " be expected to last for three days; the papers should then be sent up to " London, and one general list of the candidates should be made out, in order " of merit, for the whole of the United Kingdom.

A given number of candidates, who had obtained the highest marks, and had passed a qualifying examination in each subject, should be selected; and these should

should be held entitled to fill the corresponding number of vacancies next occurring, subject to the condition of passing, if required, a farther examination in such subjects as the departments concerned might think necessary. On the occurrence of a vacancy, the head of the department should be at liberty to choose from the whole list of successful candidates, without reference to the place in the list of the selected candidate, but subject to the necessity of choosing only from among those who had succeeded. Thus, Mr. Mann considers, a certain range would be given to individual selection, while it would be impossible to select except from among persons whose general competence had been proved.

Mr. Mann proposes various provisions for the more effectual working of the scheme which is here sketched out. Candidates waiting for appointments might be employed on the supplementary staff; extra vacancies might be filled by special competition among a limited number of applicants; and the same rule might be exceptionally applied in every case where special departmental qualifications were required. *Vide* Appendix, No. 5.

As an alternative course, in case it should be thought that a purely open system of competition for clerkships in the highest offices is inexpedient, Mr. Mann proposes the following plan: That competitions should be held yearly or half-yearly for an assumed average number of vacancies, each head of a department nominating as many candidates as he might think fit; no candidate to be admitted until he has passed a preliminary examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, which may take place at any time. This precaution is necessary to ensure the *bonâ fide* character of the subsequent competition. The final examination not to be held until the proportion of candidates shall have reached at least four to every vacancy. A given number of those who have obtained the largest number of marks to be selected for the next occurring vacancies, and to be further examined, if necessary, in the special subjects required by any department. The choice of the Minister, as in the former case, to be limited to the list of successful candidates, but free within those limits.

In comparing the three projects of which an outline is here given, and which are more fully stated in the evidence now before us, it is expedient first to consider in what points they all agree.

Both the Commissioners, and Mr. Mann, while bearing high testimony to the general success of the plan established under the Order in Council of 1855, point to one defect in its working, which Your Committee think it necessary to notice. The competitive test frequently exists in name, where it is not resorted to in fact. If out of three candidates sent up to compete for a vacant place, only one is qualified to reach the *minimum* standard of proficiency necessary for admission to the Civil Service, it is clear that the other two are in no real sense of the word competitors, and that the trial to which the successful candidate has been exposed is in effect merely that of passing the test required on a simple nomination. This is a delusion on the public, and a fertile source of abuse. For it is clear that while such a system prevails, any Minister who may be so disposed, has it in his power to retain, virtually, the right of nomination as before, while diminishing his responsibility for the appointments he makes by the semblance of a partially open competition; thus the advantages of both systems are lost: responsibility ceases, and competition is not created. Your Committee think it indispensable to put an end to the abuse here pointed out, by the adoption of some one of the remedies here suggested. If entirely open examinations be established, it is probable that the number of competitors who will offer themselves will sufficiently guarantee the fitness of some of them; if, however, a partial right of nomination be still retained in the heads of departments, other security must be taken. Either no person must be allowed to compete who shall not, at some time previously, have passed a test examination before the Commissioners, with a view of entitling him to enter the list; or else, when the competition for a vacancy is about to begin, the candidates must be subjected to a preliminary pass examination; any candidate failing in which, shall be excluded from the right of competing for that vacancy, and his place be supplied by another. Which of these two modes of effecting the object in view, until an entirely open system of competition shall be established, will cause the least inconvenience to examiners and candidates, is a question which Your

Committee think may be left to the discretion of the Civil Service Commissioners, and of the Executive; probably it will be found most convenient to combine the two, allowing any person who has reason to expect a nomination to compete, to present himself for the previous test examination; the cost of which may be defrayed by a small fee: and requiring any candidate who has not previously passed through this ordeal, to submit to it immediately before competing. Your Committee regard it as indispensable that by this or some similar method, no competition should be allowed to take place, except between those who are educationally qualified to receive a certificate from the Commissioners. On the strict maintenance of this rule it depends whether the competitive trials, conducted before the Commissioners, shall be real or illusory.

The further question remains whether it is expedient that competition for the higher branches of the Civil Service should be entirely open or limited to persons nominated by the Government of the day. Your Commitee agree with the Commissioners that the evidence hitherto laid before Parliament, scanty and imperfect as it necessarily is, makes strongly in favour of open competition, nor can they fail to notice the gradual extension of that system to other branches of the national service. Already the Civil Service of India, the Medical Service, and Public Works Department in India, and the scientific branches of the military profession, both in regard of the Imperial and of the Indian army, have been thrown open to all competitors; nor does there appear, either in Parliament or among the people, any disposition to regret or to draw back from the large concessions thus made to public opinion at the expense of private patronage.

But Your Committee, for the very reason that leads them to desire the ultimate success of the competitive method, are anxious to avoid such precipitancy in its adoption as might possibly lead to a temporary reaction of public feeling. They do not conceal from themselves that, in proportion as the practice of simple nomination is departed from, private interests are disturbed, the prescriptive custom of political patronage is broken in upon, and many persons exercising local influence find themselves no longer able to obtain for relatives and dependents that ready admission into public offices which was formerly within their reach. If to these causes of natural jealousy be added the prevailing and not unreasonable distrust of large administrative changes, proceeding on a principle which, until of late years, has received no general recognition, it is evident that much deliberation and prudence are necessary before proceeding to carry out to its full extent the system recommended by the Commissioners of 1853.

They think that an important step in advance will have been taken if for the system now generally prevailing, of simple nomination, there be substituted one of limited, but of real, competition; and they recommend accordingly that from henceforth every vacancy occurring among clerks in the Civil Service be competed for by not less than three candidates, to be nominated as at present, each of whom, in the first instance, shall have passed the preliminary test examination, except in the case of a single vacancy, which shall not be competed for by less than five.

It appears expedient, that whenever the convenience of the public service allows, several vacancies should be competed for at once. It is obvious that a competition between 30 candidates for 10 vacancies is more likely to result in the appointment of young men of talent and industry, than if each place were competed for by three candidates separately.

Your Committee think it desirable that in all cases the necessary moral and medical qualifications of each candidate should be ascertained, previously to his being submitted to the required educational test.

Your Committee, while declaring their opinion that the best mode of procuring competent persons to fill the junior clerkships in the Civil Service, would be through a system of competitive examination open to all "subjects of "the Queen" who fulfil certain definite conditions as to age, health, and character, are not prepared to advise the immediate adoption of a plan for giving effect to those views.

It has been alleged that candidates whose intellect and education are more than sufficient to qualify them for passing the required test, are disabled by anxiety and apprehension from doing themselves justice before the examiners. Your Committee are of opinion that such instances rarely occur; and if the examination be conducted exclusively or mainly by papers, and sufficient time be allowed, as appears to be the case, they believe that the results may be accepted as representing with sufficient fairness, for all practical purposes, the capacity of those who appear before the Commissioners. Q. 2026.

Complaints have been frequently made of the rejection of young men on account of their inability to answer questions of a recondite and difficult character, or on subjects which do not ordinarily form part of a good English education. Your Committee have thought it right to inquire into this subject, as well as to acquaint themselves with the papers printed in the Commissioners' Reports. The result of this inquiry has convinced them that the complaint referred to is, generally speaking, unfounded. Where several thousand candidates have been examined, the papers sent being necessarily different on every occasion, it is not impossible that some of these papers may contain questions injudiciously chosen; but Your Committee have no reason to suppose that this has often occurred, nor that the errors committed in this respect have been more frequent or grave than are inseparable from the transaction of all human affairs. It is distinctly stated by the examiners, that no candidate has been rejected, except for want of simple and elementary knowledge; and it appears from the Reports, that of those who failed, 17 out of 18 have shown themselves deficient in arithmetic or spelling. Q. 3561–62.

It does not fall within Your Committee's order of reference to deal with any question, except that of first appointments; but it may be permitted to them to observe, that success in obtaining qualified candidates for the Civil Service must depend quite as much on the prospects and opportunities of promotion subsequently held out to the clerk in his official career as on the immediate pecuniary advantages offered, or the judicious selection of young men in the first instance.

With regard to the higher branches of the service, Your Committee have no immediate change to recommend in the system now in force, beyond these two: to substitute universally, instead of occasionally, a limited competition among at least five for simple nomination of one; and to confine this competition to those who have passed the previous test of fitness.

In reference to the lower grades, from tide waiterships downwards, Your Committee cannot advise the general introduction of intellectual competition, which they regard as unsuited for officers whose principal duties are mechanical. They think that the health and moral character of applicants for such appointments should be strictly investigated; and that they should continue, as at present, to be subject to a simple educational test, which should have reference, so far as may be, to the future duties of the candidate for employment.

Your Committee, though not prepared to advise the immediate introduction into the whole Civil Service of entirely open competitions, would nevertheless recommend that the experiment first tried at the India House in 1859, be repeated from time to time in other departments. An opportunity will thus be provided, by which a further comparison between the limited and unlimited systems may be instituted with a view to that ultimate extension of the area of competition, to which Your Committee look forward as the legitimate result of the changes now recommended.

9 *July* 1860.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

*Lunæ*, 12° *die Martii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

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|---|---|
| Lord Stanley. | Mr. Tite. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Hennessy. |
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Collins. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | |

Lord STANLEY was called to the Chair.

The Committee deliberated on course of proceeding.

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve.

*Lunæ*, 19° *die Martii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

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| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Mr. Monckton Milnes. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Pope Hennessy. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Sir W. Hayter. | Mr. Bright. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Mr. Collins. |

The Committee examined Mr. *Maitland* and Mr. *Horace Mann*.

[Adjourned to Thursday, at Twelve.

*Jovis*, 22° *die Martii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

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| Colonel Sykes. | Sir W. Hayter. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Mr. Clay. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Mr. Pope Hennessy. | Mr. Collins. |

The Committee further examined Mr. *Maitland* and Mr. *Horace Mann*.

[Adjourned to Monday, at Twelve.

*Lunæ*, 26° *die Martii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

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| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Collins. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Clay. |
| Sir W. Hayter. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Pope Hennessy. |

The Committee examined Sir *Benjamin Hawes* and Mr. *Trevor*.

[Adjourned to Monday, the 23d April, at Twelve.

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*Lunæ*, 23° *die Aprilis*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

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| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Tite. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Clay. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Sir W. Hayter. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |

The Committee examined Sir *Thomas Fremantle*, Chairman of the Board of Customs.

[Adjourned to Thursday, at Twelve.

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*Jovis*, 26° *die Aprilis*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

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|---|---|
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Pope Hennessy. |
| Mr. Clay. | Sir W. Hayter. |
| Sir William Jolliffe. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Maguire. |

The Committee examined Mr. *Corbett*.

[Adjourned to Monday, at Twelve.

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*Lunæ*, 30° *die Aprilis*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

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| Mr. Collins. | Sir W. Hayter. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Mr. Tite. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Mr. Maguire. |

The Committee examined Mr. *Timm*, Mr. *Sargent*, and Major *Graham*.

[Adjourned to Thursday, at Twelve.

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*Jovis, 3° die Maii,* 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

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| Sir W. Hayter. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Mr. Maguire. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Collins. |
| Mr. Monckton Milnes. | |

The Committee examined Mr. *Romilly*, Chairman of the Board of Audit, Mr. *Waddington*, and Mr. *Lingen*.

[Adjourned to Monday, at Twelve.

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*Lunæ, 7° die Maii,* 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

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| Sir Wm. Hayter. | Mr. Clay. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Sir Wm. Jolliffe. | Mr. Tite. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Colonel Sykes. | |

The Committee examined Sir *R. Bromley* and Mr. *Hammond*.

[Adjourned to Thursday, at Twelve.

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*Jovis, 10° die Maii,* 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

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| Colonel Sykes. | Mr. Tite. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Clay. |
| Sir. W. Hayter. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | |

The Committee examined Mr. *Horace Mann*, Mr. *Waldron*, and Mr. *Headlam*.

[Adjourned to Monday, at Twelve.

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*Lunæ,* 14° *die Maii,* 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

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| Mr. Clay. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Collins. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | |

The Committee examined Mr. *Merivale* and Mr. *Chester*.

[Adjourned to Thursday, 17 June, at Twelve.

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*Jovis*, 17° *die Junii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

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| Mr. Clay. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Mr. Hennessy. |
| Mr. Maguire. | Sir W. Hayter. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Mr. Tite. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |

The Committee examined Sir *John Shaw Lefevre*, Sir *E. Ryan*, and Mr. *Burke*.

[Adjourned to Monday, 25 June, at Twelve.

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*Lunæ*, 25° *die Junii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY, in the Chair.

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| Sir W. G. Hayter. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Lord Robert Cecil. | Mr. Clay. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Mr. Hennessy. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Mr. Maguire. | Mr. Lowe. |

A Draft Report, prepared by the Chairman, was read 1°, as follows:—

"1. In considering the question referred to them by The House, Your Committee have not thought it necessary to take evidence generally respecting the state of the Civil Service previous to the establishment of the Commission by which the examinations of persons receiving junior appointments in that service are conducted. The Report on the Organization of the Permanent Civil Service, together with the Papers annexed thereto, published by Order of The House in 1855, appears to them to contain ample information on that subject, accompanied as it is by the comments and suggestions of many of the most expeperienced public functionaries, on the plan of reform then laid before them for consideration. These expressions of opinion, notwithstanding the subsequent lapse of time, and the additional experience acquired since 1855, appear to Your Committee to deserve the careful perusal of all who desire to understand the arguments by which the principle of open or limited competition, as opposed to that of simple and unchecked nomination, have been respectively defended and opposed.

"2. Before entering, however, on the inquiry how far the present method of appointment to the Civil Service is susceptible of improvement, your Committee think it right to call attention to the strong and well-considered language in which the necessity of reform in the system then existing was pointed out by the Commissioners of 1853. They allude to the increased pressure of public business, and to the frequency of Ministerial changes, as giving to the Permanent Civil Service an importance which can hardly be overrated. They admit its merits, but declare that its organization is far from perfect; that it does not 'attract 'into its ranks the ablest or the most ambitious of the youth of the country:' 'admission 'into it is indeed eagerly sought after, but it is for the unambitious, the indolent, and the 'incapable that it is chiefly desired.

'Those whose abilities do not warrant an expectation that they will succeed in the open 'professions, where they must encounter the competition of their contemporaries, and those 'whom indolence of temperament or physical infirmities unfit for active exertions, are placed 'in the Civil Service, where they may obtain an honourable livelihood with little labour, and 'with no risk; where their success depends upon their simply avoiding any flagrant mis-'conduct, and attending with moderate regularity to routine duties; and in which they are 'secured against the ordinary consequences of old age, or failing health, by an arrangement 'which provides them with the means of supporting themselves after they have become in-'capacitated.'

"3. They go on to remark on the number of young men physically incapable of performing the duties imposed upon them, who are attracted into the public service by the lightness of the work, and the prospect of a permanent provision; causing, by their frequent absence from duty and early retirement, a serious increase of charge to the public. From these causes the service suffers, both in internal efficiency and in public estimation.' The men, they

contend, are better than the system; better than, under such a system, they can fairly be expected to be; but the necessity of amendment is great and undisputed.

" 4. The suggestions of the Commissioners are embodied by them under the following heads, the first of which only falls directly within the scope of Your Committee's order of reference:—

' 1. To provide, by a proper system of examination, for the supply of the public service ' with a thoroughly efficient class of men.

' 2. To encourage industry and foster merit, by teaching all public servants to look forward ' to promotion according to their deserts, and to expect the highest prizes in the service if ' they can qualify themselves for them.

' 3. To mitigate the evils which result from the fragmentary character of the service, and ' to introduce into it some elements of unity, by placing the first appointments upon an ' uniform footing, opening the way to the promotion of public officers to staff appointments ' in other departments than their own, and introducing into the lower ranks a body of men ' (the supplementary clerks) whose services may be made available at any time in any office ' whatever.'

" 5. It is right to mention, that in the replies of those public servants to whom the Report here quoted was sent, the theory of the general inefficiency of the Civil Service, as sent forth by the Commissioners, was variously commented on. Some, and more especially Mr. Waddington, of the Home Office, regarded the statements of the Report as in that respect greatly exaggerated: others, with Sir James Stephen, confirmed their general accuracy. The balance of opinion, however, appears to have leant to the side of the Commissioners; although their recommendation to establish an entirely open competition for all junior appointments was, as from the novelty of the proposal might be expected, received with considerable doubt.

" 6. Your Committee do not think it necessary to recapitulate at greater length the substance of documents which are already before The House; they cannot, however, forbear to remark on the evidence given before them by Major Graham, the Registrar General, as indicating the possibility, at least, of abuses existing under a system of uncontrolled nomination, which the establishment of an independent examining Board has rendered impossible for the future. Major Graham states, that on the occasion of his office for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, being first constituted, ' a great number of those ' appointed were very objectionable on account of age, on account of their broken state of ' health, and on account of their bad character, and want of proper qualifications.' One of these persons had been imprisoned as a fraudulent debtor; another was detected by Major Graham himself in a fraudulent act; one was unable, from his state of health, to associate with the other clerks, and died shortly after a separate room had on this account been provided for him. The Accountant had to be removed for inefficiency: the Deputy Registrar did not attend the office for 15 months, when his appointment was cancelled as unnecessary: the services of the Solicitor attached to the office were also not required, and his duties were transferred to the Solicitor to the Treasury: 12 of the least efficient clerks were discharged by Major Graham, on his appointment in 1842; and 11 or 12 more have been removed in subsequent years on the same ground; besides four who were dismissed by Major Graham's predecessor, for disgraceful conduct. In contrast to the state of things here described, Major Graham has given an account of those who have joined the department since the establishment of the Civil Service Commission. It appears that since 1854, 21 vacancies have occurred; to fill these vacancies 44 persons have been nominated by the Treasury, and sent to be examined; 13 were rejected; 31 received certificates, and were appointed; 21 of these are now in the office; five have left it to enter other professions; four have been dismissed, and one died.

Q. 2584–2597.

Q. 2594.

Q. 2601.

" 7. In calling the attention of the House to the state of things described by Major Graham as existing in his department at its first creation, Your Committee wish to guard themselves against the assumption that a mode of appointment similar to that described has been general in the Civil Service. Your Committee believe the case to be far otherwise; but they think it right to point out that, previous to the establishment of an independent examining Board, no adequate security did or could exist against the occurrence of such abuses; abuses which, in this instance, have remained unknown to the public during 20 years, and have even now only accidentally come to light in the course of the present inquiry.

" 8. Your Committee have directed their inquiries to two points: they have endeavoured to ascertain, first, what has been the actual working of the system of junior appointments now in force, and its effect on the public service; and, secondly, what proposals for its improvement have been suggested by those most competent to form an opinion.

" Under the first head, a brief narrative of the institution and working of the Commission appears not out of place.

" In November 1853, as previously stated, Sir S. Northcote and Sir C. Trevelyan, in a Report addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, gave it as their opinion, ' that the right of ' competing for appointments in the Civil Service should be open to all persons of a given ' age, subject only to the necessity of giving satisfactory references to persons able to speak ' to their moral conduct and character, and of producing medical certificates to the effect ' that they have no bodily infirmity likely to incapacitate them for the public service.'

" The

"The Royal Speech on the opening of Parliament, in 1854, contained the following passage: 'The establishment required for the conduct of the Civil Service, and the arrange-'ments bearing upon its condition, have recently been under review; and I shall direct a 'plan to be laid before you, which will have for its object to improve the system of admission, 'and thereby to increase the efficiency of the service.'

"9. No such plan was laid before Parliament; but on the 21st May 1855, an Order in Council was issued, appointing the Civil Service Commissioners, and defining their duties; which order still remains in force. Later events are well detailed in the evidence of Mr. Maitland.

'On the 10th of July, in the same year, Mr. Vincent Scully moved in the House of Com- Q. 7.
mons, 'That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, thanking Her Majesty for Her 'most gracious Order of the 21st May last, by which certain persons were directed to examine 'into and certify the qualifications of young men proposed to be appointed to junior situations 'in any department of Her Majesty's Civil Service, and praying that Her Majesty will 'graciously be pleased to direct the examination to be an open one, and held in public, and that 'the examiners do have regard to superior qualifications and merit.' The resolution was 'negatived by 140 to 125. On the 24th of April 1856, the following resolution was moved by 'Lord De Grey and Ripon, then Lord Goderich, and carried on a division by 108 to 87: 'To 'thank Her Majesty for having caused to be laid before this House the Report of the Civil 'Service Commissioners; to state humbly to Her Majesty that The House has observed with 'great satisfaction the zeal and prudence with which the Commission have proceeded in 'applying a remedy to evils of a serious character, the previous existence of which has now 'been placed beyond dispute, and also the degree of progress that has been made, with the 'sanction of various departments of the State, towards the establishment of a system of 'competition among candidates for admission to the Civil Service; to assure Her Majesty of 'the steady support of this House in the prosecution of the salutary measures which she has 'been graciously pleased to adopt; and humbly to make known to Her Majesty, that if she 'shall think fit further to extend them, and to make trial in the service of the method of 'open competition as a condition of entrance, this House will cheerfully provide for any 'charges which the adoption of that system may entail.' In the following year, 1857, the 'House resolved unanimously, on the motion of Lord Goderich, 'That, in the opinion of 'this House, the experience acquired since the issuing of the Order in Council of the 21st 'May 1855, is in favour of the adoption of the principle of competition as a condition of 'entrance to the Civil Service, and that the application of that principle ought to be extended 'in conformity with the Resolution of The House agreed to on the 24th day of April 1856.' 'In order to complete the narrative of Parliamentary Proceedings affecting the Commis-'sioners, two Acts of Parliament, passed since the Resolutions of The House mentioned, 'should be referred to. The Act for the better Government of India (21 & 22 Victoria, 'chapter 106), by its 32d section, recognises the system of open competition which had previously been established for appointments in the Civil Service of India, and provides for the 'conduct of examinations by the Civil Service Commissioners, enacting that without their 'certificate no candidate shall be admitted to the service in India. The Superannuation 'Act of 1859 (the 22d of Victoria, chapter 26) provides that, with certain exceptions, no 'person appointed after its date shall for its purposes be considered as serving in the per-'manent Civil Service of the State unless admitted with a certificate from the Civil Service 'Commissioners.'

"10. The duties imposed on the Commissioners are also fully detailed by the same wit- Q. 8.
ness.

'The Order in Council took effect from its date, and it consequently became necessary 'for the Commissioners to take immediate measures for bringing it into operation; they 'therefore addressed a circular to the various departments in the month of June next after 'their appointment, inquiring of the heads of those departments whether any and what rules 'were then in force as to age, health, character, knowledge and ability; the Committee will 'see on reference to the Order in Council that these are the four points as to which the 'Commissioners are to satisfy themselves before granting any certificate. The Commis-'sioners inquired also what nominations had been given since the date of the Order in 'Council. From the replies which they received, it appeared that in several of the public 'departments regulations as to the age, health, character, knowledge, and ability were 'already in force. In other departments rules more or less precise were immediately pro-'posed. But the correspondence with regard to these subjects has continued to the present 'time as the practical operation of the Order has been extended, and as modifications have 'from time to time been suggested in the rules which were at first laid down. It will be 'right, perhaps, to mention at the outset that the duty of the Commissioners under the 'Order in Council is to give their assistance; the phrase, which I had better, perhaps, 'bring before the Committee, is this: that 'The rules applicable to each department under 'each of the above heads should be settled, with the assistance of the Commissioners, 'according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department.' The rules, as they 'now stand, have been settled, I think I may say, in almost all cases, according to the dis-'cretion of the chief authorities of the departments, and the Commissioners have not very 'often interfered. The Commissioners held their first examination on the 30th of June. 'From the middle of the following month of July, until my appointment as Secretary in 'November, I assisted them in the conduct of their examination: my place has since been 'occupied by Mr. Theodore Walrond, late Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, who, with Mr.

'Headlam, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, is continually employed at the office. 'I should have to give a summary of our operations, were it not that the Report which has 'been laid upon the table of the House is in as precise a form as it can be placed before the 'Committee. Any further inquiries that the Committee may think necessary, I should be 'very happy to answer. I would therefore pass to the next portion of the subject, namely, 'the mode of dealing with the candidates. It may be enough at present to state generally, 'that those candidates who reside in or near town are required to attend for examination at 'our office, while, on the other hand, with certain exceptions, those resident in the 'country are permitted to be examined in the country; but candidates for metro-'politan appointments, or candidates for clerkships, in any of the Government departments 'in London, are in all cases brought to London wherever their residences may be. Those 'who are to be examined in London are generally required to attend on a day preceding 'that fixed for their examination, and they fill up a form, which I will put in (*delivering 'the same*), containing particulars as to their ages, their education, and their former 'employment, and so on, and also giving referees as to character. Each then receives 'instructions as to the condition of age and health required in his particular case, and 'from the information which the candidate gives us, we write to his referees, and also 'to any recent employer; in some cases to the Education Department, if he has been 'a pupil teacher, or to any of the Government offices in which he has been employed; 'or if he has served in the army or navy, or in the mercantile marine, we should 'require to have his discharge put in; and in all cases we refer to his former situation 'as to his general character; whatever the inquiries may be they do not delay the 'examination, though no certificate is granted until the results of the inquiries are satis-'factory. I think I need not enter into the details of the examination, especially as the 'Appendix to the Third Report of the Commissioners contains a very large collection of 'the examination papers, and no change in their character has since been made. With 'regard to the country candidates, I should state that those who live in or near Dublin 'or Edinburgh are examined in those places; we have the assistance of Mr. Johnston 'Stoney, who is the secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland, for Dublin; and we 'have the assistance of Mr. Longmore, who is the chief clerk in the office of the Queen's 'and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, for Scotland. Candidates examined at other places 'are examined by means of officers of the several departments. We send to each depart-'ment a packet of papers marked for the examination of the individual candidates; these 'papers are sent into the country, and placed in the hands of the departmental officer who 'conducts the examination, and then returns the papers with the performance of the candi-'date to his own department, and from thence they reach us; but it is right to state, with 'regard to all papers of candidates examined either at our own office, or in the Dublin or 'Edinburgh, or in the country, that they are dealt with in precisely the same way; the 'assistant examiners permanently employed in the office report upon them, not summarily 'but in detail; in very great detail as regards spelling and arithmetic; and the Commis-'sioners then take the final responsibility of deciding, and that responsibility they have not 'in any case delegated to any member of their establishment. I ought perhaps to add, as 'I shall have occasion to refer to it hereafter, that in cases of competition it has been the 'practice of the Commissioners not only to decide as to who are the successful candidates, 'but with regard to those who are thus successful to decide whether they would or would 'not have passed if they had received absolute nominations.'

"11. It is understood that candidates appearing before the Commissioners may be rejected on any one of four grounds; as being beyond the authorised limits of age, as being physically incapable, as not having produced satisfactory evidence of moral character, and as deficient in the knowledge and ability which is tested by the examination which they are required to undergo.

"12. From the Fifth and last Report of the Commissioners a few statements are extracted illustrative of the working of the system which has been described. It appears that the total number of nominations to which the Order in Council of 1854 has been applied was, up to the end of 1859, 10,860. Of these nominations, 8,039 were of 1 candidate only. The competitors have been 2,821 for 732 appointments, or nearly 4 to 1. In the last year, 1859, they were 1,179 for 259 appointments; but this average includes 391 persons who competed for 9 writerships at the India Office, on the only occasion on which the principle of an entirely open competition has been practically tested. The certificates and rejections have been respectively 5,705 and 1,972. The number of rejections was greatest in 1855-6, when, out of 1,686, more than one-half failed to pass the test. It has since that time gradually decreased; but the Commissioners state that this decrease is due rather to a lower standard of examination having been adopted than to an improvement in the attainments of candidates. There have been rejected between 1855 and 1859, on the score of age, 343; of health, 88; of character, 76; in all, 507: making, together with those who failed to pass the intellectual test, 2,479. It is worth notice, that of these latter, all, except 106, were rejected as deficient in arithmetic or spelling, a fact which Your Committee think ought to be borne in mind, when complaints are made of the needlessly high educational requirements imposed on candidates for the Civil Service.

"13. From the facts here briefly stated some general conclusions may be deduced. It will be seen that up to the present time simple nomination rather than competition, among even a limited number of candidates, has been the rule acted upon in about 75 per cent. of all appointments made under the new system; but that this proportion is considerably diminished

diminished in the last year, showing a gradually increasing tendency to resort to the competitive method. It will also be observed, that nearly 1,900 persons, deficient in the ordinary rudiments of a good education, have been nominated in five years to the Civil Service, and excluded by the examination test.

"14. The method of examination is fully explained in the evidence of Mr. Walrond and Mr. Headlam. There is in pass examinations no fixed minimum; nor are marks assigned. The candidates are reported upon by epithets applied to the work they have done, the use of which is so far constant as to supply a fixed test. The Commissioners, not the examiners, decide whether the candidate has passed or no. In competitive examinations, marks are employed; there are no *vivâ voce* questions, except in the case of modern languages. The examiners emphatically deny that candidates have ever been rejected, as is frequently rumoured, for failing to answer questions of a difficult or recondite character. The test examination lasts on an average three days. It does not appear that an examination paper has ever come unfairly into the hands of a candidate or his tutor; but in some instances what is called 'cramming' has been facilitated by the too frequent use either of the same paper, or of papers closely resembling one another. There would be no difficulty in examining by the same process as is used at present any number of candidates that might present itself. Q. 3450 *et seq.* Q. 3817.

"15. A Paper showing the number of persons employed in the Civil Service in any capacity will be found in the Appendix. The general result is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| I.—Heads of departments (political) | 34 |
| Ditto (non-political) | 156 |
| II.—Sub-heads of departments, and heads of branches | 1,489 |
| Clerks (established) | 13,768 |
| Ditto (temporary) | 389 |
| III.—Professional officers (superior) | 1,922 |
| Ditto (inferior) | 1,921 |
| IV.—Inferior officers (in-door) | 2,259 |
| Ditto (out-door) | 36,566 |
| V.—Artisans and labourers | 29,613 |
| VI.—Persons not wholly employed, women, &c. | 14,941 |
| | 103,058 |

"Of these classes, the first and the last do not in any degree fall within the cognisance of Your Committee. A certain proportion of the class of artisans and labourers comes within the range of the Civil Service Commission, in consequence of the provisions of the recent Act, regulating the superannuation of persons employed in the Civil Service; but the inquiries of Your Committee have not extended to their case. Neither have Your Committee entered fully into the examinations which the professional officers are in certain cases required to pass. The evidence which we have taken with regard to this class of civil servants relates chiefly to those employed in the solicitors' departments, attached to various offices; and we may remark in passing, that we doubt whether any system of examination is likely to provide men as well qualified for appointments of this peculiar kind as those who may be obtained by appointing persons of some standing and experience in their profession.

"16. The two classes of civil servants which have chiefly fallen under our observation are the clerks (including, of course, those who rise from the ranks to the higher departmental appointments which are open to clerks), and, to a smaller extent, the inferior officers, such as excise officers, tidewaiters, letter-carriers, and others.

"The officers comprised under the general term 'clerks,' differ considerably among themselves, but may be defined as that portion of the Civil Service which is employed in sedentary occupations, involving no other than intellectual labour. They may be roughly subdivided into two classes, the one consisting of the clerks belonging to what are called the Whitehall establishments, who, on entering the service, are employed in merely routine work, but who gradually rise to the most influential positions in such offices as those of the Treasury and the Secretaries of State; the other consisting of the clerks in the Revenue departments, whose functions, though highly important, and requiring a large amount of intelligence for their discharge, do not demand the same amount of liberal education, knowledge of men, and general information, as are essential in the higher departments. It is necessary to bear this distinction in mind, in order to a right appreciation of the examination tests which are adopted. What is demanded of a candidate for a junior clerkship in the office of a Secretary of State may appear unnecessary if we look only to the duties which he has to perform at the time of his first appointment; but when it is remembered that in the course of some years he will be placed in a position of great responsibility, and will have a large share in the conduct of affairs requiring much tact and discretion it will be

evident that it is important to take security for his general intelligence, and for his having received the education of a gentleman.

"The clerks of the Revenue departments, the Audit Office, the Somerset House branch of the Admiralty, and similar departments, are mainly occupied with accounts; and their qualifications for appointment may be more directly tested; yet even in these cases the difference between men of intelligence and mere machines is very considerable, and the public are gainers by the introduction of men of good education into these branches of the service, provided they are not repelled by the unattractive nature of the work required of them.

"With regard to the inferior appointments, which there is no doubt that the better educated men, if equal to their fellows in all other respects, will be the more valuable servants, yet the relative importance of physical and moral qualifications is in these cases so very much higher than that of merely intellectual qualifications, while the difficulty of testing them is apparently so much greater, that much caution in the application of intellectual tests is necessary; and care must be taken not to shut out from employment, on account of intellectual inferiority, men who may be eminently qualified for it in other respects.

"16 A. Great pains are taken by the Commissioners to ascertain the physical fitness and the moral characters of persons who have received nominations; and in the class of cases to which we have last adverted, the importance of these investigations cannot be overrated.

"In the remarks we have now to offer, we shall confine ourselves chiefly to the case of the appointments to clerkships.

"17. Your Committee propose here to recapitulate briefly the evidence given by the principal witnesses who appeared before them as to the success of the examination test, as hitherto applied, in securing competent civil servants, and excluding the unfit.

"18. Mr. Arbuthnot, Auditor of the Civil List, is of opinion that the effect of competition has been to exclude incapable men; but that in the case of supplementary clerks in the Treasury, it has introduced a class of men above their work, and its effect so far is, that a discontented body is created, but that that inconvenience has not extended to the establishment clerks.

"19. Sir B. Hawes, representing the War Department, where the nomination of a single candidate to a vacancy is the exception rather than the rule, each vacancy being, in general, competed for by a limited number of candidates, expresses it as his opinion that the system now prevailing works well for the public: 'we have had a sufficiency of candidates from 'whom to make a good choice;' the result will be a superior set of men filling the public offices.

Q. 1053.

Q. 1060.

"20. Mr. Trevor, the Comptroller of Legacy and Succession Duties in the Inland Revenue, 'has no hesitation in saying that he has had,' since the appointment of the Commission, 'a more highly educated class of clerks than they were in the habit of having 'previously.' There has scarcely, in his judgment, been time to see the working of the system: but he is not aware that the fact of their being more highly educated has rendered them discontented with their duties, though of a comparatively mechanical character.

Q. 1201–1203.

"21. Sir T. Fremantle, Chairman of the Board of Customs, believes, from the reports of officers serving under him, that those who have entered since 1854, 'are very much of the 'same character as to intelligence and usefulness as those who were appointed previous to 'the new system.' They come from the same class of society: there used to be an examination conducted by the department, but it was less strict than that of the Commissioners; the literary education is higher than before; some of the heads of departments have given an opinion against the system, as making the young men rather above their situation, and dissatisfied with the monotonous duties they have to perform. It would appear also that in the appointment of some inferior officers too much stress has been laid upon intellectual attainments, and too little weight given to physical qualifications.

Q. 1377–78–80.

Q. 1409.

"22. In the Post Office, Mr. Tilly states, that the clerkships only have been disposed of by competition among a limited number of candidates; not much difference is perceived since the change was introduced; the clerks are not more or less useful than they were before; the class from which they are drawn is the same; the duties are of a simple routine character: witness apprehends that sometimes those persons who have passed a much higher examination are less contented, and less good clerks, than others not so highly trained. He complains that the necessity of passing an examination to some extent deters persons who would, in his opinion, be eligible, from offering themselves as letter-carriers.

Q. 1607.

Q. 1717.

"23. Mr. Sargent, Joint Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue, considers the present class of clerks is somewhat better educated than that which they used to get; the present educational test appears to him sufficient; no additional advantage would be gained by an entirely open competition.

Q. 2779.

"24. Mr. Romilly, Chairman of the Board of Audit, speaks positively as to the effect of the Civil Service examinations having been to increase the efficiency of the clerks. There were previously clerks who entered the office, who were totally inefficient. Since 1855, no such cases have occurred. There was a case in our office in which a gentleman was appointed who really 'could neither read nor write; he was almost an idiot, and there was

Q. 2749.

Q. 2750.

'the

'the greatest possible difficulty in getting him out of the office. Now, that could not take 'place at present, or is not likely to take place.' Certificates, as a test of competency, are worthless. Q. 977.

"25. Sir R. Bromley, Accountant General of the Navy, has under him 168 clerks, nearly half of whom have entered under the new regulations. The new clerks have generally been men of superior acquirements, as they have now a somewhat larger per-centage than before of well-educated men. Under the old rules, a departmental test was instituted to exclude the incompetent, but it rarely happened that any one was rejected, the standard of qualification being lowered in favour of those who could not reach it. Witness considers that the present test is higher than the service requires. Q. 3185.

"26. Mr. Merivale, lately Under Secretary for the Colonies, expresses his belief that 'the young men appointed since the establishment of the new system have been, on the 'whole, of a superior class to those who came in before.' Inefficiency is excluded. But Mr. Merivale's personal experience is limited to 7 appointments out of 24. Q. 3895.

"27. It would appear generally, from the evidence taken before this Committee, that sufficient time has not been allowed for a fair and full trial of the regulations of 1855; and that the opinions expressed by individuals upon those regulations must be grounded in theory rather than experience; but no one has affirmed that, so far as appointments to this class of clerks are concerned, the service has suffered harm by their adoption, while their tendency to exclude men intellectually unfit is recognised without exception by all.

"28. Your Committee now proceed to consider the question, in what manner the advantages of the competitive test may be most conveniently extended, so as to answer the various purposes for which it has been established, namely, exclusion of incompetent candidates; facility given to the intelligent and well-educated to enter the public service, though devoid of political patronage; security for the physical and moral qualifications of those employed; and justice to the intellectual proficiency of all whose claims are tested, however various the schools in which they may have been instructed, and the knowledge which they may possess.

"29. Two plans are before Your Committee, having the same object in view, one being that given in evidence by the present Commissioners, Sir E. Ryan and Sir J. Lefevre; the other being put in by Mr. Mann, the Registrar to the Commission, with the permission of his official superiors, but on his own exclusive responsibility.

"30. The Commissioners begin by expressing their conviction that 'as regard clerkships 'in the public service, the best mode of obtaining the most competent persons for those 'situations is by general competitive examination, open to all who fulfil certain definite 'conditions as to age, health, and character, and as to a minimum of acquirements.' It is only by such competition, in their judgment, that the most competent candidates can be secured. The system of pass examinations, applied as a check on the nomination of individuals, is difficult to maintain at its proper level. 'The minimum standard directly interferes with 'the discretion of the authorities who appoint; it frustrates the wishes of the patron; it 'causes delay and inconvenience, by the rejection of candidates and the necessity of providing 'others; and the rejections throw unpleasant discredit on the patron.' If these rejections are frequent, their frequency, instead of being ascribed to the unfitness of those sent up to pass, is attributed to the standard being fixed too high. Again, the candidate who fails after nomination considers himself aggrieved by the loss of an appointment which he had looked upon as his own, and his patron probably shares in the feeling. These objections do not apply to the method of competition; the candidate who fails in a competitive trial is not rejected as unfit; he is made to give way to some one else who has proved himself intellectually fitter. There is no inducement to lower the minimum standard of qualification, for that minimum is supplied in most cases by the competition itself. Nor can it be said that the standard is fixed too high for the requirements of the office to which it is used as a means of admission, for the fact of candidates coming forward to compete shows that the prize is thought worth the cost of its attainment. As to moral qualifications, it cannot be alleged that in the majority of cases where candidates for office are nominated by heads of departments, there is any personal knowledge of the candidate on the part of the Minister nominating. Certificates of character are required for those who compete; and a period of probation, during which the appointment is only provisionally conferred, gives facilities for the discovery of any defect disqualifying for office. Q. 4228.

"31. Entertaining these opinions, we should be prepared to recommend the immediate 'and general introduction of open competitive examination; but as sufficient time has not 'elapsed to show to their full extent the results of the present system, it may be the safer 'course to continue the system of limited competition, although not precisely in its present 'state, but with such improvements as will render the competition effective and not illusory. 'This may be considered the safer course, because if the principle of open competition be 'once generally adopted, it will be very difficult to recede from it; whilst, on the other hand, 'the principle of limited competition may be extended or contracted without inconvenience, 'according to the experience of its results. We do not think it necessary to enter upon the 'defects of the plan hitherto adopted, of which evidence has already been given; it is sufficient 'to say that in 1859, out of 1,107 competitors for 258 situations, only 397 have been found

'competent, and the remainder, 710, have been found incompetent; so that the effective 'competition has only been that of 397 persons for 258 situations, or on the average only 'eight competitors for every five situations. It has, however, been suggested, and we 'concur in the suggestion, that the limited competition may be made effective by means 'of a preliminary examination, which should distinguish the competent from the in-'competent candidates; and by applying the competitive examination to the competent can-'didates, only in the proportion of three or more such candidates to each vacancy, the 'system of limited competition thus arranged would approach much nearer to open compe-'tition than to simple nomination. The obligation on the part of the authority having the 'patronage to nominate a sufficient number of really competent candidates, would compel 'him (especially in the case of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in such offices as the War 'Office, where there are many and frequent vacancies) to look about for candidates beyond 'those of his own knowledge or recommended to him by friends. If it were thought advis-'able hereafter to proceed further in this direction, it would only be necessary to increase 'the proportion of candidates to vacancies; or the endeavour to find good candidates might 'be stimulated by giving to some other authority in the department the right to nominate 'other candidates.'

"32. These suggestions are limited by the Commissioners to the case of clerks in the Civil Service, though they regard them as equally applicable to other junior situations in which the same class of persons is required, such as landing-waiters or supernumerary surveyors of taxes. They are not to be considered as applying to tidewaiters, letter-carriers, messengers, and the like grades; for in those a moderate degree of intelligence is sufficient; and bodily activity, which cannot conveniently be tested by examination, is one of the principal requisites.

"33. They recommend that their certificates should in all cases be made provisional only, until a report has been received by them from the head of the department, to the effect that the candidate has been found qualified, on probation, for the post which he fills.

"They suggest a modification in the method of carrying on examinations.

'Should the contemplated plan of limited competition between competent candidates be 'adopted, it may be desirable to modify, in some respects, our competitive examination. 'Having ascertained the absolute fitness of the candidates beforehand, the competitive 'examination is only to determine their relative merit with respect to intelligence and 'industry. It is conceived that more latitude should be given to the candidates in this 'respect than heretofore; that they should be at liberty to make a choice of subjects, as in 'the case of the East Indian examination, and that they should not be limited to the same 'number of subjects; but in order to prevent mere smatterers from overpowering, by variety 'of subjects, those who show real knowledge in a few, a high minimum of marks should be 'affixed to each subject, below which the marks, if obtained, should not be counted in favour 'of the candidates.'

"34. The scheme proposed by Mr. Mann for open competitive examinations for the superior class of clerkships, may be briefly described as follows: he would suggest that competitions should be held twice a year, simultaneously, at 14 of the principal towns of the United Kingdom, full notice being previously given, both as to the subjects of examination, the nature of the situations to be competed for, the present and prospective salary appertaining to them, and generally, the duties and conditions of service. The names of intending candidates should be sent in with certificates of character; or if such certificates be not considered sufficient to secure the respectability of the applicants, then nominations should be received from all persons holding such a social position as to render their recommendation a probably sufficient guarantee.

"A fee should be charged for permission to compete; the examination might be expected to last for three days; the papers should then be sent up to London, and one general list of the candidates should be made out, in order of merit, for the whole of the United Kingdom.

"A given number of candidates who had obtained the highest marks, and had *passed* a qualifying examination in each subject, should be selected; and these should *be held* entitled to fill the corresponding number of vacancies next occurring, subject to the condition of passing, if required, a farther examination in such subjects as the departments concerned might think necessary. On the occurrence of a vacancy, the head of the department should be at liberty to choose from the whole list of successful candidates, without reference to the place in the list of the selected candidate, but subject to the necessity of choosing only from among those who had succeeded. Thus, Mr. Mann considers a certain range would be given to individual selection, while it would be impossible to select except from among persons whose general competence had been proved.

*Vide* Appendix, No. 5.

"Mr. Mann proposes various provisions for the more effectual working of the scheme which is here sketched out. Candidates waiting for appointments might be employed on the supplementary staff; extra vacancies might be filled by special competition among a limited number of applicants; and the same rule might be exceptionally applied in every case where special departmental qualifications were required.

"35. As an alternative course, in case it should be thought that a purely open system of competition for clerkships in the highest offices is inexpedient, Mr. Mann proposes the following

following plan: that competitions should be held yearly or half-yearly for an assumed average number of vacancies, each head of a department nominating as many candidates as he might think fit; no candidate to be admitted until he has passed a preliminary examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, which may take place at any time. This precaution is necessary to ensure the *bonâ fide* character of the subsequent competition. The final examination not to be held until the proportion of candidates shall have reached at least four to every vacancy. A given number of those who have obtained the largest number of marks to be selected for the next occurring vacancies, and to be further examined, if necessary, in the special subjects required by any department. The choice of the Minister, as in the former case, to be limited to the list of successful candidates, but free within those limits.

" 36. In comparing the three projects of which an outline is here given, and which are more fully stated in the evidence now before us, it is expedient first to consider in what points they all agree.

" Both the Commissioners, and Mr. Mann, while bearing high testimony to the general success of the plan established under the Order in Council of 1855, point to one defect in its working, which Your Committee think it necessary to notice. The competitive test frequently exists in name, where it is not resorted to in fact. If out of three candidates sent up to compete for a vacant place, only one is qualified to reach the *minimum* standard of proficiency necessary for admission to the Civil Service, it is clear that the other two are in no real sense of the word competitors, and that the trial to which the successful candidate has been exposed is in effect merely that of passing the test required on a simple nomination. This is a delusion on the public, and a fertile source of abuse. For it is clear that while such a system prevails, any Minister who may be so disposed, has it in his power to retain, virtually, the right of nomination as before, while diminishing his responsibility for the appointments he makes by the semblance of a partially open competition; thus the advantages of both systems are lost: responsibility ceases, and competition is not created. Your Committee think it indispensable to put an end to the abuse here pointed out, by the adoption of some one of the remedies here suggested. If entirely open examinations be established, it is probable that the number of competitors who will offer themselves will sufficiently guarantee the fitness of some of them; if, however, a partial right of nomination be still retained in the heads of departments, other security must be taken. Either no person must be allowed to compete who shall not, at some time previously, have passed a test examination before the Commissioners, with a view of entitling him to enter the list; or else, when the competition for a vacancy is about to begin, the candidates must be subjected to a preliminary pass examination; any candidate failing in which, shall be excluded from the right of competing for that vacancy, and his place be supplied by another.

" 37. Which of these two modes of effecting the object in view will cause the least inconvenience to examiners and candidates, is a question which Your Committee think may be left to the discretion of the Civil Service Commissioners, and of the Executive; probably it will be found most convenient to combine the two, allowing any person who has reason to expect a nomination to compete, to present himself for the previous test examination; the cost of which may be defrayed by a small fee: and requiring any candidate who has not previously passed through this ordeal, to submit to it immediately before competing. Your Committee regard it as indispensable that by this or some similar method, no competition should be allowed to take place, except between those who are educationally qualified to receive a certificate from the Commissioners. On the strict maintenance of this rule it depends whether the competitive trials, conducted before the Commissioners, shall be real or merely illusory.

" 38. The further question, whether it is expedient that competition for the higher branches of the Civil Service should be entirely open or limited to persons nominated by the Government of the day, is one on which your Committee hesitate to express a final opinion. They agree with the Commissioners that the evidence hitherto laid before the public, scanty and imperfect as it necessarily is, makes strongly in favour of the competitive system in its most extended form; nor can they fail to notice the gradual extension of that system to other branches of the national service. Already the Civil Service of India and the scientific branches of the military profession, both in regard of the Imperial and of the Indian army, have been thrown open to all competitors; nor does there appear, either in Parliament or among the people, any disposition to regret or to draw back from the large concessions thus made to public opinion at the expense of private patronage.

" 39. But your Committee, for the very reason that leads them to desire the ultimate success of the competitive method, are anxious to avoid such precipitancy in its adoption as might possibly lead to a temporary reaction of public feeling. They do not conceal from themselves that, in proportion as the practice of simple nomination is departed from, private interests are disturbed, the prescriptive custom of political patronage is broken in upon, and many persons exercising local influence find themselves no longer able to obtain for relatives and dependents that ready admission into public offices which was formerly within their reach. If to these causes of natural jealousy be added the prevailing and not unreasonable distrust of large administrative changes, proceeding on a principle which, until of late years, has received no general recognition, it is evident that much deliberation and prudence are necessary before proceeding to carry out to its full extent the system recommended by the Commissioners of 1853.

" 40. Your Committee, therefore, are not prepared to advise the present adoption of either of the schemes suggested by Mr. Mann. They think that for the present enough will have been done if for the system now generally prevailing, of simple nomination, there be substituted one of limited, but of real, competition; and they recommend accordingly that from henceforth every vacancy occurring among clerks in the Civil Service be competed for by not less than three candidates, to be nominated as at present, each of whom, in the first instance, shall have passed the preliminary test examination. If the requisite number should fail to present themselves—a case, however, which the experience of the past renders highly improbable—then (after a reasonable lapse of time) the vacancy may be filled by nomination, subject only to the present test.

" 41. It appears expedient, that whenever the convenience of the public service allows, several vacancies should be competed for at once. It is obvious that a competition between 30 candidates for 10 vacancies is more likely to result in the appointment of young men of talent and industry, than if each place were competed for separately.

" 42. It is sometimes alleged that candidates whose intellect and education are more than sufficient to qualify them for passing the required test, are disabled by anxiety and apprehension from doing themselves justice before the examiners. Your Committee are of opinion that such instances rarely occur; and if the examination be conducted exclusively or mainly by papers, and sufficient time be allowed, as appears to be the case, they believe that the results may be accepted as representing with sufficient fairness, for all practical purposes, the capacity of those who appear before the Commissioners.

" 43. Complaints having been frequently made of the rejection of young men on account of their inability to answer questions of a recondite and difficult character, or on subjects which do not ordinarily form part of a good English education, Your Committee have thought it right to inquire into this subject, as well as to acquaint themselves with the papers printed in the Commissioners' Reports. The result of this inquiry has convinced them that the complaint referred to is, generally speaking, unfounded: where several thousand candidates have been examined, the papers sent being necessarily different on every occasion, it is not impossible that some of these papers may contain questions injudiciously chosen; but Your Committee have no reason to suppose that this has often occurred, nor that the errors committed in this respect have been more frequent or grave than are inseparable from the transaction of all human affairs. They would especially observe, that where candidates are brought together, who have been trained under various masters, and in many schools, the inquiry into their knowledge, to be fair, must be comprehensive, and questions may legitimately be put, on the chance of some one candidate being able to answer them, on subjects with which it would be pedantic and unreasonable to expect all to be acquainted. It is distinctly stated by the examiners, that no candidate has been rejected, except for want of simple and elementary knowledge; and it appears from the Reports, that of those who failed, 17 out of 18 have shown themselves deficient in arithmetic or spelling.

" 44. It does not fall within Your Committee's order of reference to deal with any question, except that of first appointments; but it may be permitted to them to observe, that success in obtaining qualified candidates for the Civil Service must depend quite as much on the prospects and opportunities of promotion subsequently held out to the clerk in his official career as on the immediate pecuniary advantages offered, or the judicious selection of young men in the first instance.

" 45. With regard to the higher branches of the service, Your Committee have no material change to recommend in the system now in force, beyond these two: to substitute universally, instead of occasionally, a limited competition among at least three for simple nomination of one; and to confine this competition to those who have passed the previous test of fitness.

" 46. In reference to the lower grades, from tide waiterships downwards, Your Committee cannot advise the general introduction of intellectual competition. They regard it as unsuited for officers whose principal duties are mechanical; nor do they think that any satisfactory mode can be devised of testing the comparative physical qualifications of applicants for such appointments. They think that the health and moral character of such applicants should be strictly investigated; and that they should continue, as at present, to be subject to an educational test, but to one of a simple and practical character, and which should have reference, so far as may be, to the future duties of the candidate for employment.

" 47. They believe that a considerable stimulus might be given to popular education, without cost to the State, if appointments in these lower grades were from time to time given away to those who might be reported upon as distinguished for industry and attainments by the inspectors of schools receiving Government grants; such appointments would in all probability be eagerly coveted, and the number thus disposed of need never be so large as to incur the risk of diverting into the service of Government those who might be more advantageously employed in other occupations.

" 48. Your Committee, though not prepared to advise the general introduction into the Civil Service of entirely open competitions, would nevertheless recommend that the experiment

ment first tried at the India House in 1859, be repeated from time to time in other departments. An opportunity will thus be provided, by which the comparison between the limited and unlimited systems may hereafter be instituted with larger knowledge and with greater certainty of result than at present.

" 49. Lastly, it has been suggested to Your Committee that, with a view to avoid the complaints which are apt to be made when any candidate fails, for want of knowledge, to pass the requisite test, such candidate may, on payment of a moderate fee, be re-examined, without a fresh nomination, within a limited time (say, one month) from the date of his failure. Your Committee are disposed to recommend the adoption of this suggestion. They believe that in almost every case the decision of the previous examiners would be justified on the second trial; and proof would thus be given to the public, which it does not at present possess, of the justice of those rejections of which parents and patrons not unfrequently complain.

Motion made (Sir *Stafford Northcote*), and Question, " That the Draft Report proposed by the Chairman be read 2°, paragraph by paragraph," put, and agreed to.

Paragraph 1 read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 2 read 2°. Amendment proposed (Lord *R. Cecil*), to leave out the words " strong and well considered." Question put, " That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Paragraph."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 0. | Noes, 5. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. M. Milnes. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Sir W. Hayter. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Mr. Maguire. | Mr. Collins. |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Question put, " That the paragraph stand part of the Draft Report."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 8. | Noes, 4. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Sir W. Hayter. |
| Sir S. Northcote. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Mr. Lowe. | |
| Mr. Collins. | |
| Mr. Maguire. | |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Paragraph 3 read 2°. Question put, " That the paragraph stand part of the Draft Report."—Committee divided:

| Ayes, 8. | Noes, 3. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Sir W. Hayter. |
| Sir S. Northcote. | |
| Mr. Lowe. | |
| Mr. Collins. | |
| Mr. Maguire. | |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Paragraph 4 read 2°, and agreed to.

Paragraph 5 read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 6 read 2°. Amendment proposed (Mr. *M. Milnes*), line 13, to leave out the word " first," in order to insert the word " suddenly " instead thereof. Question, " That the word ' first ' stand part of the paragraph," put, and negatived. Question put, " That the word ' suddenly ' be there inserted."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 4. | Noes, 8. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Monckton Milnes. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Lord Robert Cecil. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Sir W. Hayter. | Mr. Hennessy. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Sir S. Northcote. |
| | Mr. Lowe. |
| | Mr. Collins. |
| | Mr. Maguire. |
| | Mr. Clay. |

Further Amendments made—Question put, "That the paragraph, as amended, stand part of the Draft Report."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 7. | Noes, 4. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. M. Milnes. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Sir William Hayter. |
| Mr. Collins. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Colonel Sykes. | |
| Mr. Maguire. | |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Paragraph 7 read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 8 read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 read 2°, and agreed to.

[Adjourned to Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock.

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## *Mercurii, 27° die Junii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Robert Cecil. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Sir William Hayter. | Mr. Clay. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Collins. |

Paragraph 12 read 2°, and agreed to.

Paragraph 13 read 2°. Amendment proposed (Lord *R. Cecil*), to leave out the words "the ordinary rudiments of a good education," in order to insert the words "arithmetic and spelling," instead thereof.—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph."—Committee divided:

| Ayes, 4. | Noes, 3. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord R. Cecil. |
| Sir S. Northcote. | Sir. W. Hayter. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Mr. Clay. | |

An Amendment made, and paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Paragraph 14 read 2°, and agreed to.

The following paragraph (Mr. *Hennessy*) was brought up, and read 1°: "It appears from the evidence of the private Secretary to the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury, and from the evidence of other witnesses, that the present mode of nominating candidates for junior appointments in the Civil Service depends on the exercise of patronage by the Ministers of the day, and that such patronage is generally disposed of on political or personal grounds, and not wholly with a view to promote the efficiency of the Public Service."

Question put, "That the paragraph be now read 2°."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 3. | Noes, 6. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Sir William Hayter. |
| Mr. Maguire. | Sir S. Northcate. |
| | Mr. Lowe. |
| | Sir William Jolliffe. |
| | Mr. Clay. |

Paragraph 15 read 2°, and agreed to.

Paragraph 16 read 2°; Amendment made. Amendment proposed (Mr. *Lowe*): after the words "having received," to leave out the word "the," in order to insert the words "a liberal." Question put, "That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 4. | Noes, 6. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Collins. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Sir W. Hayter. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Mr. Clay. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| | Colonel Sykes. |
| | Mr. Maguire. |

Proposed words inserted.

Paragraph

Further amendments made.

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Paragraph 16 A, disagreed to.

Paragraph 17 read 2°, and agreed to.

A Paragraph (18) proposed (Lord *R. Cecil*), read 1°, 2°, and added to the Draft Report, as follows:—"Mr. Arbuthnot, Auditor of the Civil List, is of opinion that the effect of competition has been to exclude incapable men (Q. 768); but that in the case of supplementary clerks in the Treasury, it has introduced a class of men above their work (Q. 769); and its effect, so far, is that a discontented body is created (Q. 854); but that that inconvenience has not extended to the establishment clerks."

Paragraphs 19 and 20, severally read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 21, read 2°, and an Amendment made.

Amendment proposed (Lord *R. Cecil*): after the word "perform" to insert the words "It appears by a report handed in by Sir J. Fremantle, that the Custom House clerks have in many instances decidedly deteriorated under the operation of the order of 1855. From the offices numerous complaints are made of 'self-sufficiency and presumption, from an imagined superiority in having undergone an examination,' of 'a desire for literature in business,' of 'a fondness for discussion, argumentative displays, and private reading and writing during office hours,' and of their 'looking on their duties as beneath their abilities.' One office, in which the business is of a perfectly routine character, reports that 'clerks possessing more intellectual capabilities than the duties demand, become dissatisfied with its monotony, and are less valuable than clerks of sufficient, though less attainments.'" Question put, "That those words be there inserted."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 4. | Noes, 5. |
|---|---|
| Lord R. Cecil. | Mr. Collins. |
| Sir W. Hayter. | Mr. Hennessy, |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Colonel Sykes. |
| | Mr. Clay. |

Another Amendment proposed (Sir *W. Hayter*): after the word "perform" to insert these words: "Reports confirmatory of their opinion will be found in the Appendix." Question put, "That those words be there inserted."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes. 4. | Noes, 5. |
|---|---|
| Lord R. Cecil. | Mr. Collins. |
| Sir W. Hayter. | Mr. Hennessy. |
| Sir S. Northcote. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Colonel Sykes. |
| | Mr. Clay. |

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Paragraph 22 read 2°. An Amendment made. Amendment proposed (Lord *R. Cecil*), To leave out the words "or less."

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 7, | Noes, 3. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Collins. | Lord R. Cecil. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Sir W. Hayter. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Mr. Lowe. | |
| Colonel Sykes. | |
| Mr. Maguire. | |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Further Amendments made. Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Paragraphs 23 and 24 read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

*Mercurii*, 4° *Julii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY in the Chair.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Monckton Milnes. | Lord R. Cecil. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Collins. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Mr. Clay. | Mr. Tite. |
| Colonel Sykes. | |

Paragraphs 25 and 26 severally read 2°, and agreed to.

Paragraph 27 read 2°. Amendment proposed (Lord *R. Cecil*): to leave out all the words after the word "experience." Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph," put, and negatived.

Question put, "That the paragraph, as amended, stand part of the Draft Report."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 2. | Noes. 4. |
|---|---|
| Lord Robert Cecil. | Mr. Hennessy. |
| Mr. Monckton Milnes. | Mr. Lowe. |
| | Colonel Sykes. |
| | Mr. Clay. |

Paragraph 28 read 2°. Amendment proposed (Lord *Robert Cecil*), to leave out from the words "to consider" to the end of the paragraph, in order to add these words: "in pursuance of their order of reference, in which way greater facilities may be afforded for the admission of properly qualified persons to the Civil Service." Question, "That the words 'the question,' proposed to be left out, stand part of the paragraph."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 4. | Noes, 3. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Paragraph agreed to.

Question, "That the remaining words stand part of the paragraph," put, and agreed to.

Paragraphs 29 and 30 severally read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraphs 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 severally read 2°, and agreed to.

Paragraph 36 read 2°. Amendment proposed (Mr. *Monckton Milnes*): to leave out the word "is," in order to insert the words, "would be." Question put, "That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 4. | Noes, 2. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Colonel Sykes. | |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Another Amendment proposed (Lord *Robert Cecil*): to leave out the words "This is a delusion on the public and a fertile source of abuse," in order to add the words "There is in the opinion of Your Committee no ground for suggesting that this loophole has been resorted to for the purpose of abuse, which would be a gratuitous imputation, wholly unsupported by the evidence they have received." Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph," put, and agreed to.

Another Amendment proposed (Lord *Robert Cecil*): after the words "an end to" to insert the words "possibility of the." Question put, "That those words be there inserted."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 3. | Noes, 5. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Hennessy. |
| Lord Robert Cecil. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Mr. Milnes. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| | Colonel Sykes. |
| | Mr. Clay. |

Paragraph agreed to.

The following paragraph proposed (Mr. *Hennessy*) and read 1°: "Your Committee is of opinion that the best mode of procuring competent persons to fill the junior clerkships in the Civil Service, would be through a system of competitive examination open to all subjects of the Queen who fulfil certain definite conditions as to age, health, and character and a minimum of intellectual attainments. The Civil Service Commissioners concur in this opinion;

opinion; and Your Committee recommend that it should be carried into practical effect." Question proposed, "That the paragraph be now read 2°." Motion made, and Question put (Mr. *Monckton Milnes*): "That this Committee do now adjourn."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 3. | Noes, 7. |
|---|---|
| Lord Robert Cecil. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Mr. Monckton Milnes. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Mr. Collins. |
| | Mr. Clay. |
| | Mr. Hennessy. |
| | Mr. Lowe. |
| | Sir W. Jolliffe. |

Question again proposed, "That the paragraph be read 2°." Question put.—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 6. | Noes, 4. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Mr. Maguire. | |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Further consideration of paragraph postponed.

[Adjourned to Monday, at Twelve.

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*Lunæ*, 9° *Julii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord STANLEY, in the Chair.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Robert Cecil. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Mr. Tite. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Clay. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Maguire. |

Paragraph 37 read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 38 read 2°. Amendment proposed (Lord *R. Cecil*): to leave out from the words "Your Committee," to the end of the paragraph, in order to add these words: "are of opinion that the evidence which has been obtained upon the subject is too scanty and imperfect, and the experience of the working of competition too limited, to enable them to form a judgment upon this question. The balance of opinion among the Civil Service officers, unconnected with the Civil Service Commission, appears to be strongly opposed to the adoption of open competition. Of those whom the Committee examined, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Fremantle (Q. 648, 731), and Major Graham (Q. 2617), expressed no decided opinion on the subject. Mr. Merivale (Q. 3981, 3940) expressed himself doubtfully; Mr. Chester (Q. 4034), warmly in its favour. The remaining 11, that is to say, Sir T. Fremantle (Q. 1541), Mr. Tilley (Q. 1724), Sir B. Hawes (Q. 1049, 1058), Mr. Romilly (Q. 2757), Sir R. Bromley (Q. 3213), Mr. Hammond (Q. 3464), Mr. Arbuthnot (Q. 730), Mr. Corbet (Q. 2131), Mr. Serjeant (Q. 2388), Mr. Waddington (Q. 3041, 3038, 3016), and Mr. Lingen (Q. 3174), were unfavourable to its adoption, and in many cases deprecated it very strongly."

Question put, "That the words as far as the word 'agree' stand part of the paragraph."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 7. | Noes, 4. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Tite. |
| Mr. Collins. | Lord R. Cecil. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Mr. Lowe. | |
| Colonel Sykes. | |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Another Amendment proposed (Mr. *Lowe*): to leave out the words "the competitive system in its most extended form," in order to insert these words, "open competition." Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph,"—put, and negatived.

negatived. Question put, "That the proposed words be there inserted."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes. 7. | Noes, 4. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Tite. |
| Mr. Collins. | Lord R. Cecil. |
| Sir S. Northcote. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Mr. Lowe. | |
| Colonel Sykes. | |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Another Amendment proposed (Colonel *Sykes*): after the words "of India," to insert the words "the Medical Service and Public Works department in India." Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and agreed to.

Another Amendment proposed (Lord *Robert Cecil*): to leave out all the words after the word "competitors." Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 8. | Noes, 3. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Mr. Tite. | Lord R. Cecil. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Mr. Collins. | |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | |
| Mr. Lowe. | |
| Colonel Sykes. | |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Paragraph 39 read 2°. Question put, "That the paragraph stand part of the Draft Report."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 8. | Noes, 3. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Mr. Tite. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| Mr. Collins. | |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | |
| Mr. Lowe. | |
| Colonel Sykes. | |
| Mr. Clay. | |

Postponed Paragraph (Mr. *Hennessy*), again read.

Amendment proposed (Lord *Stanley*): line 1, to leave out the words "is of," in order to insert the words "therefrom while declaring them."—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed paragraph," put, and negatived. Words inserted.

Another Amendment proposed (Lord *Stanley*); after the word "character" to leave out to the end of the paragraph, in order to insert these words, "are not prepared to advise the immediate adoption of a plan for giving effect to these views."—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed paragraph," put, and negatived. Question, "That the proposed words be there inserted," put, and agreed to. Paragraph, as amended, agreed to, and added to the Draft Report.

Paragraph 40 read 2°. Amendments made.

Another Amendment proposed (Mr. *Clay*): after the word "examination" to insert these words, "except in the case of a single vacancy, which shall not be competed for by less than five." Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and agreed to.

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Paragraph 41 read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

The following paragraph was proposed (Sir *W. Joliffe*): read 1°, 2°, and added to the Draft Report:

"Your Committee think it desirable that in all cases the necessary moral and medical qualifications of each candidate should be ascertained, previously to his being submitted to the required educational test."

The following paragraph proposed (Mr. *Hennessy*), and read 1°: "Your Committee are of opinion, that the maximum number of marks given by the Commissioners as their estimate of the value of the various subjects of examination might with advantage be revised, with a view to the adoption of a simpler and more comprehensive scheme."

Question

Question put, "That the paragraph be read 2°." Committee divided:

| Ayes, 4. | Noes, 6. |
|---|---|
| Lord R. Cecil. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Collins. |
| Mr. Maguire. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Mr. Lowe. |
| | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| | Mr. Clay. |

Paragraph 42 read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 43 read 2, and agreed to.

Paragraph 44 read 2°; agreed to.

Paragraph 45 read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 46 read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 47 read 2°. Amendment proposed (Mr. *Hennessy*): to leave out the words "the Inspectors of Schools receiving Government grants," in order to insert these words, "educational bodies, on whose recommendations the heads of departments would rely."

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 5. | Noes, 5. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Lord R. Cecil. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Hennessy. |
| Sir Stafford Northcote. | Mr. Lowe. |
| Sir W. Jolliffe. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Mr. Clay. | Colonel Sykes. |

The Chairman declared himself with the Ayes.

Question put, "That the paragraph stand part of the Draft Report."—Committee divided:

| Ayes, 3. | Noes, 7. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Roebuck. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Hennessy. |
| Mr. Maguire. | Mr. Collins. |
| | Sir S. Northcote. |
| | Sir W. Jolliffe. |
| | Colonel Sykes. |
| | Mr. Clay. |

Paragraph 48 read 2°, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 49 read 2°. Amendment proposed (Lord *R. Cecil*): after the word "re-examined," to insert the words "before fresh examiners." Question put, "That those words be there inserted."—The Committee divided:

| Aye, 1. | Noes, 9. |
|---|---|
| Lord Robert Cecil. | Sir W Jolliffe. |
| | Mr. Maguire. |
| | Colonel Sykes. |
| | Mr. Clay. |
| | Mr. Roebuck. |
| | Mr. Hennessy. |
| | Mr. Collins. |
| | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| | Mr. Lowe. |

Question put, "That the paragraph stand part of the Draft Report."—The Committee divided:

| Ayes, 4. | Noes, 6. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Mr. Maguire. | Lord Robert Cecil. |
| Colonel Sykes. | Mr. Collins. |
| Mr. Clay. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| | Mr. Lowe. |
| | Sir W. Jolliffe. |

Question, "That the Draft Report, as amended, together with the Evidence and Appendix, be the Report of the Committee to the House," put, and agreed to.

# LIST OF WITNESSES.

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# MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

*Lunæ*, 19° *die Martii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Bright. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Mr. Clay. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Sir William Hayter. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Stanley. |
| Sir William Jolliffe. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Lowe. | |

THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY IN THE CHAIR.

*John Gorham Maitland*, Esq., and *Horace Mann*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*J. G. Maitland*, Esq., and *H. Mann*, Esq.

19 March 1860.

1. *Chairman.*] (To Mr. *Maitland.*) YOU are the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, are you not?—I am.

2. (To Mr. *Mann.*) Are you the Assistant Secretary to the Commission?—I am the Registrar.

3. (To Mr. *Maitland*) Will you state how long the Civil Service Commission has been in existence?—Since the 21st of May 1855.

4. Will you state, generally, what the functions of the Commissioners are?—The Commissioners were appointed by an Order in Council, which defined their duties. They are "Commissioners for conducting the examination of young men proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's civil establishments."

5. Sir *William Hayter.*] What is the date of that Order in Council?—The 21st of May 1855.

6. *Chairman.*] You are prepared, are you not, to give the Committee a statement of the circumstances which led to the appointment of that commission?—The Committee will be aware that revisions of the public offices have frequently been carried on, sometimes under the authority of Acts of Parliament, at other times under the authority of the Treasury. The interference of Parliament has, of course, been rare, while, on the other hand, that of the Treasury has been nearly constant from time to time. It so happened, that, in 1853, and the few years immediately preceding, there had been several revisions, and the results of those revisions are incorporated in a report, entitled, "Reports of Committees of Inquiry into the Public Offices." To these reports there is appended also a report of a more general character, bearing the signatures of Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan, which report, I believe, has been referred to this Committee. The writers of that report gave it as their opinion, "that the right of competing should be open to all persons of a a given age, subject only, to the necessity of their giving satisfactory references to persons able to speak to their moral conduct and character, and of producing medical certificates to the effect that they have no bodily infirmity likely to incapacitate them for the public service." And the writers added, "It is only by throwing the examinations entirely open that we can hope to attract the proper class of candidates." That report is dated in November 1853.

7. Was it from that report that the Civil Service Commission arose?—I had better, perhaps, state that the Royal speech on the opening of Parliament in 1854, contained the following passage: "The establishments required for the conduct of the civil service, and the arrangements bearing upon its condition, have recently been under review, and I shall direct a plan to be laid before you, which will have for its object to improve the system of admission, and thereby to increase the efficiency of the service." The intention of laying a plan before Parliament was not carried out; but as I have already stated, on the 21st of May 1855, the Order under which the Civil Service Commissioners act was issued, and the Commissioners appointed were the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, Mr., now Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. Edward Romilly, the chairman of the Board of Audit. On the 10th of July, in the same year, Mr. Vincent Scully moved in the House of Commons, "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, thanking Her Majesty for Her most gracious Order of the 21st of May last, by which certain persons were directed to examine into and certify the qualifications of young men proposed to be appointed to junior situations in any department of Her Majesty's civil service, and praying that Her Majesty will graciously be pleased to direct the examination to be an open one, and held in public, and that the examiners do have regard to superior qualifications and merit." The resolution was negatived by 140 to 125. On the 24th of April 1856, the following resolution was moved by Lord De Grey and Ripon, then Lord Goderich, and carried on a division by 108 to 87: "To thank Her Majesty for having caused to be laid before this House, the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners; to state humbly to Her Majesty that the House has observed with great satisfaction, the zeal and prudence with which the Commission have proceeded in applying a remedy to evils of a serious character, the previous existence of which has now been placed beyond dispute, and also the degree of progress that has been made with the sanction of various departments of the state, towards the establishment of a system of competition among candidates for admission to the civil service; to assure Her Majesty of the steady support of this House in the prosecution of the salutary measures which she has been graciously pleased to adopt; and humbly to make known to Her Majesty, that if she shall think fit further to extend them, and to make trial in the service of the method of open competition as a condition of entrance, this House will cheerfully provide for any charges which the adoption of that system may entail." In the following year, 1857, the House resolved unanimously, on the motion of Lord Goderich, "That, in the opinion of this House, the experience acquired since the issuing of the Order in Council of the 21st May 1855, is in favour of the adoption of the principle of competition as a condition of entrance to the civil service, and that the application of that principle ought to be extended in conformity with the Resolution of the House agreed to on the 24th day of April 1856." In order to complete the narrative of Parliamentary Proceedings affecting the Commission, two Acts of Parliament, passed since the Resolutions of the House just mentioned, should be referred to. The Act for the Better Government of India (21 & 22 Victoria, chapter 106), by its 32d section, recognises the system of open competition which had previously been established for appointments in the civil service of India, and provides for the conduct of examinations by the Civil Service Commissioners, enacting that without their certificate no candidate shall be admitted to the service in India. The Superannuation Act of 1859 (the 22d of Victoria, chapter 26) provides that, with certain exceptions, no person appointed after its date shall for its purposes be considered as serving in the permanent civil service of the State unless admitted with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

8. You have stated to the Committee the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Civil Service Commissioners; will you now proceed generally to describe what the duties of the Commissioners are?—The Order in Council took effect from its date, and it consequently became necessary for the Commissioners to take immediate measures for bringing it into operation; they therefore addressed a circular to the various departments in the month of June next after their appointment, inquiring of the heads of those departments whether any and what rules were then in force as to age, health, character, knowledge and ability; the Committee will see on reference to the Order in Council that these are the four points as to which the Commissioners are to satisfy themselves before

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before granting any certificate. The Commissioners inquired also what nominations had been given since the date of the Order in Council. From the replies which they received, it appeared that in several of the public departments, regulations as to age, health, character, knowledge and ability were already in force. In other departments rules more or less precise were immediately proposed. But the correspondence with regard to these subjects has continued to the present time as the practical operation of the Order has been extended, and as modifications have from time to time been suggested in the rules which were at first laid down. It will be right, I think, to mention at the outset that the duty of the Commissioners under the Order in Council is to give their assistance; the phrase, which I had better, perhaps, bring before the Committee, is this: that "The rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads should be settled with the assistance of the Commissioners according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department." The rules, as they now stand, have been settled, I think I may say, in almost all cases, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the departments, and the Commissioners have not very often interfered. The Commissioners held their first examination on the 30th of June. From the middle of the following month of July, until my appointment as Secretary in November, I assisted them in the conduct of their examination; my place has since been occupied by Mr. Theodore Walrond, late Fellow of Baliol College Oxford, who, with Mr. Headlam, Fellow of St. John's College Cambridge, is continuously employed at the office. I should next proceed to give a summary of our operations, were it not that the report which has just been laid upon the table of the House gives that summary in the most convenient form. Any further inquiries that the Committee may think necessary, I shall be very happy to answer. I will therefore pass to the next portion of the subject, namely, the mode of dealing with the candidates. It may be enough at present to state generally, that those candidates who reside in or near town are required to attend for examination at our office, while, on the other hand, with certain exceptions, those resident in the country are permitted to be examined in the country; but candidates for metropolitan clerkships, and similar appointments in any of the Government departments are in all cases brought to London, wherever their residences may be. Those who are to be examined in London are generally required to attend on a day preceding that fixed for their examination, and they fill up a form which I will put in (*delivering the same*), containing particulars as to their ages, their education, their former employment, &c., and also giving referees as to character. Each thenreceive s instructions as to the evidence of age and health required in his particular case, and from the information which the candidate gives us, we write to his referees, and also to any recent employer; to the Education Department, if he has been a pupil teacher, or to any of the Government offices in which he has been employed. If he has served in the army or navy, or in the mercantile marine, we should require to have his discharge put in. In all cases we refer to his former situation as to his general character; but whatever the inquiries may be they do not delay the examination, though no certificate is granted until the results of the inquiries are satisfactory. I think I need not enter into the details of the examination, especially as the Appendix to the Third Report of the Commissioners contains a very large collection of examination papers, and no change in their character has since been made. With regard to the country candidates, I should state that those who live in or near Dublin or Edinburgh are examined in those places. We have the assistance of Mr. Johnstone Stoney, who is the secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland for Dublin; and we have the assistance of Mr. Longmore, who is the chief clerk in the office of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Edinburgh. Candidates examined at other places are examined by means of the officers of the several departments. We send to the department a packet of papers marked for the examination of the individual candidate; these papers are sent into the country and placed in the hands of the departmental officer, who conducts the examination, and then returns the papers with the performances of the candidate to his own department, and from thence they reach us; but it is right to state, with regard to all papers of candidates examined, either at our own office, or at Dublin or Edinburgh, or in the country, that they are dealt with in precisely the same way; the assistant examiners continuously employed in the office report upon them, not summarily

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but in detail; in very great detail as regards spelling and arithmetic; and the Commissioners then take the final responsibility of deciding, and that responsibility they have not in any case delegated to any member of their establishment. I ought perhaps to add, as I shall have occasion to refer to it hereafter, that in cases of competition it has been the practice of the Commissioners not only to decide as to who are the successful candidates, but with regard to those who are unsuccessful to decide whether they would or would not have passed if they had received absolute nominations. I am not aware that there is any other point as to the practice of the Commission which I ought here to enter upon; but I may state to the Committee that if any Honourable Member would like to know more of our practice than could be gathered from examination here, we shall be very happy to show him our papers and the manner in which we keep the registers of our candidates, and the various forms which we use in connexion with our examinations.

9. Are the Committee to understand you to say that, as a general rule, it is necessary that every person admitted into the permanent civil service should have a certificate from you?—If he is admitted to a junior situation in any of the civil establishments of the Crown.

10. Are you able to state whether there are any exceptions to that rule, and if so, what the exceptions are?—I think there are no exceptions whatever; at the same time I ought to refer to the last clause of the Order in Council, though on a careful examination of that clause, I think it will be found that it does not apply to junior situations. According to my own view, I should say that, without exception, every person proposed to be appointed to a junior situation in any of the civil establishments of the Crown must receive a certificate.

11. Does it apply equally to temporary as to permanent appointments?—The phrase of the Order in Council, which we have, of course, no power to interpret authoritatively, is, "all such young men as may be proposed to be appointed to any junior situation in any department of the Civil Service."

12. Having stated the rule, will you tell the Committee now in what manner and by what machinery that rule is enforced?—It is difficult to state that there is any machinery excepting the weight of the Order in Council. I ought, at the same time, to mention, that there is one check upon appointments without certificate. That check is imposed by the Audit Office; the Audit Office, however, does not, for this purpose at least, audit the accounts of the Treasury, or any of the Secretary of States' offices. I may be incorrect in stating that they do not audit those accounts, but they do not audit them in such a way as to enable them to check the appointments made without our certificate.

13. Are the Committee to understand you to say, that except in the case of the offices you have mentioned, the Board of Audit would refuse to sanction the payments to persons not holding certificates?—My knowledge of the extent to which the powers of the Board of Audit go is necessarily limited, but I know that in various instances they have interfered, and I believe it to be the rule to interfere; at the same time the Treasury has, I believe, the power to overrule any objection which may be raised by the Board of Audit.

14. What are the offices to which you say the authority of the Board of Audit does not extend?—To the Treasury and the Secretary of States' offices, and I should add the Admiralty.

15. By what authority are the terms upon which certificates are granted, settled by your authority or that of the heads of the department?—The phrase of the Order in Council is "the rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads, should be settled with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department."

16. Therefore the Commissioners, as I understand it, have a voice in the matter, but they have not the power of deciding it?—They have a voice consultative, to a certain extent.

17. Supposing the head of a department to prescribe some particular condition, such as, for instance, the requiring from a clerk in the Foreign Office the competent knowledge of some foreign language, is it for the head of the departments or for the Commissioners to decide what constitutes the fulfilment of that condition?—I think that duty devolves upon the Commissioners; they are required to ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties, and their function

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arises when the rules have been settled as the Order prescribes, and the candidate has been nominated.

18. You have stated the manner in which the Commissioners conduct inquiries into the previous character of applicants; can you state what means you have of inquiring into the state of their health and physical efficiency?—Some departments have medical advisers attached to them. For the War Office and for the military offices all candidates are required to pass the Army Medical Board in Whitehall Yard. The Customs have a medical inspector of their own, Dr. M'William; the Inland Revenue have a medical adviser of their own, Dr. Beaman; and in those cases every candidate is required to pass the medical officer of the department. In other cases we have generally taken the certificates which they produce, if those certificates appear to come from a recognised medical practitioner; but if any doubt arises on the face of the certificate or from the answers which referees give as to health, or from the answers which employers give as to health, then we inquire further; that is, we refer the candidate to some medical adviser nominated by the Commissioners.

19. But as a general rule you take a medical certificate?—In a large number of cases we do.

20. Of course you can give no answer with regard to those departments which have medical advisers of their own, but with regard to the departments which have not such advisers, can you state what proportion of the candidates have been rejected on the score of health?—The cases in which nominees have been considered ineligible in respect of health have been as follows: from 1855 to the end of 1857, 42; in 1858, 23; in 1859, 16.

21. Will you state out of what number those rejections took place, so that the Committee may have the per-centage of the whole?—The total number of nominations stated in the first page of the Fifth Report is 10,860.

22. Have you any similar evidence to give with regard to those rejected on account of want of previous certificates of character?—The rejections for character appear to have been from the end of 1855 to the end of 1857, 35; in 1858, 20; in 1859, 21; I had better state that these figures are independent of cancellations in some cases by the departments; these perhaps apply principally to age and to health, but if a person were nominated to a department whose age clearly exceeded the prescribed maximum or fell below the prescribed minimum, or who was at once rejected by the medical officer, I believe that the case of that candidate would not appear in those figures.

23. It would not appear, unless he came before you?—Unless he came before us, or we were otherwise informed that that was the cause; we do not in all cases know the facts.

24. As we are speaking of the proportions of candidates rejected, will you state how many are rejected on the score of age?—The numbers are from 1855 to 1857, 218.

25. Sir *William Hayter*.] Were those above age, or under age?—I cannot distinguish them at this moment.

26. *Chairman*.] Were they rejected as not being within the required limits of age?—Yes, as not being within the required limits of age; those rejected in 1858 were 59; in 1859, 66.

27. We come to the fourth head; can you state the proportions of rejections on the ground of deficient ability, or deficient education?—The rejections for want of knowledge and ability have been from 1855 to the end of 1856, a period of 19 months, 880; in 1857, 490; in 1858, 292; in 1859, 310; making a total of 1,972. I had better, in order to prevent misapprehension, read the paragraph which follows: "It would, however, be wrong to infer, that this decline in the proportion of rejections to certificates is due altogether to an improvement in the attainments of candidates; the real causes being the reductions which, in some cases, have been made in the subjects of examination, and the introduction of new classes of situations, for which a very low standard has been fixed."

28. I did not understand you to state by whom the examiners were appointed, whether by the Commissioners, or by the heads of the departments?—By the Commissioners.

29. In every case?—Yes, the assistant examiners of the Commissioners are appointed by the Commissioners.

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30. Have those examiners been selected permanently, or are they selected for each occasion?—The view of the Commissioners originally was, that they would do better to vary their choice from time to time; but the same gentlemen have assisted them now for several years.

31. In every examination?—I think so; with occasional absence.

32. How far do the Commissioners themselves exercise any control over settling the papers; do they delegate that entirely to the examiners, or do they themselves previously look over the papers, and see what the character of the questions is?—The Commissioners are in the habit of previously inspecting the papers themselves, but I cannot say that they previously inspect all the papers.

33. I do not think you mentioned whether the examinations are conducted altogether by papers, or whether in any cases, and if so, in what cases, a *vivâ voce* examination is added?—It is in general conducted entirely by papers; I should except the examinations for the Indian Civil Service; in those cases there is a *vivâ voce* examination.

34. That is equally the case in London and in the provinces?—Yes, I think so. I should add, that for diplomatic situations there are *vivâ voce* examinations in foreign languages, and the same is usually the case in competitive examinations where foreign languages are among the prescribed subjects.

35. But I apprehend that that is only done in the case of examinations that are held in London?—I think it has occurred once or twice in Dublin, but as a rule, only in London.

36. You have stated what are the requirements of the Order in Council, will you now state what is the system under which candidates are nominated in the principal Government offices, taking them one by one?—I should premise that the figures I am about to give the Committee are accurate to the close of last year; of course we make up our books at fixed periods, and any later returns which the Committee require they may have for the last two months; but I shall speak of things as they existed up to the close of last year. The clerkships on the superior establishment of the Treasury, have in each case which has occurred since the Order in Council, been given by competition. The first examination after the date of the Order in Council took place in February 1856, and the nominations on the various occasions have been as follows: 1st Examination, two vacancies, four candidates; 2d examination, one vacancy, two candidates; 3d examination, three vacancies, nine candidates; 4th examination, one vacancy, three candidates; 5th examination, two vacancies, six candidates.

37. Sir *S. Northcote.*] When you speak of competition, you mean a competition amongst a limited number of persons?—Most clearly so; among nominees, the number being limited.

38. The numbers you have just given refer to the Treasury alone?—The superior establishment of the Treasury itself.

39. You do not include the offices dependent upon the Treasury?—No. I stated that it was the practice of the Commissioners in each case to look at the papers of the unsuccessful candidates in order to ascertain whether they would have passed if they had received absolute nominations, and I may mention that out of 16 unsuccessful canditates for the Treasury, two only would have passed, and the other 14 would have failed, if they had presented themselves with absolute nominations. Under a Minute of the 24th of March 1840, clerkships on the supplemental establishment of the Treasury are given by competition to persons on the establishment of the Audit Office and the Revenue Departments: several examinations have been held. Passing from the Treasury itself to the large and important departments connected with it, I may state that the first competitive examination for the Audit Office was an examination of four candidates nominated by Lord Palmerston, in January 1856, to compete for two clerkships. The competitions for that office in each year have been as follows: 1856, 1 competition, 4 competitors for 2 situations; 1857, 2 competitions, 6 competitors for 2 situations; 1858, 4 competitions, 14 competitors for 5 situations; 1859, 2 competitions, 5 competitors for 2 situations; in 1855 there were 8 absolute nominations, including 3 in favour of persons who had before been temporary clerks, and, in 1856, 1; but none have been given in subsequent years. The total number of temporary clerks nominated since the Order in Council, is 80: the examinations have not in any case been competitive. The first competitive examination for a situation in the Customs Department was held at Plymouth, in January

1856, the vacancy being a landing waitership at that port. The new system was introduced with great caution, and no other examination of the same kind took place in that year. Another competition, however, for a situation at Plymouth was announced, but was not held till January 1857. In the course of the year 1856, 113 persons were admitted to clerkships, or other positions of about equal rank, without competition. The competitions of subsequent years have been as follows: in 1857, there were 22 competitions for 24 vacancies, and 69 competitors were examined; in 1858, there were 25 competitions for 62 vacancies, and 186 competitors; in 1859, there were 12 competitions for 72 vacancies, and 208 competitors. The numbers of absolute nominations to clerkships and other positions of similar rank, principally provincial, in the several years have been, in 1857, 152; in 1858, 56; in 1859, 48. The vacancies in minor appointments since the Order in Council, have been altogether 953, and the number of nominations 1,509, showing 556 rejections; no examination for any of these situations has been competitive. The number of rejections on examination is not by any means so large as appears from my statement, inasmuch as in 281 cases the nominations were cancelled by the Treasury or Customs, or the candidates were found to be ineligible in respect of age, health, or character. For the Inland Revenue there was no competitive examination in 1855 or 1856; the number of persons admitted to permanent clerkships or supernumerary surveyorships of taxes during that period was 78, the nominations having been 190. The competitions of subsequent years have been as follows: in 1857, 16 competitions for 19 vacancies, and 54 competitors examined; in 1858, 28 competitions for 54 vacancies, and 140 competitors examined; in 1859, 13 competitions for 57 vacancies, and 165 competitors examined. The nominations to similar situations without competition have been, in 1857, 51; in 1858, 4; in 1859, 4. Since the Order in Council 1,350 persons have been examined as second-class assistants of Excise, and 721 certificates have been granted; no examination has been competitive. With reference to other departments connected with the Treasury, namely, the Paymaster-general's Office, the Paymaster of Civil Services (Ireland), Public Record Office, the Registrar-general's Office, the Stationery Office, the Office of Woods, the Office of Works, the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Scotland), and the Office of the Receiver of Constabulary (Ireland), it may be enough to say, that there have been altogether 30 competitions for 39 clerkships or situations of a similar character, and that the number of competitors examined has been 102. The total number of absolute nominations is 80, made chiefly during the years 1855, 1856, and 1857. Before leaving the departments connected with the Treasury, I may state that two important extensions of the system of limited competition took place in the year 1858. I will give the figures, first of all referring to the two early months of that year. I find that in those months there were 21 competitions for departments connected with the Treasury; one of seven candidates for three vacancies, and two candidates passed; one of five for two vacancies, and two candidates passed; one of four for two vacancies, no candidate passed; "a fifth candidate had been nominated, but died in the interval between nomination and examination; twelve of three candidates, each examination being for one vacancy. In two of these 12 examinations no candidate passed; in six one candidate passed, and in four of them two passed. There were also six competitions of two candidates, each being for one vacancy; in two of these no candidate passed, in three one, and in one both. The resume is that there were 21 competitions for 25 situations, with 23 competent candidates, and 64 candidates in all. I believe it happened in the summer or autumn of 1858, that a considerable number of clerkships in the Customs department were to be disposed of at the same time, and several large competitions were held. Fifty-eight candidates for 19 clerkships were examined at Dean's-yard in November 1858, and at the same time 26 for 10 clerkships in Dublin. Of these latter only six passed examinations which would have entitled them to certificates if absolutely nominated. Another large examination of 43 candidates for 15 vacancies was held in December 1858. Again, 44 candidates were examined for 15 clerkships in February 1859; the same number of candidates for the same number of appointments in April; and at other examinations, held later in the year, from nine to 17 candidates for a proportionate number of appointments. For supernumerary surveyorships of taxes, 61 candidates were examined

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mined in April 1859, 13 in May, 13 in July, and 12 in December. In November 1859, 54 candidates were examined in Dublin for 19 clerkships in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, Ireland. The second of the two changes to which I just now referred, consisted in bringing together vacancies which had occurred in different offices and disposing of them by one examination, instead of naming three for each particular vacancy; thus one examination was held in June 1858 for a clerkship in the office of the Paymaster General, and three supernumerary surveyorships of taxes; another in September for one clerkship in the Audit Office, one in the Paymaster General's, and one in the Legacy Duty Office. In 1859 also there were examinations of the same kind. I may now pass to the Foreign Office. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs intimated, by letter of 2d December 1857, his intention in filling up any vacancy which might subsequently occur among the clerks in the establishment of the Foreign Office, to name three candidates and to appoint to the vacant clerkship that one of the three whom the Commissioners might certify to him as having acquitted himself the most to their satisfaction within the limits prescribed by his Lordship for the examination of clerks, and who might possess the other qualifications specified in a previous letter. Before this date, six vacancies had been filled by absolute nomination. The competitive examinations since held have been three in 1858, each for one vacancy, three competitors being nominated on each occasion; and exactly the same number of vacancies and candidates in the following year. Two other vacancies have been filled by the nomination of gentlemen who had severally obtained the second place in examinations held shortly before. The circumstances are explained in the letter which I will read, from the Foreign Office, addressed to the Commissioners: "Foreign Office, May 7th, 1859. Gentlemen, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to acquaint you, that in conformity with the certificate enclosed in your secretary's letter of the 23d ultimo, his Lordship has had much pleasure in appointing Mr. A. B. to a junior clerkship in this office, as the successful candidate in the competitive examination to which he was subjected together with Mr. C. D. and Mr. E. F. I am at the same time to state to you, that on examining the tables showing the results of the examination of those three gentlemen, his Lordship observes, that putting aside the comparative acquaintance of Mr. A. B. and Mr. C. D. with the German language, those two gentlemen were nearly on a par as regards the subjects of examination more specifically mentioned as points on which their fitness for employment as clerks in the Foreign Office was to be tested, while in some of them, which are considered most essential, such as précis and handwriting, he was superior, as he was also in French composition and in French oral. Lord Malmesbury also observes, on referring to the only other occasion on which candidates for clerkships were submitted for your examination by him, namely, in January last, that Mr. C. D. obtained, in the aggregate, a greater number of marks than those obtained by the second candidate on that occasion, and may therefore be considered to have passed the best examination after the successful candidate at that and at the present time. Lord Malmesbury considers, therefore, that he may assume that Mr. C. D. is generally qualified for a clerkship in the Foreign Office, and as an opportunity for appointing him to one has now occurred, his Lordship is prepared to do so if you are satisfied of his competency, and from the character which Mr. C. D. acquired while attending in the Foreign Office previously to his examination, his Lordship considers that his nomination will be advantageous to the general service of the department;" it is signed by Mr. Hammond. The second letter is dated, 23d January 1860: "Gentlemen, I am directed by Lord John Russell to acquaint you, that in conformity with the certificate enclosed in your letter of the 19th instant, his Lordship has had much pleasure in appointing Mr. G. H. to a junior clerkship in this office, as the successful candidate in the competitive examination to which he was subjected, together with Mr. I. J. and Mr. K. L. I am at the same time to state to you that Lord John Russell observes, that Mr. I. J., though unsuccessful, as regards Mr. G. H., has, nevertheless, done credit to his nomination by obtaining a number of marks not far short of those obtained by Mr. G. H., and that putting aside the German language, he was only 22 marks inferior to him. Under these circumstances Lord John Russell can hardly doubt that Mr. I. J., as far as ability is concerned, possesses acquirements which would make him a useful clerk in the Foreign Office, and as a vacancy has occurred since the candidates who have just competed

competed were nominated by his Lordship, Lord John Russell will be prepared to appoint Mr. I. J. at once, without further competition to be a clerk on the establishment if you should feel yourselves justified in granting that gentleman the usual certificate of competency;" this also is signed by Mr. Hammond.

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40. What was done upon the receipt of these letters?—Certificates were granted for the gentlemen named. Regulations for the examination of candidates for diplomatic and consular situations were communicated to the Commissioners in December 1855; those regulations prescribed examinations of different kinds for first admission into the diplomatic service, for advancement from the post of unpaid to that of paid attaché, and for persons nominated to the consular service, whenever the circumstances of their being resident in England on their first appointment or of their passing through England on their way to take up such first appointment, might admit of their being subjected to examination. Examinations have not in any case been competitive, and the statistics are as follows: diplomatic service, 79 nominations, 60 certificates; consular service, 29 nominations, and 20 certificates. With reference to the qualifications which should be possessed by clerks in the Colonial Office, a very able letter from Mr. Merivale, printed in the first report of the Commissioners, at page 49 of the Appendix, may be referred to. The Commissioners were informed in that letter that it was the intention of the Secretary of State for the present to place on his list of candidates for the office a certain limited number of young men of whose character and qualifications he had reason to form a favourable opinion, and to send them in as vacancies might occur. The system thus introduced has been strictly adhered to, and it will be seen from the figures which follow that the number of competitors nominated on each occasion has been considerably above the average; 1st (6th May 1856), 8 competitors and 1 vacancy; 2d (29th December 1857), 7 competitors and 1 vacancy; 3d (24th August 1858), 4 competitors and 1 vacancy; 4th (24th March 1859), 5 competitors and 1 vacancy; 5th (14th June 1859), 8 competitors and 1 vacancy. Arrangements for the examination of candidates nominated to writerships in Ceylon had been commenced by Sir William Molesworth while Colonial Secretary, and were completed by Lord Taunton. There have been four competitive examinations; but with regard to the 3d, it should be stated that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is understood to have thrown it open to the students of the Glasgow University, but owing to one accident or another only one of them came forward. The nominations at the Home Office since the Order in Council have been as follows; in July 1856, 1 vacancy, 1 absolute nomination; the 2d, in July 1856, 1 vacancy and 1 absolute nomination; and the 3d, in August 1856, 1 vacancy and 3 competitors; no vacancies have occurred since 1856. Passing next to departments connected with the Home Office, it may be stated that arrangements were made for the examination of candidates nominated as sub-inspectors of factories while Sir George Grey was at the Home Office. There has been no competition, but 10 candidates have been nominated and 6 certificates granted. Passing next to the War Office, I have to state that the first competitive examination was undertaken by the Commissioners at the request of Mr. Monsell, the clerk of the Ordnance Department. It was soon followed by a similar examination for the War Department, and since the fusion of the two departments the usual practice has been that temporary clerks should be nominated without competition, and that these temporary clerks should subsequently compete for situations on the establishment. Whether the privilege is given to all temporary clerks I do not know, but I believe the general rule to be as I have stated it. The larger competitive examinations have been, in 1855, 4; the number of candidates examined on different occasions 15, 17, 18, and 37; the vacancies in that year were 3, 2, 2, 22. Perhaps I need not read the competitions in subsequent years, but the same principle has been carried out down to the present time. The absolute nominations to permanent clerkships have been, in 1855, 79; in 1856, 41; in 1857, 18; in 1858, 16; and in 1859, 3. The nominations of temporary clerks have been as follows:—In 1855 and 1856, 170 nominations; 109 certificates; 29 rejections on examination. In 1857 there were 25 nominations; 20 certificates, and 4 rejections on examination. In 1858 there were 128 nominations; 96 certificates; 17 rejections on examination. In 1859 there were 94 nominations; 72 certificates; 20 rejections on examination; making a total of 417 nominations; 297 certificates; and 70 rejections on examination.

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41. Colonel *Sykes.*] Do you mean by rejections that they did not come up to the mark?—Yes.

42. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] Will you state to the Committee whether the competition which takes place between temporary clerks for permanent appointments is conducted upon any different principle from the other competitive examinations; I mean, do the authorities in the War Office or other offices, give certificates to those clerks which are in any way taken into account; or is it a simple competitive examination?—It is a simple competitive examination. I should state that there is some indulgence in respect of age. There is an extension of the limit of age by five years in favour of those who became temporary clerks while under 25, and have served continuously. The ordinary limit being 25 years, a temporary clerk is thus eligible up to 30, provided he was first employed as a temporary clerk under the age of 25, and has served continuously.

43. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Does that apply to all the offices?—No; to some it does, but to others it does not. Each office has its own rules; therefore I cannot make any general statement.

44. *Chairman.*] Will you have the kindness to proceed with your statement?—The nominations in the several military departments connected with the War Office have been as follows:—All nominations to permanent clerkships have been virtually absolute nominations; for, though there was one competition of six candidates for three situations, it was understood that all the candidates who passed should receive certificates; the figures are as follows:—Commander in Chief's office, four candidates examined, and four certificated on examination; Adjutant General's office, nine examined, and four certificated; Quartermaster General's office, three examined, and three certificated on examination; Military Offices in Ireland, five examined, and five certificated. The following figures show the nominations that have been made to temporary clerkships:—Commander in Chief's office, three nominations, three certificates granted; Adjutant General's office, 22 nominations, eight certificates; Quartermaster General's office, 11 nominations, eight certificates; Military Offices in Dublin, five nominations, three certificates. The East India Company, by a letter dated the 4th of June 1857, requested the Civil Service Commissioners to undertake the examination of candidates nominated to clerkships and to subordinate situations in their establishment; this duty they undertook, after previous communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being. There were six examinations for clerkships, and 13 for writerships or clerkships on the subordinate establishment, none of them being competitive, and all being conducted before the passing of the recent Act for the better government of India. No vacancies appear to have occurred since that date on the superior establishment, but I must refer the Committee to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners, and to the correspondence in the Appendix, for an account of the examination of candidates for writerships in the India Office held by the Commissioners in January 1859, at the request of the then Secretary of State for India. It was (as the Committee may be aware) a perfectly open examination, and it was the only one of the kind which has been held for any situation in the Home Civil Service of the Crown, under the management of the Civil Service Commissioners. Proceeding to that part of my statement which refers to the Admiralty, I have first to say that for some years the selection of apprentices for the dockyards and of boys for the steam factories has been decided, partly at least, by the results of competitive examinations held in the several localities. At the close of last year the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were pleased to require the Civil Service Commissioners to undertake the conduct of these examinations, and gentlemen from our office were accordingly despatched to the several dockyards. They carried the papers with them, and managed the examinations, and brought back the papers to our office for revision and for inspection. I will put in the correspondence if the Committee will allow me. With reference to clerkships at Whitehall and Somerset House, and in the dockyards, I find that, in 1857, there were three nominal competitions for Somerset House, but that until the end of that year the nominations were in all other cases absolute. The aggregates are, Whitehall, 5; Somerset House, 77; the dockyards, 34. My reason for using the phrase "nominal competition" will appear from the letters which I will put

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put in, if the Committee will allow me. The first is a letter from Mr. Osborne to the Civil Service Commissioners, dated "Admiralty, 18th July 1857. Gentlemen,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that their Lordships have directed the persons named on the other side hereof to attend at your office on Monday the 3d of August, in order that arrangements may be made for their examination as to their qualifications for the employment specified against their names; and my Lords request they may be informed which gentlemen pass the best examinations, placing them in order of merit. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, R. Osborne;" and the names appear on the opposite leaf of the letter. The next letter is from Mr. Maitland to Mr. Romaine, dated the 12th of August 1857: "Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo, announcing the nomination of the candidates therein mentioned, to compete for vacant clerkships at Somerset House, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a tabular statement, showing the result of the examinations of the several candidates; and I am to add that, when their Lordships have been pleased to select the candidates to whom appointments are to be given, the Civil Service Commissioners will be prepared to state whether such candidates have passed in all the prescribed subjects, and thereby entitled themselves to certificates of qualification." The next is a letter from Mr. Romaine to the Civil Service Commissioners: "Admiralty, 13th August 1857. Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing a tabular statement of the result of the examination of candidates for clerkships at Somerset House, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that they may be informed which of the candidates have passed, and are entitled to certificates of qualification. I am, gentlemen, your humble servant, (signed) W. G. Romaine." The next is a letter from Mr. Maitland to Mr. Romaine, dated the 17th August 1857: "Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, requesting that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may be informed which of the candidates recently examined for clerkships at Somerset House have passed, and are entitled to certificates of qualification, I am directed to state that the Civil Service Commissioners will be prepared to grant certificates to Mr. A. B., C. D., &c., if it should be their Lordships' pleasure to nominate these gentlemen." The next letter is from Mr. Evans, for the Secretary of the Admiralty, to the Civil Service Commissioners: "Admiralty, 18th August 1857. Gentlemen,—With reference to your Secretary's letter of the 17th instant, stating that you are prepared to grant certificates of qualification to the undernamed gentlemen, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that the certificates may be transmitted to this office as soon as possible." The next is a letter from Mr. Maitland to Mr. Romaine, dated the 19th August 1857: "I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose certificates of qualification for the undermentioned persons who have been nominated to junior situations in the department of the Admiralty." There is another correspondence of the same year, which is precisely the same in purport. In 1858 there were four separate competitions held for as many Whitehall clerkships, and I find that the aggregate number of competitors nominated was 11, the numbers actually examined were 3, 3, 2, 2, and of these 10, one, in addition to the 4 who were successful, would have been deemed qualified if he had presented himself with an absolute nomination. Three candidates were in the same year nominated without competition to Whitehall clerkships. Another competition of two candidates was announced, but both nominations were soon after cancelled. One of the candidates, however, appears in the Navy List as appointed clerk at Whitehall about the time of his nomination being cancelled. The figures referring to the Somerset House establishment for the same year 1858, are the following: There were two competitions held, each for one clerkship; the number of candidates nominated was in the first case three; in the second, four. The numbers actually examined were two in the first, and three in the second; the second candidate in the first case, and the third candidate in the second case, would have failed in a test examination. Five candidates were, in the same year, nominated without competition, to Somerset House clerkships. For Dockyard clerkships there were five competitions held each for one clerkship; 19 candidates were nominated, but 12 only were examined. The numbers examined were in three cases two, and in two

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cases three. In two of the examinations no candidate entitled himself to a certificate, and in one examination only the successful candidate would have passed a test examination. In the others taken together, three of the unsuccessful candidates would have passed. Ten candidates were in the same year nominated without competition to Dockyard clerkships. In 1859 two competitions were held for clerkships at Whitehall, each for one clerkship. In the former case two candidates were nominated, in the latter three. In the former competition the second candidate would have been rejected, if absolutely nominated; in the latter the second and third would have been rejected. For the Somerset House establishment there were six competitions, three of two candidates, and two of three candidates, each for one clerkship, and one of six candidates for two clerkships. In two of the competitions all the unsuccessful candidates would have failed if absolutely nominated; in two, one unsuccessful candidate would have passed, and in two, two unsuccessful candidates would have passed. For three of the unsuccessful candidates were shortly afterwards granted on absolute nominations. For Dockyard clerkships there were eight nominal competitions, but in no case would any of the unsuccessful candidates have passed a test examination. In one case I find that six candidates were nominated to compete for three vacancies, and only two were considered qualified to receive certificates. In another seven candidates competed for three vacancies, and one only was qualified to receive a certificate. In two cases candidates were nominated to compete for temporary clerkships. In the former case two candidates were nominated for one vacancy, but a certificate was shortly afterwards asked for the unsuccessful candidate. The second competition was of 15 candidates for 12 vacancies, but the Commissioners were unable to grant certificates to more than five. It should be stated that in all letters nominating candidates to compete for Admiralty clerkships, whether at Whitehall, Somerset House, or the dockyards, during the years 1858 and 1859, with two exceptions, the Civil Service Commissioners were requested to "specify those of the candidates to whom they would be disposed to grant certificates as vacancies occur," or to "state whether the second candidate passed as well as the first." Passing next to the Education Department, I have to mention that by desire of Lord Granville, a large examination of candidates nominated to compete for clerkships in that department was held as early as November 1855. The competitive examinations have been as follows: In November 1855, there were 10 vacancies, and 31 candidates examined. In June 1856, one vacancy and five examined. In January 1857, seven vacancies and 21 competitors examined. In August of that year there were six vacancies and 15 candidates examined. No competitions have been held since August 1857. The nominations without competition have been in 1855, five; in 1856, none; in 1857, three; in 1858, two; in 1859, two. It may be convenient here to mention that in the Department of Science and Art, which was until lately connected with the Board of Trade, but is now attached to the Education Department, the nominations have been without competition, and the figures are as follows: In 1855, none; in 1856, two nominations, and two certificates; in 1857, none; in 1858, four nominations, and three certificates; in 1859, two nominations and no certificate. The situations were, I believe, in every case but one, established clerkships. The exception was a temporary clerkship. For the Board of Trade there was no competitive examination in 1855 or 1856, but five candidates were examined for supplementary clerkships, and four certificates were granted. In 1857 there was one competition of three candidates for two vacancies in the establishment; there were also three absolute nominations to clerkships on the establishment, and two competitions for supplemental clerkships. On the first occasion there were three competitors, and on the second two. In the same year nine candidates were certified on absolute nominations to supplemental clerkships. In 1858 there was one competition for a supplementary clerkship. One of the unsuccessful candidates would have passed a test examination. In 1859 there were three competitions for supplementary clerkships. On each occasion three candidates were nominated to compete; four of the six unsuccessful candidates would have failed to pass a test examination. The practical operation of the Order of Council upon the Post Office Department has been gradually extended. Letter carriers first received certificates in June 1856, and other classes have been brought in since the passing of the recent Superannuation Act

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Act. The first competitive examination was an examination of eight candidates for five clerkships, held in March 1858, but I observe that in four examinations held that year, no candidates passed. The nominations without competition to metropolitan clerkships and surveyor's stationary clerkships, have been in 1855-56, 90; in 1857, 55; in 1858, 4; in 1859, 2; both of which were to surveyors' clerkships. The examinations for provincial clerkships have in no case been competitive; the nominations have been as follows: In 1855-6, 94; in 1857, 118; in 1858, 129; in 1859, 94. The nominations of letter carriers, &c., have been, from the period at which they were first brought under the operation of the Order in Council, 1,953. The certificates, 1,432; the rejections on examination, 352. For supplemental clerkships in the offices of the Poor Law Board there were two competitions in 1857, the number of appointments disposed of was four, and 12 candidates were nominated. In 1858, there was another competitive examination; in 1859, no vacancy appears to have occurred. For the office of Registrar General of Scotland there have been competitive examinations. The Irish Departments under the control of the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary have from the first adopted the system of competition, and have very rarely deviated from it. The offices referred to are the following: the Chief Secretary's Office, the Office of Inspector General of Constabulary, the Directors of Prisons, the Inspectors of Prisons, the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, the Dublin Police, the Loan Fund Board, and the Registrar General's Office. In these offices there have been 19 competitions for 23 clerkships, the total number of candidates being 66. Only three nominations have been given absolutely, and each case was peculiar in its circumstances. The examination of persons nominated as cadets in the Irish Constabulary has been conducted by the Commissioners since February 1857, but the situations have been considered as not strictly under the Order in Council. The practice has been to nominate in the proportion of three or four candidates for each vacancy. That, I think, closes my enumeration of the departments in which the principle of competition has been adopted.

45. Taking that statement generally, it would appear that, except in the single instance you have mentioned, namely, in the India Office, the competition has not been entirely open?—There has been none conducted under the management of the Civil Service Commissioners.

46. In the great majority of cases that you have named, the number of candidates has not been above two, or at the utmost three to one as compared with the number of appointments?—Yes, that is so.

47. I also understand you to say that in very many cases all those who were rejected as unsuccessful in competition would have been rejected as unfit under the system of absolute nomination?—Yes.

48. Therefore, in point of fact, the system which has hitherto prevailed has been one of nomination slightly modified or disguised; rather than one of competition?—Yes, rather than one of competition. I might perhaps here introduce a statement from our last report: "The total number of competitors examined was 1,107, and of the 849 who were unsuccessful, 710 were not considered to have passed examinations which would have entitled them to certificates if they had presented themselves with absolute nominations."

49. With regard to the causes of failure on the part of candidates, it is stated is it not, in one of your reports, that of those who have failed, the great majority have failed for want of instruction in the simplest branches of knowledge; for instance, in spelling and arithmetic?—That is so. Out of the total number of candidates rejected since the commencement of our proceedings, namely 1,977, all but 106 have failed either in arithmetic or in spelling; some of them, of course, have failed in other subjects also.

50. Statements have been made that candidates have been rejected for not answering questions of great difficulty, or questions of an unusual character, and such as are not likely to come into the ordinary course of education; when questions of that kind have been put, are the Committee to understand that the answers to them were compulsory, or were they not rather put with the intention of enabling the candidate to show any amount of knowledge that he may have acquired, so that the failing to answer them would not imperil a failure in passing?—I had better read the notice which stands at the head of the examination papers, which the Commissioners appended to their Third

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Report:—" These papers contain easy questions intermixed with others of greater difficulty. The object has been to enable candidates moderately acquainted with the subject to show sufficient knowledge, and at the same time to afford an opportunity for the display of a better acquaintance with the subjects where it has been acquired." I may safely say that no rejection has taken place except for very gross ignorance.

51. There have been cases, have there not, in which self-taught men especially have been possessed of considerable acquirements, and yet for the want of early instruction, have perhaps been found deficient in spelling; in such a case would a candidate be rejected for deficient spelling alone, if he had shown that he possessed considerable acquirements in other respects?—I think I must answer that question in the affirmative as a general rule. We have held that he should be required to pass in each of the prescribed subjects, and except in very rare cases, we have not held that proficiency in one branch has counterbalanced defects in another.

52. With regard to the open competition which was held for the India Office, under the direction of the Commissioners, you did not state what number of candidates came forward?—I did not. The total number of applications for copies of regulations and forms was 789.

53. For how many places?—Eight. The number to whom orders of examination were sent was 391, and the number ultimately placed, 318.

54. What do you mean by ultimately placed; do you mean that they were fit to pass?—The number who passed through the whole examination.

55. Colonel *Sykes*.] Do you mean those who came up for examination?—(Mr. *Mann*) Those who not only came up, but who went through the whole course of examination. (Mr. *Maitland*) Some dropped off after the first day.

56. *Chairman*.] The greater number retired during the examination, finding that they had no chance of success; was that so?—Some retired.

57. Was there any record kept of the number, out of the 318 who passed, of those who have received certificates of fitness?—It was considered that the number of candidates who passed for the situations then to be disposed of was 51, that 96 passed an examination which would have justified the granting of certificates if they had been nominated to clerkships in the Customs Department, and that 149 passed examinations which would have entitled them to certificates if they had been nominated to clerkships in the Post Office, the scale of examination for the Post Office being lower than that for the Customs Department.

58. Do you consider that if open examinations of the same character took place habitually the number of candidates would be so large, or anything like it, as they were on that occasion?—I should think that improbable, but we have no evidence which would justify us in arriving at any positive conclusion upon the subject. It seems to me natural to suppose that an examination of that kind would attract a much larger number of candidates than would be attracted by successive examinations of the same character.

59. Would not they also find out what was the average amount of knowledge required for the probability of success; and if they did not possess the requisite qualifications would not they be likely not to come up for examination?—I have no doubt that that would be so.

60. Do you think that any practical inconvenience or difficulty arose from that experiment of entirely open examination?—None whatever that I am aware of.

61. Do you think that it would be possible to apply that system in the case of all the public offices?—Yes, I think it perfectly possible.

62. Was it not proposed at that time that there should be two examinations; one preliminary, in order to exclude those who had no reasonable prospect of success?—Yes, a preliminary examination was proposed.

63. Are you of opinion that in any future attempt at an entirely open competition such a preliminary examination ought to take place?—I am inclined to think that the proposal of the Commissioners to have a preliminary examination in that case was very judiciously overruled, because it enabled us to see what all the candidates really were; but I think it very probable that it might be desirable, if the experiment were repeated, to sift the candidates to a certain extent by a preliminary examination.

64. Are the Committee to understand that you would think it expedient to put

put no other restriction upon the admission of candidates except those of age, ill health, and of character, such as you have stated in your evidence?—I had not intended to give a distinct opinion in favour of open competition. I should wish to speak of that more at length, not to give a categorical answer to such a question. I only stated that I think it is perfectly possible to have such a competition.

65. Will you give the Committee your opinion upon the general question; does it appear to you that any serious practical difficulty would arise in the way of an entirely open competition, for those branches of the public service which have been referred to, and if so does it appear to you that those difficulties are counterbalanced by greater advantages. I put my question in the most general form, in order to give you an opportunity of putting your reply in the shape which you think most convenient?—Before coming to the question of open competition, I should wish to say a few words, for which I am alone responsible, as to competition in general. I hope I shall not be thought to be trifling with words, if I say, that wherever two or more persons apply for the same thing, there must be competition in some shape or other. When the public are invited to send in tenders for the supply of stores, there will be a competition in the way of prices and in samples; and when architects send in designs for a building, you may even say that there is a competitive examination. And so with the Government appointments, which the Committee now have under their consideration; so long as the supply of candidates exceeds the supply of places, there must be competition of some kind or other. I suppose that in the last century there may have been competition in the way of bribery; that I mention only as one of the ways, and I mention it to put it aside. Next there may be competition in the way of influence, that is to say A. or B. may be selected, not because he is the fitter man for the appointment, but in order to gratify or to reward some one else. Then there may be competition in the way of testimonials, which I imagine most persons who have tried it have found very unsatisfactory. Therefore, setting aside these three methods, I cannot help thinking that any person entrusted with the duty of giving appointments, especially if you suppose him to be bound by the old statute, which requires the appointment of "the best and most loyal men, and the most sufficient for the place," would ultimately come to the notion of having the candidates and ascertaining what they could do, and deciding accordingly; that is to say he would be landed, according to my notion, in the principle of competitive examination. The nature of that examination would of course be modified according to the qualifications which are required. If the qualifications for any situation are purely physical, I see no absurdity in the competition being limited to physical exercises of the appropriate kind. If they are solely intellectual, then, of course, the nature of the competition is entirely changed. But I should state that in some examinations which are conducted at this moment, we have for a colleague the Medical Inspector of the Department, who not only passes the candidates, that is to say, decides whether each candidate is or is not absolutely qualified, but he gives marks, so that a candidate who is physically better qualified, has, *cæteris paribus*, the advantage over a candidate whose physical qualifications are of a lower character. Therefore, I think that the question of competitive examination would not be disposed of, even if some *Parliamentum indoctum* were to exclude reading and writing altogether. I do not think that it rests entirely upon the question of intellectual superiority. The principle of competition is simply *detur digniori*, and the superior worthiness considered may be that of age, or health, or qualifications of any other kind. I think that that which applies to competition when only limited, applies most strictly to open competition. But I think that there are several other questions which must be decided before the question as to open competition can receive a definite answer. The first relates to the maintenance of patronage. The second is this, whether candidates of higher abilities and attainments would be introduced by open competition. Thirdly, if so, would the introduction of such candidates improve the service; and fourthly, if the two preceding questions are answered in the affirmative, would there be anything to counterbalance the advantage resulting from such improvement. The first question, as to the maintenance of patronage, is of course one upon which the Committee will not expect me to express an opinion. As to the second question, whether candidates of higher abilities and attainments would be introduced by open competition, I should answer in the affirmative,

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affirmative, judging first from our examinations for the Civil Service of India; secondly, from those which have been held for clerkships in our own office, which, though not open, have been nearly so; and, thirdly, from our examination of candidates for writerships in the India Office. The differences between the situations, taking first those in India, then those in our own office, and thirdly, those in the India Office, are very considerable, and the illustrations therefore apply to very different classes of candidates. As to the third question, whether the introduction of candidates of higher abilities and attainments would improve the Civil Service; that is one on which I must speak with diffidence, because I have no official knowledge or experience to enable me to answer it; we do not see much of the interiors of the other offices, therefore we are not competent judges of their condition, or of the extent to which they would be improved if men of higher abilities and attainments were introduced; but I believe that the principle of the separation of mechanical and intellectual duties has now been carried out with success in some of the higher offices, and I should imagine that it may be so in a great many others to some extent, and if so, one of the most plausible reasons for objecting to the introduction of men of ability into the Civil Service would be removed. As to the state of the Civil Service, and the consequent necessity for improvement, I am of course unable to give official evidence, but the Committee will find statements not entirely in accordance with one another in the "Papers relating to the re-organisation of the Civil Service," and to those, therefore, I had better refer. Then as to the fourth question, whether, if the introduction of men of greater ability and attainments into the Civil Service be possible, it would be productive of other evils? I can only say that I do not know what those evils would be. Probably the greatest doubt would be as to the social position of those admitted to the higher offices. In our Third Report we have given the professions of the fathers of 2,930 nominees, as far as we could ascertain them; we have also given the education of those candidates; and we have done the same with regard to candidates for appointments in the Indian Civil Service, to those who were candidates for our own clerkships, and to those who presented themselves at the examination held for the writerships in the India Office. We can, therefore, give the Committee all the materials which we ourselves have of forming a judgment. I have seen it stated, and I am inclined to believe that the clergy will reap a great advantage from open competition, and I also notice as a curious fact, that among the 2,930 only 25 are entered as the sons of barristers. I do not know how to account for it. Then I should add also, that I believe that some of those who are competent to form an opinion, have endeavoured to render competitive examination unpopular with the middle classes, by telling them that the Government situations, if given by competition, would be given to those qualified by expensive education; that an expensive education could only be given by rich men, and that the middle classes should therefore look upon it as a crafty device of the aristocracy to perpetuate their power.

66. Is there in either of the reports any general analysis of the professions of the parents of those 2,930 candidates?—They are given in great detail in our Third Report.

67. Will you just give the Committee a summary of them?—Table K. at page 48 of the Appendix to our Third Report, shows the social position of the fathers of 493 persons named to clerkships, in certain of the principal departments: Peers, 11; Members of Parliament, 7; other persons of title, 12; officers in the army, navy, and militia, 67. Civil Service: Superior officers (including judges, magistrates, &c.), 39; clerks, 21; other officers, 9. Professional men, &c., Clergymen, 65; dissenting ministers, 3; barristers, 9; attorneys and solicitors, 10; physicians and surgeons, 27; other professions, 32; officers of public bodies, 7; clerks to attorneys, bankers, &c., 5. Merchants, tradesmen, &c., namely, bankers, 3; brewers, 6; farmers, 11. Others, miscellaneous, 72. Then gentlemen, miscellaneous, 77. The total being 493.

68. Taking that list, I find that the two professions which have contributed most largely are the Church and the Army?—It appears so; I should say that the head, "Merchants, Tradesmen, &c." which I have termed "Miscellaneous," includes accountants, auctioneers, &c. I ought to explain that this short analysis relates to 493 nominees to clerkships in certain of the principal departments; the other is a much more extended statement, and relates to 2,930 persons named to situations in all departments.

69. Will

69. Will you look through Table L., in that Report, and name the most prominent classes in it?—The first class, 212, includes gentlemen, landed proprietors, and persons of no profession; so that, in fact, it is a miscellaneous class, although it occupies a position at the head of our list.

70. Will you put in an abstract; first, of those under the first head, of Peers, Members of Parliament, and gentlemen of no professions; then of the army and navy, and then of the Civil Service collectively, and of the professions?—Yes, I will do so.

70.* Do you consider that before any general system of open competition could be established, it would be necessary to separate the mechanical from the intellectual branches of the Civil Service to a greater extent than is now done?—I apprehend that it would be desirable, in order to distinguish the classes to which the different appointments should be given; but I do not know that it is absolutely necessary.

71. Do you think that it would be an advantage if, instead of examinations being held for every separate vacancy, examinations were held at stated periods, and those who had come out highest in these examinations receive appointments as they fell vacant?—I think that very considerable advantage would result from the adoption of such a principle.

72. Do you think that there would be any practical difficulty in the adoption of such a course?—No; I do not think so.

73. Is it probable that the average vacancies could be so nearly ascertained that there would not be any long delay interposed between the examination and the receiving of the appointment?—I should think that they could probably be ascertained with approximate accuracy.

74. Are there any classes of appointments to which you think the principle of open competition (using the word in its ordinary sense, that is, open competition by means of examination), is not applicable?—I do not know that I should be prepared to exclude any class, taking "competition," as I have done, in the sense in which I use it, that of allowing their physical capabilities to count, if the qualifications are chiefly of a physical character.

75. With regard to the security which is at present taken for the character of the candidates, do you think it sufficiently satisfactory, or have you any change to recommend in that respect?—I do not know that any change could be recommended; we take all the precautions that we can; we ascertain from the man, not only the friends to whom he chooses to refer us, but we also ascertain, as far as we can, his previous employment, and we refer to those who have employed him; but I may state at once, with regard to open competition, that I think the suggestion which Mr. Mann has put in print is a very good one, that instead of absolutely open competition there should be something in the nature of an open nomination; that is, it may be a matter of detail, but instead of a mere reference to some one to speak to the candidate's character, he should receive a nomination from some person holding a public position, which should to some extent make him responsible, as, for example, from a magistrate or a clergyman, or a minister of religion, or a schoolmaster. The advantage of that is, that persons would exercise more care in giving a nomination than in simply answering a reference, and it would make it more distinctly their act.

76. You would have, in that case, the option of refusing, without any cause assigned?—Certainly, those applied to would have.

77. Then, according to that plan, an absolute nomination, as I understand it, would be required, only that the power of giving those nominations would be extended to a vast number of persons?—Certainly.

78. As to the securities for physical efficiency, do you think that they require to be made more stringent than they are, or are they satisfactory as they stand?—We should be very glad to have a medical officer of our own in the places at which candidates are examined. When a doubt arises with regard to their physical competency, there is some difficulty, either in bringing them to London, or in finding for each particular case a medical practitioner resident in the neighbourhood, upon whose report the Commissioners can rely.

79. Is there not some danger that medical practitioners may wish, in the case of some doubt as to the physical competency of the candidate, to give him the benefit of that doubt?—That cannot be guarded against, I think, entirely; it would be so, to a certain extent, by having an official referee, and, as I have

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stated, we should be glad if circumstances gave us any facility for having them throughout the country.

80. So that they might be examined in the same manner as a person wishing to insure his life?—Exactly so.

81. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] (To Mr. *Mann.*) With regard to the last questions that have been put to Mr. Maitland; reference has been made to a proposal of yours to open appointments to competition, subject to the necessity of obtaining nominations from persons holding recognised positions in society; would you explain to the Committee the exact nature of the plan which you would propose?—I think, perhaps, if I read a part of the paper that I wrote upon the subject, it would explain my views: I say, "For my own part I see no risk worth noticing in a perfectly open competition, as the character of all the successful candidates would, of course, be subjected to searching scrutiny; but on the other hand, there is probably a certain positive security in the plan of nomination (when the nominators are trustworthy and disinterested persons), which makes it desirable to combine, if possible, the advantages of this plan with those of virtually open competition. And this combination appears to be perfectly practicable, if the power of nominating be entrusted to all persons holding some public or quasi-public position, such as magistrates, Members of Parliament, parochial clergymen and ministers of dissenting congregations, masters of endowed grammar schools, managers of National, British, and other popular day schools, evening schools, and evening classes, &c. The nomination should probably be in a prescribed form, by which the nominators should be required to certify, from their own knowledge, extending over at least a certain time mentioned, that the nominee is a fit person, so far as character is concerned, to enter the public service; stating at the same time the circumstances which warrant the expression of that belief."

82. That would be, to a certain extent, combining the system of testimonials with the system of competition, would it not?—It would.

83. Do you think that that would be a method in which we should get the benefit of the system of testimonials more efficiently than under the usual system of nominating merely upon testimonials?—I think it could be made to produce that result.

84. To what class of appointments do you particularly recommend that that system should be applied?—I should not make any restriction at all.

85. Do you propose that that should be applied to the lowest class of appointments as well as to the higher?—Certainly to the lower. There may be a question as to some of the very highest appointments, but to all the others I think that the system might be applied with advantage.

86. When you say "the lower class," what do you mean; what do you include in the lower class?—The class of tidewaiters and weighers in the customs, letter-carriers in the Post Office, and messengers in all the public departments.

87. You would apply it to manual labourers, in fact, so far as they are put upon the establishment of the civil service?—Yes.

88. Do you consider that the separation of labour into mechanical and intellectual labour has been properly and effectually carried out in the public offices?—I think not. My view is, that what has been done in that direction has been very little more than an experiment, which we might follow to very advantageous results.

89. Do you consider that it is necessary, in order to give fair effect to the system of competition, that that division of labour should be properly carried out?—I think it is most decidedly essential.

90. A question has been asked with regard to the disadvantages that might possibly accrue from the system of open competition; is there not this danger, that, under a system of perfectly open competition, you might have young men offering themselves for appointments for which, in point of fact, they were too good; and thereby you might be introducing into the service a class of men who were likely to become dissatisfied with their position in the service?—I think there would be no danger if you prescribed a standard of examination judiciously, and if the conditions upon which they would have to enter the civil service were made more generally known than they are now.

91. Is it not essential that there should be a proper distinction between the mechanical

mechanical and intellectual labour, in order to guard against that danger?—That should be one of the precautions.

92. With regard to the question of holding examinations at stated periods, and electing a number of men, calculated according to the probable average of vacancies, do you think that that would be a system which could be carried into effect without difficulty?—I see no practical difficulty in it.

93. That would be a system which might be easily carried into effect, if there were to be a large number of vacancies for appointments of some kind, would it not?—It would be so.

94. But how would you deal with the case of superior appointments, where the vacancies are likely to be in appointments varying considerably in the qualifications required for them?—Supposing the division made which has been suggested, of intellectual from mechanical labour, it is possible that one competition of a sufficiently general nature might be framed to allow of a division which would include those cases which you speak of.

95. But would you hold one examination for each department, or would you hold one examination for a number of departments?—I would hold an examination for the whole class of intellectual appointments for all the departments in the United Kingdom.

96. That is to say, you would have one for all the intellectual appointments in, say, the Treasury, the Secretary of State's Offices, and other of the Whitehall offices?—There might be, probably, a difficulty as to those very high offices; but supposing that that difficulty should be insurmountable, I think they might be dealt with exceptionally; for all the others, I see no difficulty in the way of one general aggregate competition for all the vacancies.

97. Just explain what class of offices you would group together; would you take the Revenue Departments?—Yes, the Revenue Departments, the Customs, the Post Office, the Poor Law Board, the General Register Office, and others.

98. And others of that class?—Yes, and others of that class.

99. And would you take the average number of vacancies likely to occur in all these offices in the course of six months?—I should take an average applicable to that or some other fixed period, and the competition held previously would provide for the vacancies when they occurred.

100. Having got your average, you would proceed to hold an open examination for candidates for that number of vacancies?—That would be so.

101. Suppose there were to be 200 appointments to be filled, you would select the 200 best candidates, would you not?—Yes.

102. How would they be apportioned afterwards to the different offices?—There might be various ways; one has been suggested by the authors of the Report on the Reorganization of the Civil Service, which is a plan that I should myself be inclined to recommend, namely, that when the list has been completed, it should be sent to the heads of all the departments, and the power of selection from that list should rest with them.

103. According as vacancies occurred?—According as vacancies occurred.

104. Would that plan be applicable, practically, to the superior appointments at all; would it be possible to take a number of men, and to send a list of them to the Foreign Office, and the Home Office, and the Treasury, and allow them to choose?—I see no considerable difficulty in that.

105. (To Mr. *Maitland*.) Do you consider, from the experience which you have had, that by throwing a number of appointments together, and having a large competition for them, you get a better class of men than you do by holding separate examinations for each appointment?—I think that is a matter of strong mathematical probability. If your competitions are split up, it is very reasonable to suppose that a person may be first in one case, who would not be even second in another.

106. You have turned your attention, have you not, in your report, to circumstances of that kind?—Certainly we have, and that was what led us to attach more importance to one of the changes, which I mentioned as having been made at the Treasury.

107. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] When was the date of that change?—It was about the summer or autumn of 1858.

108. (To Mr. *Mann*.) Has it been acted on ever since?—I think it has been acted upon almost uniformly with regard to the revenue departments under the Treasury.

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109. Do you consider it an improved system as compared with the former system?—Certainly. It is an improvement on the former system.—(Mr. *Maitland.*) Perhaps I may be allowed to read what we state in our report upon that subject: "In our last report we pointed out the advantage which would result from enlarging the field of competition by substituting for the plan of nominating three persons only to compete for each vacant situation, the system of nominating a proportionate number of candidates to compete for several appointments at one examination. It affords us sincere gratification to be able to state that Her Majesty's Government has seen fit to accede to our suggestion, and the Secretary of the Treasury, acting in entire unison with our views on this point, has carried them into effect with earnestness and completeness, and with very satisfactory results."

110. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] With regard to the power that exists of enforcing this system, has any effect been produced by the clause in the last Superannuation Act which renders it necessary that persons coming for superannuation should have certificates from you, and has that brought a greater number of persons within your reach?—Certainly; in various cases I have no doubt that the effect of that Act has been practically to extend the operation of the Order.

111. Mr. *Hennessy.*] Will you have the kindness to define what you mean by junior appointments in the civil service?—The Commissioners themselves have no power to give an authoritative definition of that term; we have been obliged to deal with each case as it has arisen; as to some we have no doubt that they are junior appointments, and as to others we have equally little doubt that they are not, but we have no power to give an authoritative definition.

112. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] Do you consider all first appointments junior appointments?—No; because a man may be appointed at once to a commissionership.

113. But would you contemplate a competitive examination with regard to these high offices?—No.

114. It is not proposed to have a competition for a Secretary of State, for instance?—No.

115. But in all other cases, where the prescribed age is under 25, you would call them junior appointments?—I can hardly accept of that definition, because the Order in Council does not give any. The question relates to limits of age, and merely prescribing limits of age would not make the situation "junior," if it is not so essentially.

116. Mr. *Hennessy.*] Have any cases come within the knowledge of the Commissioners, in which candidates rejected by the Commissioners have subsequently been appointed without any further examination?—I think I had better refer upon that point to a return which is on the Table of the House of Commons, which was moved for by Mr. Rich. That return, is a return "of all persons who, having been nominated for junior situations in any of Her Majesty's civil establishments, subsequent to the date of the Order in Council of the 21st day of May 1855, and not having obtained certificates of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, have been employed, and paid for such employment in such establishments," and, secondly, "Of all persons, who having obtained certificates of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, have been employed and paid for a period prior to the date of such certificate, and subsequent to the date of the Order in Council of the 21st of May 1855."

117. Were any of the first class absolutely rejected by the Commissioners?—I think one case only appears upon the face of the return; I am told that in the convict service, one clerk is stated to have been employed for a period of two months after his rejection. The statement that I have just read relates to the permanent service. With regard to the temporary officers, I have to give the following enumeration: the Quartermaster General's Office, 1 clerk for a period of two years; Seamen's Registry, 4 clerks for periods of 3 months, 6 months, 9 months and 18 months respectively; War Office, 2 clerks for periods of three months and 16 months respectively; Admiralty, 2 clerks, for periods of 1 month and 6 weeks respectively; Mint, 1 clerk, for a period of 1 month; in the Post Office no information is given as to provincial situations.

118. Colonel *Sykes.*] Are those persons who have been rejected?—Yes.

119. Mr. *Hennessy.*] What are the limits of age in the various departments?—I have to state that they are very various, and that arises from the fact that we originally consulted the departments, and each head of a department

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exercised his own discretion as to the limits that might be fixed; I beg to refer the Honourable Member to table (A) in any one of our reports, in which he will see that the limits, as I have stated, vary very much in the different departments.

120. In your opinion what would be the effect of the extension of the superior limit of age?—I am hardly qualified to say what number of people would be brought in at a higher age; perhaps I may refer to this case; in the open examination for the Indian service we found that the numbers, when you approached the higher limit, were smaller than when you had first passed the lower limit; therefore I should infer that a smaller proportion of men would come in at an advanced age; but some, no doubt, would come in of those who had failed in other professions.

121. Is not 25 the age that is generally fixed?—In most of the departments 25 is the limit for permanent appointments.

122. If that limit were raised to 35, do you think that it would have any injurious effect upon the service?—Yes, I think so; I think that it would not be desirable to fix the superior limit so high.

123. What is the meaning of this, "Where there is no superior limit, fixed as in the temporary clerks of the Admiralty"?—The Commissioners have no power to enforce the fixing of a superior limit, and it is merely the fact that the heads of the departments in their discretion have thought that there should be no such limit for temporary clerks; in the case of established clerks we have regarded the thing as of more importance, and we have declined to grant certificates until the superior limit has been fixed; but the question of superannuation does not arise with regard to temporary clerks, and that is one ground which renders it undesirable to admit people who may be called persons of advanced ages.

124. Are there any cases in which only one of the four heads of inquiry set forth in the Order in Council has been made the subject of examination?—Yes; there is one case. By the wish of the Lord President of the Council, where a gentleman is nominated as an inspector of schools, we inquire into his physical qualifications; that is all that we do; and I should state, that the Commissioners have never treated the situation as one coming under the Order in Council, but of course, at the wish of another department, they accepted the responsibility which they were asked to undertake.

125. With regard to the Education Department, has any difficulty occurred about the pupil teachers?—Yes; perhaps I should say not strictly with regard to the pupil teachers unless they are nominated during the continuance of their apprenticeship. The persons objected to are those who, after ceasing to be pupil teachers, have gone into the training colleges, or become certificated schoolmasters; those parties are objected to by the Education Departments.

126. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] You refer to the holders of Queen's scholarships?—Yes; on the ground that they have been in the receipt of public money, which is intended to qualify them for teaching.

127. Are they excluded from competition, or are they allowed to compete?—The Treasury do not intentionally give nominations to such persons; if they are aware of it, or, if we are aware of it, the nomination is stopped; but I am not aware that there is any such arrangement with any other department.

128. Mr. *Henniessy.*] You have stated that you would object to 35 as the superior limit; would you object to 30?—I am inclined to think that 25 is high enough, on the whole; but I am not competent to give a very decided opinion upon that.

129. From the experience of your own office, what should you say?—There is one consideration which will enable the Honourable Member to decide for himself, and that is, the regulation under which superannuation is granted. The Honourable Member will be aware that for 10 years a person acquires no title at all to superannuation; after that time his service counts at the rate of 1-60th of his salary for every year's service, so that until a man has served 30 years, he cannot retire upon as much as one-half of his salary. I think that that is as great a loss as you can expect a public servant to submit to, when he quits his employment; therefore if he has not obtained so large a portion of his salary, you may have either to keep him on as an incumbrance, or to dismiss him under circumstances of hardship.

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130. Mr. *Bright.*] At 55 he would be entitled to retire on half his salary, would he not?—Yes; if he came in at 25.

131. And that without reference to his state of health, or power of continuing his occupation?—He would not be entitled to retire absolutely; but if he were disabled by illness, he would be entitled to retire on half his salary.

132. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] At the age of 60, he is entitled to retire absolutely, is he not?—Yes, absolutely.

133. Mr. *Hennessy.*] Is the limit of age higher for temporary or established clerks?—It is usually higher for temporary clerks; there is a greater latitude allowed with regard to them.

134. Mr. *Maguire.*] Do you entertain any apprehension of a man being too good for the situation, by being selected, as you said a little while ago?—I think such a result might in some cases occur, but I think that the thing would find its own level; if he did not like the service, he would leave it.

135. Is not this generally the natural operation and result of appointments of the kind, that a man, though he might be discontented for three months, or six months, or nine months, gradually falls into the waking routine of the office?—Ordinarily it is so, I should think.

136. With very rare exceptions?—With very rare exceptions.

137. Therefore, you have no fear of a man being too highly educated, or too good, to use the phrase that has been adopted?—I do not think it is a very serious danger.

138. How do you propose that the nominations should take place?—I may state, that I have not come here with a scheme for general competition recommended by myself.

139. But you have stated that as your opinion?—I have stated various questions, upon which I thought that the general question of open competition turns.

140. I want to know your opinion as to this point; whether political influence should enter as little as possible into those nominations?—I thought that, as a servant of a public department, I perhaps ought to avoid such a question as that, but if the Committee press it, I can give an answer.

141. I should like to ask you now, is it your opinion, that political influence should enter as little as possible into nominations for the public service?—For the good of the service, I think that it should enter as little as possible; but what other reason there may be for maintaining the present system, I do not feel competent to say.

142. Do you think that a Member of Parliament is the best person to obtain a nomination for a candidate?—Not, I think, as regards the civil service itself.

143. And therefore not for the public interest?—Unless there be any counterbalancing reason which renders the maintenance of patronage necessary.

144. Do you think, from your own experience, that a Member of a Parliament is the person most likely to form an impartial opinion of the fitness of a person or otherwise?—I think not.

145. Do not you think that he is a most unsuitable person, as being a most partial judge?—I should think him an undesirable judge, looking at the question in a civil service point of view.

146. Is not this the result of your experience: that a Member of Parliament generally introduces those who happen to be his own partisans, or the sons of his partisans; is not that the result of your experience?—The Committee will understand that I have no official knowledge upon that subject; I believe it to be the fact; but I do not know it officially.

147. I ask you from your personal experience?—I have no personal experience on the subject; I had better explain that when a candidate is nominated to us we have no knowledge of the influence which may have been at work to nominate him. We know simply that he comes from the Treasury or the War Office, but we do not know who has obtained the nomination for him.

148. In your opinion, a Member of Parliament is not a proper person to use his influence in the appointment of candidates for the public service?—Considered with regard to the interests of the civil service, I think not.

149. Is not the interest of the civil service and the interest of the public the same; is it not the interest of the public to have the best servants in those departments?—I am only declining to deal with a question which is above me,

that

that is, the maintenance of patronage; but I give a strong opinion with regard to the civil service; I do not wish to do more.

150. Is it not for the advantage of the public interests to have the best servants in those departments?—Yes.

151. Therefore, the interests of tho particular department and the interests of the public are identical, are they not?—So far they are.

152. It is your opinion, then, that a Member of Parliament is not the best or the most impartial judge of the claims and qualifications of a candidate?—Certainly not.

153. And you would have as little of the political element enter into these nominations as possible?—For the sake of the civil service, certainly.

154. *Chairman.*] You came here for the purpose of giving evidence as to the practice of your office, and to make such suggestions as might occur to you with regard to the improvement of that practice, with a view to the improvement of the civil service?—Yes.

155. And I understand you to say that you wish to confine yourself to the expression of your opinion as to these points?—I feel reluctant to enter upon the general political question as to the maintenance of patronage.

156. Sir *W. Hayter.*] I do not suppose you to imagine that a Member of Parliament, simply from the fact of his being a Member of Parliament, is on that account unfit to recommend a person for the public service?—I think he might probably be under influences which might render him unfit.

157. You were asked just now whether persons may not be appointed who are too good for their position, and you stated that you apprehended that no such danger will arise?—I think I said that I did not apprehend any serious danger.

158. Has it been represented to you that that danger has arisen?—I have heard of some cases of it.

159. May I refer you to page 134 of the Fifth Report; to a letter from the Postmaster General, where he states, "It may be urged that, for the purpose of promoting the education of the working classes generally, it would be better to demand higher specific qualifications in addition to moral and corporal fitness and to that small amount of positive education which is required for the duty; but unless the wages of these large bodies of post-office servants were increased far beyond their present ratio (an arrangement which, besides increasing the public burdens, would greatly retard the extension of the postal system), men would either be kept away altogether, or, being admitted, would speedily become dissatisfied with the amount of their pay, if not also with the nature of their work. Indeed, amongst the London letter-carriers who have been admitted on the higher scholastic standard, the practical officers of the department are decidedly of one opinion, that these unfortunate results have already manifested themselves, and they have repeatedly urged the necessity of lowering the standard of examination;" has that representation been made to the Commissioners of the civil service?—Yes.

160. I need not ask you, after the answer you gave, whether you concur with Lord Elgin or not in that representation?—I apprehend that the authorities of the department have the power of dealing with those men; I should say that in the case of those who were above it, the result would be that they would leave it; but as to the question which has now been raised with regard to the examination of letter-carriers, there are other facts which I think the Committee ought to be in possession of, and I will proceed to state them. In June 1856, when the examination of candidates nominated as letter-carriers was first undertaken, the Commissioners were officially informed that "only a "slight amount of education was sufficient for the purposes of that duty, it being "only requisite that the candidates should write tolerably well, read writing with "facility, and possess a knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic." The extent to which the examination had been carried while under the sole control of the department, appeared from a statement giving the number of examinations and appointments between the 21st of May 1855 and the 31st of December 1855. The figures were: in London, examined 336, appointed 216; in Edinburgh, examined 63, appointed 34; in Dublin, examined 37, appointed 21; provincial towns in the United Kingdom, examined 73, appointed 50; total numbers, examined 509, appointed 321; thus the rejections, 188 in number, considerably exceeded one-third. The Commissioners undertook the examination of the letter-carriers, and the results

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were, that in six months of 1856 and the whole of 1857 there were 697 persons examined, 501 of whom passed; the rejections, therefore, were considerably below one-third. In January 1858 the Commissioners were informed that the Postmaster General deemed it expedient to lower the standard; multiplication and division were excluded, and certain very easy types of sums in addition and subtraction were prescribed to the Commissioners as models for their imitation; also the length of the passage to be written from dictation was fixed. The results have been as follows: in 1858 there were examined 431, passed 352; in 1859 examined 467, passed 401, the rejections falling below the one-sixth. A comparison of the examinations in the provincial towns will show still more strongly the decline in the severity of the examination. The Post Office, as I have stated, had rejected 23 candidates out of 73; the Commissioners, in 1858, rejected 10 out of 155; if, therefore, there be any foundation for the impression that high educational attainments lead to discontent and insubordination, the discontented and insubordinate must, I apprehend, be those who come in on the old system, as originally established by the Post Office, and subsequently, though, as I have shown, more leniently administered by the Commissioners, the older generation were required to be versed in the first four rules of arithmetic; the younger generation are admitted upon a more lenient scale.

161. Still, notwithstanding the lowering of examination, a representation is made that the officers are too good for their place, and must either receive higher wages or be dismissed?—Yes; I am only showing that our examination is one of a milder character than that which previously existed.

162. Are not the rural messengers examined by the civil service examiners; and are you aware that they are persons who have 9*s.* or 10*s.* a week?—Yes.

163. Was this alteration made previously or subsequently to this letter of Lord Elgin, the Postmaster General, which bears date the 16th of November 1859?—It had taken place previously.

164. Are they examined as to their intellectual abilities and as to their physical strength?—Yes; as to their intellectual abilities, they have to write their names and addresses, and to add two or three figures, and they have to read the addresses on the backs of letters. I may state that that is a qualification upon which, even at the risk of bringing in men too good for the service, the Post Office are insisting very strongly; and a candidate is rejected unless he can read a certain number of addresses on the backs of letters.

165. With regard to their health, are they examined by a medical man?—Yes, we require a medical certificate.

166. In the whole country there are, perhaps, 400 or 500 appointed in a year, and there are 400 or 500 examinations; is the medical man paid by the applicant or by the country?—By the applicant, I believe.

167. That would take rather more than a week's wages; would it not?—I do not know what the fee would be.

168. Then do I understand that you would advise that for offices such as that, there should be open competition?—I should have preferred referring to my former answer, in which I have stated at length what I thought upon the point of open competition; but I am inclined to say with reference to what has just been mentioned, that I could show by referring to the reports of the medical inspectors, who, I think, are certainly the best authorities, that we should most assist them in finding strong physically qualified candidates, by throwing the thing open to competition, even though we were to exclude all literary qualifications, beyond the mere reading of the addresses of letters, which is an essential thing.

169. What mode would you take in a rural district of having competition for the rural carriers of letters at 10*s.* and 12*s.* a week; who would be the examiners in such a case?—A great proportion of our examinations throughout the country are already carried out by means of departmental officers; therefore if the system were adopted, I presume there is no doubt that the examination must be conducted by the local postmasters.

170. If the local postmaster were to recommend candidates, in point of fact the power of patronage, if I may say so, would be in the hands of the local postmaster?—Not at all.

171. Would he be obliged to examine everybody that came to him, or would he be able to select among the competitors for the 10*s.* a week, perhaps the man

man who was intellectually and physically the strongest?—I think that such limits must be imposed as would relieve him from overwork.

172. It is to that class of officers, as well as to all other of the inferior class of officers, that you would propose that there should be an open competition, namely, tidewaiters, lockers, weighers, messengers, porters, and all that class of persons who are nearer in character to labourers than anything else?—I have spoken at length on the subject, but I do not see any objection to it.

173. Do you mean that you see no objection in point of expense?—That would raise another question; the Civil Service Commissioners have already, in one of their reports, recommended that a fee of a proper amount should be taken from any candidate permitted to compete; therefore we can meet the question of expense in that way.

174. *Did not that* observation apply only to the Indian writing clerkships?—It was made with especial reference to that examination.

175. I do not understand it to apply generally to all persons who are mere labourers; you would not get them to pay a fee for the purpose of coming to be examined by the postmaster of the district as to their competency and physical strength?—I ought to mention this fact, that it has been brought to our notice that the rural post messengers sent to us are all within the Superannuation Act.

176. Are you sure that they are all under the superannuation?—We may state that they were brought under us with a view to their being put there. I will read from page 129 of our Appendix to our last Report, the fifth Report, a letter from the Post Office to myself. "Sir,—Under the Superannuation Act, 1859, every person employed in the public service must, in order to be entitled to a pension, obtain upon his appointment a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners. It will therefore be necessary in the case of future appointments, that the system of examination shall be extended to all persons to whom it is intended to grant pensions upon their retirement. Lord Colchester has taken this opportunity to revise the regulations now in force in regard to those examinations, and I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of the Commissioners, a tabular statement showing the qualifications, &c., which his Lordship proposes should be required from candidates for Post Office appointments."

177. I do not understand from that letter that the rural post officers are entitled to a pension; that letter says that all persons that are entitled to a pension must have a certificate of qualification, but it does not follow that everybody who is employed is therefore to have a pension?—I think it is the fact. Indeed, I may state from the Treasury correspondence that it is so; they were never brought in before they were brought in under these circumstances, and I will refer to the Treasury letter on the subject.

178. You advocated very strongly the principle of open competition; and you stated that you thought that it should be carried into effect in all the Government offices, as I understand, without exception?—I should rather refer to the long answer which I gave. I had not intended to advocate very strongly the principle of open competition; I advocate very strongly the principle of competition.

179. I am now referring to the principle of open competition; I think you stated with reference to the office of the Civil Service Commissioners, that you have not quite adopted the principle of open competition; under what limitations have you not adopted it, and to what extent is it open competition, and to what extent is it close?—The honourable Member is aware, that ours is a very small office; we have only had vacancies on two or three occasions, and we did not think it worth while to have a strictly open competition; we had what may be called a *quasi* open competition; that is, we told all our friends and got as many candidates as we conveniently could.

180. Is not that the plan pursued in all the departments; that they find out the best men they can; and then appoint them, after examination?—I was not aware of that.

181. In point of fact, although open competition is desirable, it is not desirable in the office of the Civil Service Commissioners?—It would not have been desirable to have an examination which would have involved a considerable amount of expense and trouble for one or two small appointments; but we have had no vacancy for two years.

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182. With regard to the examination for the eight vacancies in the India writing clerkships, you stated, did you not, that there were 391 applicants and 389 who ultimately competed; that is nearly 50 for every vacancy?—The number who were actually examined was not quite so large; 391 received orders for examination, but I do not think that more than 340 came in; 318 were placed ultimately.

183. That was approaching 50 for each vacancy?—Somewhere about that.

184. Have you any reason to believe, that if the clerkships spoken of were thrown open, the proportion of applicants would be less than 50 for every vacancy?—I should think so; it seems to me natural, that when one examination of the kind occurs as an unusual event, it should attract a very large number of persons, who would not come if the thing took place year after year.

185. Would not that observation apply better, if there was anything obscure in the benefits to be derived, or in the allowance of salaries to be given to the different clerks; whereas in this case, they knew the whole of their position; they knew they could not get more than 200 *l.* a year, and to begin with about 80 *l.* a year?—Yes; I am not sure as to the figures.

186. And yet that is a clerkship, which is inferior in its expectations or its emoluments to most other clerkships that are appointed; for instance, the Customs and the Inland Revenue?—Yes.

187. And they have no hope for the future beyond 200*l.* a year?—I suppose not.

188. For those inferior clerkships, you had a competition of about 50 candidates for each place?—Yes; between 40 and 50.

189. Have you any reason to think that, for better places than those are there would be a smaller number of candidates?—Yes; and I think so for this reason, that the higher the standard, the fewer will be the candidates.

190. Was not the standard for these clerkships higher, or quite as high, as the standard either for the Customs, or for the Inland Revenue, or for the offices of that character and class; seeing that they were examined in history and geography, whereas, I think, the Inland Revenue only requires, as settled by Mr. Gladstone, that they should be examined in the history of the British Empire?—I think there may be that distinction as to history; but for most offices the Inland Revenue requires book-keeping, which limits the number of candidates very considerably.

191. Is book-keeping required except in the offices of account?—I think you will find that in all the offices of account, or most of them, it is so; but in the Legacy Duty Office, or the secretary's, or the solicitor's offices, they do not require it.

192. I think you will find that the principal part of the offices do not require it, except in the offices of account, and I think that the Customs do not require so high a standard as that which is required for the Indian writing clerks?—My impression is as I have stated.

193. My object is merely to ascertain from you, whether, from your experience, you could infer that a smaller number of candidates would, on any occasion, arise than 50 for a place under the system of open competition?—I must refer to my former answer. Of course, where a knowledge of languages is required the number of candidates would be less. If a foreign language had been required, you would have diminished the candidates for the writerships in the India Office very much.

194. I think you stated that the advantage of open competition would be for the professions, and that clergymen and professional men would be able more readily to bring forward their sons for places in the civil service, and that persons having received a good education, would take advantage of it?—It was stated to me that the clergy would be likely to derive considerable advantage from it.

195. Would you have the goodness to refer to page 93 of your Fourth Report, for those eight places for which there was a competition, as Indian writerships, 22, I see, were sons of clergymen, none of whom got any place among those selected; there were 42, who were sons of members of the Civil Service, none of whom got any place; there were 12 in the army, none of whom got any place; six in the navy, none of whom obtained any place; of the principal professions, there were 49, one of whom, the son of a dissenting minister, obtained a position; and the others were, the son of an author, the

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the son of a shipowner, the son of a silversmith, the son of a wine merchant, the son of a builder, the son of a chair manufacturer, and two sons of gentlemen; so that none of those persons who stood in that position to which you refer now, their sons having had the advantage of a higher education than others, succeeded in obtaining places by that competition; therefore, the very effect which you apprehended would accrue, did not in that instance accrue?—Not in that competition for writing clerkships in the India Office.

196. You stated that by making the competition open, you would get rid of patronage and matters of that sort; do you think that there is anything at all objectionable in the principle which is adopted in some of the largest communities, in the Bank of England, the East India House, and others of those places, of rewarding their well conducted clerks by appointing their sons to situations in those offices?—I have rather a fear of that principle.

197. You think that a reward of that sort of merit is an objectionable species of reward?—I would rather reward it in some other way, if it is such as to deserve reward.

198. You are aware that in those great establishments, that is one of the modes adopted by those establishments for the purpose of getting good clerks.—I do not know it as a matter of fact; I do not know the system.

199. Should you be surprised to hear that one-sixth of the clerks in the Bank of England are uniformly selected from the sons of their old, eminent, and well-deserving clerks?—No; I cannot say that I am surprised to hear it, though I did not know it as a fact.

200. Should you call that jobbing, or objectionable in point of their not being able to get as good men as they otherwise would?—I should wish to know more about it before I said that I thought it objectionable.

201. You think it a bad principle?—I think it is a dangerous principle.

202. Why do you think it a dangerous principle?—Because I think you should get the best man for the place, with reference to his probable service there, and not with reference to the services of his father.

203. Is not it a reward to the father, and does not the father, therefore, in point of fact, get a higher salary by the reward to his son; does not he get an advantage thereby?—Certainly he does; but then I say that you should rather pay your deserving servants a better salary if it is necessary.

204. Do you think it an objectionable mode of reward to the father?—I think it a dangerous one, as liable to be abused.

205. You think it so, because it is liable to be abused; but supposing it is not liable to be abused, is that your only objection to it?—If you can have any positive certainty that the son of a well-deserving father will do the work as well as any other man, then you are making no sacrifice in appointing him.

206. You are aware, are you not, that that has been the principle that has been adopted very much in the Civil Service of this country?—I have been told that a certain number of situations, called second-class assistants of Excise, are in the hands of the Inland Revenue; and I may have heard casually that they were intended, in order to enable them to give those situations to the sons of officers; but I do not know that as a fact.

207. The Inland Revenue have no power in the matter, but all appointments of that sort are given by the Treasury?—I was not aware of that.

208. You think it would be an objectionable principle to reward any old servant in that way; or supposing an old servant died, leaving a family totally unprovided for, and there was an opportunity of putting a son into the Civil Service otherwise than by open competition, he being thoroughly competent, though he might probably be unsuccessful in an open competition, your objection would still remain?—I should prefer not going into each individual case; as a rule I think it is undesirable.

209. You think even these cases are objectionable?—I think as a system they are to be objected to.

210. Do you think that is a general or a universal rule?—No rule is without exception.

211. I want to know whether you meant it as a general or an inflexible rule?—Would you state what the rule is to be?

212. That no son of a meritorious officer in the Government service is, on that account, to have any preference to any position in the service?—I think

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that that is good as a general rule, but I cannot say positively that there ought not to be any exceptions.

213. Would that apply to the military as well as to the civil departments?—I have too little knowledge of the army to speak as to any rule affecting the army.

214. Are the Committee to understand you to state that you take it as an inflexible and universal rule that the system of open competition is to extend to every office in the Government, requiring both physical and intellectual qualifications?—I must refer to the longer answer that I gave, in which I said that I did not know how to give a categorical answer to that question.

215. I see that you refer to a great number of those offices, the clerks of which have to be examined before the Commissioners; but there are a great number of officers connected with the law, do you examine those holding offices in the Court of Chancery, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Court of Probate; do any of those come under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commissioners?—We have not yet granted any certificate, if I remember rightly, to any person holding a position in a court of law or equity.

216. Nor in the Court of Probate?—We have not granted a certificate to any person in that court.

217. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] You stated, did you not, that with regard to the Foreign Office, all persons nominated to consular offices were expected to be examined?—I had better refer accurately to the words. It is stated that they are to be examined whenever the circumstances of their being resident in England on their first appointment, or of their passing through England on their way to take up their first appointment, might admit of their being subjected to examination.

218. Do you know what has been the practical result of that rule?—We only know the number of nominations that have been sent to us, and the results of those nominations. As to appointments made without sending the candidates to us we know nothing.

219. Do you not know what proportion of them have been examined?—No; we can give the figures as to those that we have examined, but the total number of appointments we do not know.

220. Have any been rejected?—Yes; there appear to have been 29 nominations, and only 20 certificates.

221. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] Is that for the last year?—To the end of last year; not last year alone, but from the beginning of the operations of the Commission.

222. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] You stated that few, if any, candidates were ever rejected on any grounds except that of inefficiency on general subjects; have you rejected many for spelling alone?—Yes; a large number for spelling alone, undoubtedly.

223. Are you in the habit of rejecting the candidates for spelling, whom in all other respects you think perfectly competent?—I think, as a general rule, a candidate would be rejected for bad spelling, although he had passed on all the other subjects.

224. Do you find that a general improvement has taken place in the spelling of the candidates from the time that your examinations began?—It is not a part of my ordinary business in the office to see the papers of the candidates, but I believe there has been some improvement. I believe that has been the impression in the office.

225. Is it your own impression that so arbitrary a study as that of accurate spelling should be made a positive test in the examination of candidates?—I do not think that the test should extend to those words as to which there is any uncertainty; but I apprehend that the spelling of the great majority of English words is fixed for the present, if I may use such a phrase.

226. In what light do you regard efficiency or deficiency in spelling as a qualification?—It is in a certain degree an intellectual qualification.

227. Do you regard it rather as an intellectual qualification, or as an arbitrary proof of the amount of general education which the candidate has received?—In ordinary cases it is in some degree. There are cases in which even persons of great intellectual qualifications cannot spell; but the ordinary case is, that where you find that a man cannot spell, you find that he is deficient in education and cultivation; that is the ordinary conclusion that we have come to.

228. Are

228. Are you not aware that many boys in our best public schools, though engaged in high branches of study, are nevertheless very deficient in careful spelling?—I think that possibly they are more deficient than the class below them; I have already read the figures, which show the number of candidates who passed at that open competition which has been referred to, and I find that a very large number of them passed in spelling. I find that out of the 318 examined, 149 at least passed in spelling for an ordinary Government appointment; whether more passed, I cannot say. Perhaps, I may refer to our first and second reports, as they contain some sort of details as to the mistakes in spelling that have proved fatal; and I think the honourable Member will see that we do not take words as to the spelling of which there could be any reasonable doubt.

229. Do you not occasionally adopt the practice of putting before the candidate a paper of words mis-spelt, which you require him to rectify?—Yes.

230. Have you found that to your own mind to be a satisfactory test?—I think it is a satisfactory test; its application should be limited; I am not disposed to carry it down to the lower offices, and we never have done so. Perhaps, as some controversy has been introduced as to the test, I may introduce to the Committee some books which will show that the use of it is very common. The first is called "Pinnock's Exercises in False Spelling;" it does not carry the date with it, so that it may perhaps be assumed that it has been made to suit our examinations; therefore I pass on to the next, which is entitled, "Guy's new Exercises in Orthography, containing selections from the most admired authors in prose and verse; to which is added an Expositor, explaining the meaning and correcting the orthography of the words wrongly spelt in the work; by Joseph Guy, junior;" this is the 18th edition printed in 1858; the 15th edition bearing date 1850. Then there is the third, which is "Binn's Exercises, instructive and entertaining, in false English, written with a view to perfect youth in their mother tongue, as well as to enlarge their ideas in general; and give them a relish for what is useful, ornamental, and good;" this is the 22d edition, published in 1847.

231. In your examination, do you examine by the process of marks?—Where there is a competition we do so; not otherwise, as a rule.

232. I thought you stated, that you did not allow efficiency in one branch to balance a deficiency in another?—Ordinarily not.

233. Then, you do not give the superiority to the candidate who has the most marks; because a candidate might have a very high number of marks on one subject, and very few in another?—Certainly, not to that extent. In the competition, each candidate is required to pass in all the prescribed subjects. Therefore, if a candidate had done no arithmetic in an office of account, for instance, he would not pass, although by being very strong on other subjects, he might have attained to the top of the list.

234. How long has this system of competition been in practical operation?—The Order in Council is dated the 21st of May 1855; but I can hardly answer the question, except by referring to the evidence which I have given, which shows the extent to which, and the time at which, the system of competition has been introduced; the honourable Member is aware, that there is no rule upon the subject at this moment; and that the system exists merely by the will of the heads of the departments, and under the resolutions of the House of Commons.

235. Have you seen any decided change in the general character of the persons who have submitted themselves to competition during that time?—The Commissioners stated in their third report, that they thought there had been some improvement in the intellectual character of the candidates, and I am not aware that they would answer differently at this moment.

236. Do you not find that a very large proportion of those who come to you are unaware of what they are going to be examined in, or what the nature of the examination is to be, and are, in fact, completely at sea in the matter?—I do not habitually see the candidates myself, but I have never heard that said. The Treasury have always taken care to give them correct information upon the subject in the correspondence which precedes the nomination.

237. Do not a large number present themselves who are thoroughly incompetent, and whose families have incurred a great deal of expense and trouble in

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in sending them up to London, without any probability of their passing?—I am bound to say, that a great many of them are very incompetent.

238. Would not a preliminary examination be useful in that way, to be taken in different places in the country?—I think it quite possible that it might.

239. Would not it prevent a great expense and annoyan ce to families? — I think it might possibly be of service; but we should requ ire a much more extensive machinery than we have at present.

240. Must not the expense and loss to the families, taken in the aggregate, be very large?—The terms are comparative. I should hardly think that it is very large; nor do I much pity those who are competing for a valuable situation, if they have to incur some outlay.

241. Are not the great majority of the officers in the public departments employed in mere mechanical duties?—That phrase has been often used, and it is very difficult to draw a distinction between duties that are mechanical, and duties that are, to some extent, intellectual; but I should think, according to the fair construction of the phrase "mechanical," the duties of the majority of clerks are mechanical to a certain degree.

242. Is not a great part of the duty of the majority of clerks in every office simply copying?—Not so generally as it is put, I think. I imagine that on the superior establishment of the Treasury, very much of their time is not taken up in copying.

243. Is not by far the greater part of the work in which the clerks in all public offices are occupied of such a nature as only to require a certain level of intelligence, and making it, on the whole, unimportant whether there should be this or that slight superiority of intelligence of one clerk over another?—I do not think the work is of such a character that it is not desirable to get the best men to do it, who will be willing to do it on certain conditions.

244. On what grounds could you state the superior advantage of having a very intelligent man to do work which could be just as well performed by an inferior man?—In the first place, I think that you are putting out of view all comparison of their competency to do their particular work; for example, if you take the case of a man who has nothing to do but copying, still if you have two candidates you must have a competition of some kind, and the competition had better be decided by their respective ability, by the character of the hand which they write, by the rapidity with which they can copy, and by their accuracy, than by other recommendations of a different kind.

245. What would be the use of introducing the element of competition into a process which only requires that a man should write perfectly legibly, and with all necessary accuracy?—Only that if you have two men, and each man is able to do the work, you would naturally inquire which would do it best.

246. Is there any best in that case?—I think there is; one man writes better than another, more quickly than another, and more accurately than another.

247. I am supposing that the necessary requirement for the position is that a man should write perfectly legibly, with the necessary rapidity, and with perfect accuracy; and that he should have general intelligence?—I think that rapidity is one of the qualifications; and you cannot suppose that all the candidates write with the greatest rapidity possible; *cæteris paribus*, the man who can write more quickly than another, will be the more eligible man for such a situation.

248. Do you see any collateral disadvantage in a very large body of young men being inclined to look to the public service as the great prospect of their occupation in life?—No; I cannot say that I am perplexed with any apprehensions of that kind.

249. Have you not been made aware that it has produced several social disadvantages in other countries, by raising up a large body of men like the *Beamtenthum* in Germany, who have become a special class, devoted to special interests, and in some degree antagonistic to the rest of the community?—My impression is, that abroad the number of candidates has been considerably greater for those offices, the conditions of entrance into which are not strictly guarded. I have heard that stated, but I know too little of the system of foreign countries to be able to answer the question further than this, that I have always understood that it was the good civil administration of those countries which

which has in fact maintained their Governments in periods of danger and difficulty. At the same time I imagine the circumstances of this country to be so different from those of Germany, that even if you could show that the *Beamtenthum* of Germany proves injurious, I should not be afraid of such a result in this country.

250. (To Mr. *Mann.*) Can you give the Committee any opinion on that point?—I quite concur with Mr. Maitland that the circumstances of this country are so totally distinct from those of any of the continental countries that no danger of that kind referred to need be apprehended.

251. (To Mr. *Maitland.*) Have you reason to believe from what you see in your examinations that there has been much of what is commonly called "cramming" the candidates for the public service?—I should think it probable that there is some amount of "cramming;" but I should like to say some things upon that subject of "cramming;" and the first is this: that according to the old adage, "that where there is smoke there is fire," the "cramming" will be attendant, I imagine, upon a good deal of real solid education. In the second place, those qualifications which we require are not for the most part of a nature which can be acquired by "cramming." For example, a man who writes a good hand while he is in our office under examination will, I apprehend, write a good hand when he leaves it; and the same with a man who can do sums with facility and accuracy; and if you come to languages, it is not an easy thing for a man to "cram" for an examination in a language so as to translate passages that he has not seen. And the third thing is, that, even if the information that is "crammed" is not valuable, the facility that it shows of acquiring information is very valuable.

252. Have you perceived from the answers that are given you, that the public are beginning to understand what you require, and that there is a uniform system in getting up young men for your examinations?—We know, by report, that there are many gentlemen who undertake to prepare candidates for the civil services.

253. Do you believe that that answers?—It very possibly may; I think it possible enough that a person wishing to get into the civil service would apply to get the advantage of one of those tutors; and thus, as it may be recollected at Cambridge, the fame of the tutor and the number of the pupils increase each other; the number of pupils increase becauses the tutor is celebrated, and the tutor gains additional fame by those who go from him.

254. Would not those men who have had the advantages of this particular mode of education, be likely to spend a good deal of money with that object?—Yes. A good deal of money is a comparative phrase; it must cost money, of course.

255. Therefore the general effect of any large system of competition would be this: that the higher that it was carried, and the more knowledge that was required, the more money it would cost in the way of the education of the candidate?—Probably it would.

256. So that the general effect of a system of competition would be almost absolutely to exclude from the public service those persons who have not pecuniary advantages?—I think that that argument is true to this extent, that it would form a strong counterbalance to what has been said of the democratic effect of the change.

257. It would be very difficult for any poor man to get into a public office?—No, not if the poor man is competent.

258. Is it desirable that a poor man should get into a public office?—From what we have seen in some of the very modest qualifications which are required, I suspect that the middle classes have further advanced than perhaps some of those that are above them have; but it would be a difficult thing for a man who was an absolute pauper, and who therefore could give his son no education at all, to get his son into a Government office.

259. Would one effect of the system be to concentrate the greater part of the candidates in large towns, where educational advantages are more easily obtained?—I think that already the candidates are distributed in the way that suits their education best, and I do not think that the mere fact of your opening the civil service will materially alter that distribution; there will still be famous

schools in famous localities which will attract those who do, as well as those who do not intend to be candidates.

260. Was not one of the effects of the system of nomination a very even distribution throughout the country, among all localities, of all classes of persons employed in the public service; would not the effect of an organised system of general competition, such as you have supposed, be to concentrate them mainly in the principal centres of education?—I think that the acquirements that are looked for in the lower Government offices are to be obtained in so many parts of England now, that I do not imagine that there would be any great amount of centralization.

261. Sir *William Hayter.*] I see that at the examination for the India writerships there were 391 persons examined; of those, 254 came from the metropolitan counties, leaving 137 for all the rest of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. That being the case, do you see any reason why, supposing the civil service could be thrown open, three-fourths of the appointments would be granted to London and Middlesex, and the other metropolitan counties?—I should doubt whether you could judge from a single instance; it is a single instance of open examination, and I should hesitate before I inferred that the same proportion would be maintained.

262. Would not the natural inference be, that those who had houses near would be more conveniently situated than persons resident in the country?—To a certain extent it would be so.

263. If there be open competition, all the most valuable offices being in London, would not the effect be that London and Middlesex would, in point of fact, fill up the vacancies in the civil service; when I say the most valuable offices, I mean those to which the Civil Service Commissioners appoint?—I should make this great distinction, that the examination was not for one of the higher offices; I think that in an open competition for offices in a Secretary of State's Department, or the Treasury, the proportion would very likely have been different.

264. Take the Admiralty, the War Office, the Post Office, the four Secretary of States' Offices, and the India Board, as forming the most valuable, how far would you open competition for all or any of them, or would you exclude any?—I have already referred to the answer which I have given on the subject, as to whether I would have an open competition; I only say that if you do have an open competition you might probably attract a greater proportion of country candidates, because the richer classes might think it worth while to send up their sons to contend for a clerkship in the Treasury.

265. You have only had one test, which was for the India Service, and for that three-fourths of the candidates were from London and the other fourth from all the rest of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales?—That is so.

266. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] Would it always be necessary to hold those examinations in London if that became the system?—Certainly not.

267. Mr. *Lowe.*] With regard to what has been said about the injury done by people looking to the Government for employment, may it not be perfectly true that though it may be a degrading thing for any large proportion of the youth of the country to look for employment to the Minister of the day, there would be no degradation if their appointments are to be acquired by their own talents?—No degradation at all.

268. With regard to the difference between competition and a fixed standard, is there not a tendency in competition to support itself, while a fixed standard is continually in danger of being broken down?—I think there is. I wish to refer to a paper of Mr. John Stuart Mill's, contained in the collection of papers relating to the reorganization of the Civil Service, because everything which he writes will carry weight with it. His statement is, "With an honest choice of examiners, a competitive examination is as unlikely to fail as a mere test is likely to succeed."

269. You mentioned that, in the Science and Art Department, two persons were appointed without certificates in the year 1859?—They were nominated, but did not obtain certificates.

270. They did not then obtain appointments?—That we do not know. I should state that the nominations were of the same person; but, being repeated, they are entered as two different nominations.

271. The

271. The same person was nominated, but both times failed of being appointed?—Yes.

272. Can you state the date of that?—The dates of the failures appear to be the 28th of June 1859 and the 2d of September 1859.

273. I gather from you, that, with this exception of the superior appointments of the Treasury, there is no public office under the Government that has uniformly adhered to any system of competition at all; is that so, or has the Colonial Office adhered to it?—The Colonial Office has, most certainly.

274. Has any other done so?—Practically the War Office has, I think, in most cases, and the Irish Departments.

275. I also gather from you, that, in cases of competition, taking last year, about seven-eighths of the persons who did not succeed in competition were persons to whom you would not have given certificates at all?—That is so.

276. Under those circumstances, do you think it could be said that the system of competition has very fairly come into operation?—Hardly.

277. Is the difference between it and a fixed rule very appreciable?—Hardly, I think.

278. As to its good or evil effects, do you think that we have experience from what has been done to know how that would be?—I hardly think so.

279. Do you consider this a satisfactory state of things?—No; I am inclined to go considerably further in the way of competition.

280. Should we not do better to give the public some one rule of competition of some kind, than to go back and have a fixed rule?—I cannot advise going back to a fixed rule, because I think that the competition, limited as it is, is better than that, and it relieves us from some difficulties.

281. Without going to the length that has been put to you with regard to general competition, you have expressed throughout an opinion in favour of a more limited competition; under what limitations do you think that that limited competition should be realised; are you of opinion that at present there are too few candidates examined for each situation?—Considering the quality, I think the quantity is inferior.

282. The number sometimes is only two, I observe?—Yes, and I think that the number should be larger.

283. There is another question to be considered, the quality of candidates, I presume?—That admits of great improvement.

284. Can you suggest any practical way in which it could be improved?—I should mention that Mr. Mann has one or two schemes which he would lay before the Committee; they do not carry the sanction of the Commissioners, but he would be happy to show the Committee how the thing might be carried out. I think that limited competition might be made more efficient by requiring what I think has been suggested to me on this side, something in the nature of a preliminary examination which should prevent the coming in of candidates who have no chance.

285. Suppose that you dictated to candidates, for instance, a few lines out of a book; that would very often exclude persons, from their writing and spelling?—No doubt; and you might require a little arithmetic in addition.

286. Do you think it would be desirable to have candidates examined and pass an examination showing their competency before they were allowed to compete?—My impression is, that something of the kind might be done with advantage.

287. I need not say that unless candidates are of a certain competency, their competing is a failure?—Yes, certainly.

288. To make that a reality with the least violent change, what course would you recommend?—My impression is that if the Committee should wish to extend the system of competition, but at the same time not to go into open competition, there might be a line drawn between the offices, and as to the higher class, if it was thought right, there might be an enlarged system of limited competition.

289. Could you suggest any means by which you would provide for these two things, that there should be a sufficient number of candidates, and that there should be such a degree of competency as not to make the competition nugatory?—There is no absolute security; there is no power of compelling

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patrons to nominate; but I think there is a probability that there would be if the thing were put upon a proper footing.

290. If a head of a department knew that he could not get a clerk, he would tell a sufficient number of people to nominate one, and he would find somebody to nominate the number required?—I think that probable.

291. Do you think it would be a good rule to require an examination equivalent to that which you would give a certificate for, if he should be appointed to the higher appointments?—I can hardly say that that would be a good rule; but I would require an examination to get rid of those who are utterly incompetent.

292. Unless they have a certain degree of competency, there might be no competition at all?—Yes; perhaps we are differing only as to the term "certain degree of competency."

293. Would you permit this to be done, which appears to have been done in two cases by the Foreign Office, that a person who has failed in competition should be appointed?—I think that is undesirable.

294. Is not it destroying the value of competition, if the unsuccessful candidate is as successful as the successful one, his appointment only being postponed as to date?—Of course it is.

295. I presume you would not allow persons to be appointed without certificates at all?—Certainly not.

296. Some such safeguards as those, I presume, you would want, in order to work the system of limited competition?—Yes.

297. What guarantee can you suggest that such a rule should be observed; what guarantee should this Committee recommend to Parliament for the observation of these rules; because, for instance, the Admiralty makes an appointment of this kind, and nothing flows from it. What can be done to make whatever rules the Committee recommend binding upon the Government offices?—The power of the Audit Office might be increased; that is one obvious remedy; another is that of the publicity of the proceedings.

298. We will put an extreme case; supposing that the office does not choose to send those men before you at all, do you think that the powers of the Audit Office might be so increased that they would not get their superannuation?—Not only would they not get their superannuation, but they may check the payment of their salaries.

299. For instance, those two gentlemen in the Admiralty that have been appointed, do you think they will get their superannuation?—Yes; because their appointment was before the recent Act.

300. You think nobody can now be admitted without your certificate?—They are admitted, subject to the risk of losing their superannuation hereafter.

301. That is, if they do not get your certificate?—Yes.

302. Do you approve of the plan of admitting temporary clerks, and examining them afterwards, as is done in the War Office?—I think it is, on the whole, not a bad plan, when, as in the War Office, there are a great number of temporary clerks.

303. Supposing the competition was to be between those temporary clerks and other persons, strangers to the office, do you think that would be a good plan?—I think that a temporary clerk is not under the amount of disadvantage which the question perhaps implies; he loses something in certain subjects, but he gains a good deal in others; and on the whole, we find that, when we take out the nominations which have been given to temporary clerks, quite as large a per-centage of them have passed as of candidates taken from outside the departments.

304. Do you think it is fair play to the principle of competition to do that; would not there be a feeling in favour of appointing the clerks who have already been in the office, and a disposition to find fault with any decision which would exclude them, and bring in strangers?—I do not think that temporary clerks consider they have much claim on the establishment.

305. Have you any information as to the future conduct of persons who have been through your department when they get into the different offices?—Our information on that point is deficient, but in the beginning of 1857, we addressed the various departments and requested from them detailed returns with

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with reference to the characters of the candidates for whom we had granted certificates during the first year and a half of our existence. We obtained returns from 30 departments, and we have found 782 candidates admitted by certificates who have passed a satisfactory probation; seven, whose conduct was not altogether satisfactory, but who had, nevertheless, passed their probation, and 16 who had been dismissed from the service in the 30 different departments.

306. In what year?—We issued our circular in the beginning of 1857, and we requested information as to all those who had been admitted previously to that time; but I should state that the result, as it appears here, is rather against ourselves, because we did not take credit for any candidate who had not passed a full probation, although we charged ourselves with the loss of those who had been dismissed, however soon that might have happened.

307. Have you no returns of the others?—No; the departments objected to furnish them to us.

308. With regard to the probation, is that an important part of your system?—I think it most important that the attention of the Committee should be drawn to the fact that probation is a part of the provisions of the Order in Council. The paragraph referring to it is as follows; "After the candidate has passed his examination, and received his certificate of qualification from the Commissioners, he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended, and he shall not be finally appointed to the public service unless upon satisfactory proofs of his fitness being furnished to the chief of the department after six months' probation."

309. (To Mr. *Mann*.) What precaution can you suggest, supposing the competition remains limited in number, as to the competency of the candidates who shall compete?—I do not know that I could propose any better one than that which has been suggested, that it should be obligatory upon the heads of departments to nominate, at all events, a greater minimum number in proportion to the vacancies to be filled up, and that the competition should be amongst these after they had passed a preliminary examination.

310. What would you suggest that that preliminary examination should be?—I think it should be in the ordinary subjects; writing, spelling, English composition, and perhaps with regard to the higher offices, translation of some Latin book.

311. Can you suggest any means by which the public could have the assurance that all the departments of the Government were open to competition; it is now optional with the departments; can you suggest any means by which this option could be effectually taken away?—I see nothing precisely effectual but an Act of Parliament.

312. Mr. *Clay* (To Mr. *Maitland*.) I see that the rule fixed almost invariably in these examinations is, to have three candidates for each vacancy?—Yes.

313. Did the Civil Service Commissioners ever give any intimation to the heads of offices that that was the most convenient plan?—No.

314. The rule had come from the heads of offices; I presume, that it would be impossible to examine, in other subjects of examination, any very large number of persons; as, for instance, for such an examination as is required in the Treasury: reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, and a little mathematics; if you had, say a hundred candidates, it would be next to impossible to distinguish which was the best on such common subjects, among so large a number?—Referring to the ordinary degree examinations at Cambridge or elsewhere, I do not see that it would be impossible; each candidate would probably have his peculiar merits, and the aggregate of the marks would show, as far as an examination does at all, which is the best man.

315. Does it not appear to you that on subjects so common, the number of marks would very frequently be equal?—I think that is not our experience; I think the Honourable Member's supposition is, that the maximum would frequently be attained; I do not think that that would be so.

316. My supposition was that the numbers would be so exceedingly close, as practically to be almost equal; but you are of opinion, are you not, that for

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one single vacancy a number of candidates might be examined without the danger of your not being able to decide which was the best of them in most cases?—I think that is putting the thing perhaps too generally. We look upon the examination as the best presumptive test of fitness; I would not say that the second might not be a better man than the first, but the presumption is in favour of the first.

317. Have you been disposed to fix any number, and if so, what number, of candidates are to be examined for each vacancy?—A great deal must depend upon a question which has been already discussed, whether they should be subject to a preliminary examination or not.

318. I will presume that they were?—I have not formed any definite opinion as to the number in proportion to the vacancies; it is a question of detail; I have not formed any definite opinion upon it.

319. With regard to the fear of open competition introducing a sort of democratic spirit into this country, you have stated that you did not fear that here, and that you do not think we are exposed to the same evils in this country as in foreign countries; is it your belief that in this country there are many more fields for enterprising ability than there are either in France or Germany, so that that circumstance would be less to be feared?—I apprehend so.

320. You do not fear this very great rush of candidates to fill the public offices which seems to be much apprehended by some persons?—I think that possibly there might be a rush at first.

321. Does it occur to you that there are many circumstances which might correct that evil; would not a preliminary examination be one?—Certainly, it would be one.

322. Supposing it was considered advisable to take from all candidates a fee on the preliminary examination, and also on the subsequent examination, so that this expense, which no doubt would be large, would fall on the persons seeking to enter Government employment, and not on the country; would not that be a circumstance which would tend to diminish the number?—Certainly.

323. Again, if you had a very large number of candidates examined for each vacancy, it is plain that success must be very difficult and the failures very frequent; would that again be a circumstance that must greatly limit the number of competitors?—No doubt it would.

324. Taking all these matters into consideration, it is your opinion, is it not, that all young men passing a preliminary examination, and giving satisfactory testimonials of good conduct, might have an equal chance in competing for those places, without any inconvenience to the public, or without any inconvenience, I will say, so great as to counterbalance the obvious advantage of a system of perfectly free and open competition?—I would refer again to what I have said at greater length, but I think there would be no difficulty in carrying out such a system.

325. With regard to the examination itself; you have spoken of that paper, which I dare say all the Members of the Committee have seen, purposely mis-spelt, as a test for spelling. I think that there are many words mis-spelt almost in the way of a trap for a man; as, for instance, I think I have seen (and you can tell we whether it is so or not), the word "enterprise" spelt in the French way, "entreprise," in one paper?—It is quite possible.

326. That is a mistake which is more likely to puzzle a man whose education has gone as far as French than a man whose education has not included French?—Yes.

327. Would it surprise you to hear that many gentlemen of ordinary education and ordinary competency, on reading that paper themselves, have at the end of it been so much puzzled, that they have said, that, unless they put it away, they would be very likely to mis-spell the whole paper themselves?—I am not surprised, because I have heard statements of that kind made; and for that reason I was particularly anxious to introduce to the Committee the little books which I have brought to day. I should mention, with regard to our examination for the writerships, we placed, as I have stated, 318 candidates; out of these, 31, that is about one-tenth, got through the whole exercise with

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no mistake whatever, and more than half with fewer than six. We have not taken out all the other numbers; but I think, when I state that these volumes have gone through, one, 18 editions, and the other 22, it is evident that in some classes of schools, at any rate, the accomplishment of spelling is taught by exercises such as these in question.

328. Have you ever observed yourself, with regard to many words, especially those the spelling of which is not assisted by the derivation from the Latin or the Greek, that one is at a loss very frequently for a guide as to how the word is spelt; does it ever occur to you to write a word to see whether it looks right?—Certainly.

329. Does not it appear to you that although those books which are for the purpose of education, and not for the purpose of deciding on a man's prospects in life, may very usefully be given as a lesson in imperfect spelling, it is a somewhat uncertain test as applied to an examination such as yours?—I have heard the argument rather put the other way; I have been told that whilst the pupil was being taught, it was a bad system of education, because it familiarised him too much with bad spelling, but not a bad test in an examination. Perhaps I may be allowed to mention what occurred with one of the higher appointments. On the first or second occasion of our having a candidate for that appointment, a doubt was raised as to his spelling; the paper had not been given to him; he was sent for again, and the result was not as might be expected, that he was immediately refused, but it was that he passed; and it is important to bear in mind that the paper has saved some candidates, although it has perhaps rejected some.

330. You decide, do you not, on the respective merits of the candidates by so many marks for each subject under examination?—Yes, in competitions.

331. As you give maximum marks for each of the subjects, have you any fixed rule as to the number of marks, they being below, which is, to use a university phrase, to be plucked"?—No; the Commissioners exercise their own discretion, and no minimum is fixed.

332. So that 50 per cent of the maximum marks is not absolutely required?—No.

333. But failure would be dependent on the number and quality of the mistakes made, would it not?—Certainly.

334. I understand also, that if a candidate is "plucked" on any one subject, although he may have the highest marks on all the other subjects, so that his maximum number would otherwise justly entitle him to the vacancy, he is considered as out of the field?—That is so.

335. So that, taking the Treasury examination, the gentleman who is the best mathematician, the best arithmetician, the best in history, geography, or writing from dictation, but who indulged himself in the phonetic system of spelling, would be out of the field altogether?—No case has arisen of a candidate who appeared to spell ill on principle, but I do think that he would be favourably treated.

336. But if he did not come up to the mark in spelling, what would be the result?—He would be rejected in spelling.

337. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] It was in 1855 that your Commission came into existence, was it not?—The 21st of May 1855.

338. At that time very few indeed of the departments adopted at once the system of competitive examination?—Very few.

339. But, by degrees, nearly the whole of the departments of the Government have now adopted that system?—The system has been adopted, as I have described it.

340. There is a test examination which is fixed, is not it, not by the Commissioners alone, but by the Commissioners with the assistance and with the approval of the heads of the departments?—The Order in Council states that the rules applicable to each department, under each of the heads, are to be settled with the assistance of the Commissioners according to the discretion of the authorities of the department.

341. Therefore that examination is at the discretion of the heads of a department, and they prescribe such an examination as they think best adapted to that department?—Yes.

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342. Among these subjects, are there certain subjects which are considered essential?—On the list of prescribed subjects, every subject is considered essential.

343. Must not a certain number of marks be obtained in each of these subjects?—Not a certain number of marks, but a certain amount of proficiency must be shown, in the judgment of the Commissioners.

344. Is it entirely arbitrary with the Commissioners, or does not it depend upon any number of marks that may be gained in these subjects?—Not entirely; that is to say, they would not reject a man for merely having low marks, until they had themselves inspected his papers.

345. In what manner do they judge of a man's proficiency up to a certain proportion of the prescribed subjects; what is their guide?—Their guide is their judgment as to the standard which it is fair to require.

346. Does that admit of proof; does it admit of after reference to the papers?—I should say this, with respect to the Commissioners, that they have very carefully, I think, established a series of precedents for themselves, and they refer to them when necessary.

347. It does not depend upon the number of marks which are put down as to the particular attainments of any candidate on that particular subject?—No.

348. Therefore so many marks in spelling cannot be exactly admitted as proof of the proficiency of that person in spelling?—No; but the limits of difference are less wide than the Honourable Member supposes; it is an exceedingly improbable thing that the assistant examiners should give a great number of marks to a candidate whom the Commissioners think afterwards incompetent; that would lead to an inquiry into, and a revision of the marks, and the thing could not exist without a mistake on one side or the other; but these marks are put down by the examiners, and the Commissioners afterwards decide upon the competency of the candidate.

349. Without exact reference to the marks he has obtained?—That is precisely the term, "without exact reference."

350. You have stated already, have you not, that in the Post Office, spelling is a prescribed acquirement, and that his failure in that branch, though a man may have considerable attainment in other matters, renders him an unsuccessful candidate?—Certainly.

351. In some of the offices of account, book-keeping is also prescribed by double entry, is it not?—Yes.

352. Have you heard of many complaints being made that it has not been sufficiently known that book-keeping by double entry is one of the prescribed subjects, so as to give young persons the means of obtaining what is almost a mechanical acquirement, and that many have failed in that way from that circumstance?—I was hardly aware of that; I am bound to say for the Treasury, that I think they have taken all the pains in their power to acquaint people with the qualifications required for the different offices.

353. At the time of those changes that were made in 1858, were not printed papers issued from the Treasury, with the sanction of the Commissioners, giving notice of what would be the exact subjects in which each candidate for the different offices would be expected to be examined?—I believe it has been the rule that each candidate before accepting a nomination has been distinctly informed as to the subjects in which he would be required to pass.

354. Can you give the Committee the effect that this system of examination has produced in the different departments; or had the Committee better ascertain that from the persons connected with those departments?—Probably that would be the best plan; I have referred to the results which we have obtained from the probation of candidates, and I cannot carry it any further.

*Jovis*, 22° *die Martii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Clay.
Mr. Collins.
Sir William Hayter.
Mr. Hennessey.
Sir William Jolliffe.
Mr. Maguire.
Sir Stafford Northcote.
Lord Stanley.
Colonel Sykes.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STANLEY, IN THE CHAIR.

*John Gorham Maitland*, Esq., and *Horace Mann*, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

*J. G. Maitland*, Esq., and *H. Mann*, Esq.

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355. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] (To Mr. *Maitland.*) WITH regard to the mode by which the Board ascertained the qualifications of the candidates, did I correctly understand you to say that it certainly did not depend upon the exact number of marks that they received, but upon the examination of their papers after those papers were before the Commissioners?—It does not depend upon the exact number of marks which they receive, but it does depend upon the impression which the Commissioners derive from their papers.

356. Do you consider that that is a more satisfactory mode of ascertaining the proficiency of a candidate than to depend actually upon the marks given him by the examiners?—Yes, I think so. A person placed in the position of an examiner would feel, if he knew that his marks were to be absolute and decisive, precisely the same difficulty in which, I think, it is assumed that the Commissioners will be placed. He would say, "Here is a certain branch (orthography, for instance), and if I give a man 50 marks I bring him up to the minimum. Shall I do it or not?" A question of difficulty would then arise on the point, for you could not mark in a purely mechanical manner.

357-58. I understood from Mr. Mann that he advocated rather a system of open nomination than of open competition. He thought that persons occupying certain positions, such as magistrates, clergymen, dissenting ministers, schoolmasters, over the whole surface of the country, should be allowed to nominate, instead of that nomination proceeding from a Government office. Will you state to the Committee your opinion on these two points, of open competition generally, or of open nomination, as recommended by Mr. Mann?—As between the system of open competition and of open nomination, as recommended by Mr. Mann, I have no doubt in giving the preference to the latter, that is, to open nomination, upon the ground that I think people would give nominations with more care than they give characters in answer to references made to them; but upon the more general question, as between what may be termed open nomination and nomination by the heads of offices, I should prefer referring to the answer which I gave on Monday, which appears as No. 65.

359. I do not quite ascertain by that answer, that you give any decided opinion on the subject?—I have given an opinion as decided as it is in my power to form; I first stated that I did not wish to express an opinion as to the necessity of maintaining patronage, and I then noticed three other questions, all of which I did not consider myself competent to answer.

360. Are the Committee to understand you now, that you give your decided preference to open nomination?—To open nomination, as against open competition.

361. Do you mean free of all nomination?—Yes.

362. Colonel *Sykes.*] What does open nomination mean?—I will read again the passage which Mr. Mann read. His statement is this, "For my own part, I see no risk worth noticing in a perfectly open competition, as the character of all the successful candidates would, of course, be subjected to searching scrutiny; but, on the other hand, there is probably a certain positive security in the plan

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of nomination (when the nominators are trustworthy and disinterested persons), which makes it desirable to combine, if possible, the advantages of this plan with those of virtually open competition. And this combination appears to be perfectly practicable, if the power of nominating be entrusted to all persons holding some public, or quasi public position, such as magistrates, Members of Parliament, parochial clergymen and ministers of dissenting congregations, masters of endowed grammar schools, managers of national, British, and other popular day schools, evening schools, and evening classes, &c. The nomination should probably be in a prescribed form, by which the nominators should be required to certify from their own knowledge, extending over at least a certain time mentioned, that the nominee is a fit person, so far as character is concerned, to enter the public service; stating at the same time the circumstances which warrant the expression of that belief." I may be perhaps allowed to add, that I do not think the matter requires so much attention at this moment; the only practical question is, whether a man would give what may be termed nominations with more care than he would exercise in answering a reference.

363. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] Do you think that this system of open nomination should be combined with the ideas put forward in the Report of the Civil Service Organization, that a central system of examination should, as at present exists, be adopted?—Not entirely a central system of examination.

364. The opinion of the Commissioners was that it should be so, except for the lower offices; do you agree with them?—Probably, except for the lower offices.

365. Turning to the 44th page of the 4th Report of the Commissioners, a subject which has been referred to by a Member of the Committee is the great number of competitors who come from the metropolitan districts, or the neighbourhood; that would clearly indicate, would it not, a very considerable advantage to the metropolitan districts, by a system of open competition with a central system of examination?—The proposition has been, that examinations for the lower appointments should be held in different parts of the country.

366. My question had reference to such competitions as that which was held for the Indian service?—I was proceeding to state, that for the higher appointments, I do not think a slight difference of expense is a matter of great consideration.

367. Do you account for the great number that came from the metropolitan districts and its neighbourhood in this instance, wholly on the ground of a matter of expense?—I do not think that the situations which were then offered were of a character to attract the richer classes from the provinces.

368. And you think that the poorer would not come?—With the poorer classes it might be more a question of expense.

369. No doubt it has come to your knowledge, that since that system has been adopted, a new occupation has sprung up in the metropolis and in its neighbourhood, for the preparation, or for the cramming of candidates for these examinations; is that so?—I gather it from advertisements in the newspapers.

370. And from advertisements in the newspapers also, should you not say to some extent with regard, for instance, to commissions in the army, that persons for a pecuniary consideration undertake to find positions for young men to enter the service?—From general report, I assume that such things have been done, or proposed to be done, from time to time; but I should think it less, rather than more probable that the practice is on the increase in consequence of the appointment of our Commission.

371. With regard to the nominations at present, there can be no question, seeing that the nominations come from a responsible Government office; but on the other hand, those persons who prepare young men appear to have grown very much out of the system of examination for situations under the Government?—I have no reason to suppose that the gentlemen who undertake to prepare candidates are also persons engaged in corrupt transactions.

372. Certainly not; that is not my impression; that is another branch of our consideration; but I wish to put before you whether, if the system were carried out, to remove the nomination of candidates from the responsible Government offices, that might not lead to an extension of a system of corrupt nomination for a pecuniary consideration from other parties?—I am sorry I did not fully understand the question before; I think that with a system of open

nomination the nomination would really be worth too little to render it likely that there would be any great system of corruption.

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373. Looking at the results of the inquiries that have been made into the corrupt attempts to procure commissions in the army, would not you fear that the same result might obtain to the Civil Service, in case of open nomination, more than it does at present?—I should have thought this rather the result of a system of patronage; it may be a necessary evil, but I should have thought that it was an evil attendant upon patronage.

374. That is, supposing that the departments nominating could be corrupted?—Not entirely. I think there may be a corrupt transaction between the two parties, from which the department is free.

375. Can you suggest any further remedies against what might arise, than those which have been already suggested, in case the nominations were left entirely open, and to be exercised from all parts of the country?—All inquiries as to character should be made with the utmost care; further, it may be satisfactory that there should be an official medical referee, and strict evidence of age would of course be required.

376. I think you stated, did you not, that you would prefer having the medical examiners appointed by the Commissioners to those appointed by the Government officers, as in the case of the Excise and Customs, where they examine the candidates as to their physical qualifications before they come, or after they have come, before the Commissioners?—I am sorry that any answer of mine should have produced that impression. I meant to say, that we should prefer having medical officers nominated by ourselves, to accepting the evidence of medical men referred to by the candidates; but wherever the departments have had medical officers of their own, we have wished that the candidates should pass those medical officers.

377. Do you consider that quite an equal security to having a medical man appointed by the Commissioners?—Certainly.

378. Mr. *Collins.*] With regard to the system of open competition, if every magistrate, and every clergyman, and every mayor of a town, and every alderman, could give a nomination, there would be at least 50,000 persons in the kingdom who would be enabled to give a nomination to compete for one of those situations?—Probably that would be so.

379. Do you think that the number being so large, there would be such great facility of obtaining situations, that it would not be worth any man's while to sell a nomination, because the possibility of a candidate not succeeding on the open system, would make the sale of anything of that sort not likely to be of much value?—Exactly.

380. You stated that you thought that the metropolis would stand a much greater chance of getting appointments; that opinion had reference, had it not, more to the smaller appointments, and not to such appointments as clerkships in the Foreign Office, or in the Home Office, whose salaries range from 80 *l.* to 400 *l.* a year, and that in the latter case you would be more likely to have people from all parts of the country come up to compete?—Yes, that was my meaning.

381. Have you ever studied the examination for the scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, and have you any reason to suppose that the majority of those who are successful reside near to the University, or that proximity has anything to do with the chance of obtaining scholarships; for instance, do you think that the neighbouring counties, such as Berkshire, have any advantage over Durham and Cornwall with reference to the competition at Oxford?—I took my degree at Cambridge. There, scholarships are not usually given by examination upon entrance or before matriculation; therefore I am incompetent to speak positively; but I have no idea that in open competition at Cambridge the counties nearest to the University enjoyed any advantages over other counties.

382. In the Indian Civil Service, where the appointments are valuable, have you found that the men who competed for that service were for the most part sons of parents residing in the metropolis or the neighbourhood?—We have given the birthplaces of the candidates at page 335 of the Fourth Report. I refer to this because it is all the information we have upon the subject; we do not know what their residences were at the time; a large number were resident at the Universities, I believe.

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383. From this report, it appears that 12 of them came from over the channel from Ireland?—That is so.

384. More, in fact, came from Ireland than from London, seeing that there were 10 from London and 12 from Ireland?—Yes; that is so.

385. You do not think that, with reference to the more valuable appointments in the Civil Service, the question of residence would materially weigh with regard to the chance of obtaining those appointments?—No; I do not.

386. But you think that in the smaller appointments, where the pay was less, the Metropolis would have the advantage, because it would not be worth while for people to come up from the country on the chance of obtaining a low rate of remuneration?—Probably.

387. Colonel *Sykes*.] The Rev. Mr. Jowett, fellow and tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, concludes a letter, on the 8th of January 1854, to Sir Charles Trevelyan in the following paragraph: "Permit me to express, in conclusion, my earnest wishes for the success of the scheme. If carried out, it will relieve public men from the abuses, and from the annoyance of patronage; it will raise the public service; it will give all classes a common interest in maintaining its rank and efficiency. Though a subordinate aspect of it, I cannot help feeling, as a college tutor, its great importance to the University, supplying as it does to well-educated young men a new opening for honourable distinction. The effect of it in giving a stimulus to the education of the lower classes can hardly be overestimated." Does your experience in your office lead you to concur in the Rev. Mr. Jowett's opinion?—I have already referred to the question of patronage, on which I have stated that I should prefer not giving an opinion. For the rest, I agree in it, so far as I am competent to judge.

388. Do you decline expressing an opinion with regard to the question of patronage?—I expressed a strong opinion as to the effect of patronage upon the Civil Service; but when asked my opinion on patronage considered in other aspects, I thought it was better that I should decline giving any opinion.

389. Is not this whole inquiry to decide whether patronage is or is not a good thing to be maintained?—It may be the duty of the Committee to arrive at such a decision, and I think I am bound to assist them upon every point referring to the Civil Service; therefore I have spoken strongly as to the effect of patronage upon the Civil Service.

390. Am I to understand that you still decline to give an opinion with regard to its effect on the Civil Service?—No. I have stated that there may be political considerations, with which I am unacquainted, which may render it necessary that patronage should be maintained, even though it may be injurious to the Civil Service. I do not enter upon these questions. I simply lay them aside because I think that I am not competent to enter upon them; but I do speak as to the effects of patronage upon the Civil Service itself.

391. Do you consider that it is or is not injurious to the Civil Service?—I apprehend that it must be injurious.

392. Have any and what portions of Mr. Jowett's recommendation in the above letter been carried into effect by the Treasury, and heads of departments, and the Commissioners?—I stated at great length on Monday the system existing in the different departments.

393. But merely with regard to the parts that have not been carried into effect?—Nothing in the nature of open competition has been carried into effect, with the single exception of an examination held for writerships in the India Office.

394. Which is quite open, is it not?—That was quite open.

395. As well as the Indian Medical Service?—I believe so.

396. And also the Indian Public Works Departments?—I believe so; but the Commissioners have no official knowledge of that fact.

397. Those three departments are entirely open to public competition, are they not?—I believe so.

398. Do you consider any part of Mr. Jowett's recommendations impracticable?—I am not prepared to say that any of them are strictly impracticable.

399. The number of candidates coming before the Commissioners being limited, of course that is in contravention of the Rev. Mr. Jowett's plan?—Yes.

400. And it involves in fact the principles of recommendation and nomination, does it not?—Certainly.

401. Can you give the Committee your opinion as to how the Treasury and the

the heads of departments are enabled to choose out of the mass of candidates those whom they think proper for recommendation?—We do not know officially, and therefore perhaps I had better not answer the question.

402. Are you aware, that for the last two or three years the intellectual energy of the country has been stimulated by the Society of Arts and by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge offering to those candidates who choose to come forward certificates of competency in certain branches of knowledge. Now unless there be open competition, the individuals so certificated have no means of pushing forward their claims to employment in the public service?—No, I presume not.

403. In fact, they have no means of doing so unless they are named to the Treasury or the heads of departments?—I presume that is so.

404. Do you think that such certificates ought to qualify candidates to go up for examination, without further recommendation?—I think there would be objections to any examination not conducted under the authority of the Government being received instead of one which is.

405. But as the certificate of dignified bodies, who of course are very careful in their examination, and who would not attach the prestige of their position and authority to useless papers, do not you suppose that those certificates ought to qualify the individuals who asked to be examined for employment in the public service without further recommendation?—I misunderstood the question which was asked me; I thought the certificate of the Society of Arts was perhaps to be considered as final, but if that was not the meaning of the Honourable Member I do not at this time see any objection to its being considered a sufficient recommendation for admission to further trial.

406. In fact, without this nomination by the local authorities in the country, aldermen, magistrates, and others, which is proposed as a secondary measure, and which, after all, is the exercise of patronage to a certain extent, because the individual nominated has to obtain the good will of the individual, whoever he may be, whether magistrate or alderman, or clergyman or anybody else who nominates him; if he holds this certificate you have already said, that he ought not to require any further certificate to present himself before the Commissioners for examination as a competitor for a public office?—I do not at this moment see any objection to his enjoying that privilege.

407. Suppose that in the secondary mode proposed, namely open nomination instead of open competition, there may be many an individual quite competent to compete, who nevertheless resides in a locality in which he may not be a favorite, but either from religious or political or other grounds, may probably not stand in such a position with the authorities, who could recommend him, as to insure their recommendation, he would be debarred from presenting himself for competition in the open nomination system?—There might be some hardship upon the individual, but on the other hand the gain to the Government would be this, that no one would come into the service without the responsibility of some person who might be made to feel that responsibility if he were shown to have given the nomination wrongly.

408. In fact would not the effect of that system be merely to transfer the patronage from the Treasury, and from the House of Commons to the local magistracy, and the authorities in the country?—When the number of persons authorised to nominate is so very large, I could hardly use the word patronage with respect to the right which they would possess.

409. Still it would require the recommendation of an individual who you would consider an authority?—Yes.

410. It would be the substituting of one authority, in fact, for another?—Yes; to a certain extent it would be so.

411. Do you think that, as a rule, that system would be as good as open competition?—I have stated that I should prefer it.

412. You would prefer open nomination?—I incline to prefer it.

413. *Chairman.*] What you call a system of open nomination is very little more than a system of special recommendation; is not that so?—Precisely so; the advantage being supposed to be this, that a person would be more careful in giving what might be termed a nomination than in merely answering a reference.

414. But the responsibility, I apprehend, would be hardly greater than that which any man incurs who gives a character to a servant?—We have thought

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that it would be felt as a somewhat greater responsibility; the actually taking the initiative of recommending a person would be somewhat more, perhaps, than merely answering to a reference, when made; but, as I have stated, I think that the question is one of detail.

415. Sir *W. Hayter.*] Would not that open nomination which you propose to substitute for open competition be, in fact, open competition?—Very nearly so, with the check to which I have just referred.

416. But would not the initiative proceed from the candidate, and not from the nominator?—Not in the sense in which I used the term.

417. I assume that if any candidate can get a recommendation from any one of that class of persons to whom you refer, be he a magistrate, or any other of that class of persons who fills up a paper which you would submit to him for his inspection, such person would be deemed to be the nominator; but, in point of fact, would not the candidate himself get a paper, and go to some friend of his, and ask him to fill it up?—I do not think it necessary that that should be the arrangement. It would be possible for us to write to the person who is suggested as a nominator, and make him nominate directly to us.

418. Who will suggest the nominator; will the candidate suggest him?—No doubt.

419. In point of fact, is there any real distinction between open competition without nomination, and open competition with that class of testimonials?—I have stated that our impression was, that people would exercise somewhat more care in giving what might be termed a nomination than in merely answering a reference as to character.

420. Do you see any palpable distinction between open nomination and open competition?—Only to the extent I have mentioned.

421. And that extent is a very limited one, is it not?—To the extent I have mentioned.

422. Do you think that it is such a difference as really to make a palpable distinction?—I cannot defend the correctness of our impression, that people would be more careful in giving nominations than in merely answering references, but we think it would be so.

423. If you had a more stringent class of testimonials, which would amount to pretty much the same thing, would not that reduce the difference, if there be a difference, more than before?—I assume that in any case there would be all proper inquiries as to character.

424. Supposing that a person who wishes to come forward as a candidate goes to one of these classes of persons and requests him to fill up a paper, which, after he had obtained it, would be produced by him to the Civil Service Commissioners, or sent to the Civil Service Commissioners upon an application made by them, would there be any difficulty in any person wishing to be a candidate taking that course for admission to competition?—From some questions which have just been asked me, I assume that it is thought that such a precaution might limit the number.

425. Do you think it would limit the number of open competitors?—I should hardly wish to set my own opinion against that which appears from questions which have just been asked me.

426. Might it be possible that that would considerably increase the class of open competitors, because it would be introducing two classes of persons; a class of persons that may be called nominators, in addition to the class of candidates?—The nominator would not be a competitor.

427. A nominator names his competitor, and a competitor gets a nominator; the candidate goes to the magistrate, or one of that class of persons that you have named, and gets a recommendation; and then, on the other hand, the magistrate, knowing somebody that he wants to provide for, proposes to that person that he should be the nominator for him?—I cannot see how that would increase the number of candidates.

428. Would it not be so if there be two classes of persons; in the first place, the candidate, and, in the next place, every magistrate, or every one coming under that category which you have mentioned, having the power of recommending to the Civil Service Commissioners any person he chooses to patronise and recommend?—That could not produce a greater number of persons than open competition would.

429. Except from there being large classes of persons who are anxious to get the

the provision of the Civil Service, either for themselves or those whom they recommend?—I do not see any difference in that; I dare say I may be wrong.

430. I understand you to have said, in your last examination, that you did not advocate very strongly the system of open competition, although you did advocate very strongly the principle of competition?—That is what I stated in answer to question 78.

431. That opinion you still retain?—I do.

432. Did I correctly understand you to say, that you thought that the principle of limited competition had not yet been fairly tried?—That is my impression.

433. But whether open competition be best or limited competition be best, at any rate, *limited* competition has not yet been fairly tried?—I think not, and perhaps I ought here to take an opportunity of mentioning one fact which I ought to have stated on Monday. I have mentioned that the Commissioners have been working with rules which they have not themselves made, or in the *making* of which they have only to a very limited extent interfered. I ought now to add that they have of course been dealing with candidates in whose nomination they have no voice whatever; and this therefore leads me to the question of re-nomination. Here I ought to state that I believe it has been long the rule at the Treasury that second nominations should not be given until three months after failure. Also, that when Sir Charles Wood was at the Admiralty, I believe it was the rule that no re-nominations were granted, and I fancy the practice is now the same; but with regard to the practice of the different departments, we of course collect it only from facts which become known to us or from the statements of the candidates themselves; we have no official information. I should further add, that no one, I imagine, would object to the principle of re-nomination entirely. In many cases it is fair enough, but, at the same time, referring exactly to the question which has just been asked me as to the extent to which limited competition has been tried, I should say, that a competition between two candidates, each of whom had been rejected on an absolute nomination within a few months previously, could not be considered as a fair trial of what may be termed the competitive system. I should be glad to give the Committee a few specific instances of re-nomination, because I think it is important that they should understand the extent to which it has been carried; but I ought previously to say that the right has been exercised at the Treasury, in recent times at least, with the greatest possible moderation. No. 1 was an unsuccessful candidate for a Downing-street office in April 1858; refused on absolute nomination for a supplemental clerkship for the secretary's office in the General Post Office in June; successful in a competition for the appointment last mentioned in August 1858; and he was an unsuccessful competitor for an appointment in the Office of Works in January 1859. No. 2 was an unsuccessful competitor who would not have passed for a supplemental clerkship in the secretary's office of the General Post Office in July 1858; rejected for a temporary clerk in the War Office, July 1859; rejected for a temporary clerkship in the Admiralty in November 1859. Another gentleman, No. 3 was an unsuccessful competitor for Poor Law Board in February 1857; unsuccessful for a Downing-street office, February 1858; successful in a competition of two for a supplemental clerkship in the Secretary's office of the General Post Office, the other candidate not passing, in March 1858. No 4 was rejected for a military office, in May 1858, unsuccessful for a customs clerkship, in August 1858; rejected, for the same military office, in August 1858, the same month; successful for another military office, in April 1859. No. 5 was rejected for a customs clerkship, in August 1855; certificate granted for a weighership in the same month. August 1855; rejected for a gaugership, in March 1856; rejected for a gaugership, in June 1857. No. 6 was rejected for a temporary clerkship in the War Office, in September 1857; rejected for a clerkship in a military office, in January 1858, again in March 1858, and again in July 1858. No. 7 was rejected for a customs clerkship, in November 1855, again in March 1856; certificate granted for a Post Office clerkship, in July 1857. No. 8 was rejected as a second-class assistant of excise, in December 1856, again in February 1857; rejected for a clerkship in the Prisons Department, in June 1857, and again in July 1857. No. 9 was rejected for a temporary clerk in the War Office, in September 1856; rejected for a clerkship in a military office, in December 1856; again in June 1857; certificate granted for the same office, in July 1857.

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434. Sir *W. Hayter.*] Are you giving the Committee these details with a view to show, in answer to my question, that limited competition has not been sufficiently tested?—Yes.

435. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] By "rejected" you mean not unsuccessful upon competition, but failing to come up to the necessary standard?—Failing upon an absolute nomination. No. 11 was rejected for a customs clerkship in August 1855; rejected for office of Inspector of Constabulary, Ireland, in September 1856, and successful for the same office in November 1856.

436. Mr. *Maguire.*] Had they qualified themselves in the meantime?—Yes, where certificates are stated to have been granted subsequently. No. 12 was granted for an Admiralty temporary clerkship in August 1855, unsuccessful for an Audit Office clerkship in October 1857; unsuccessful for Customs clerkship, November 1857; certificate granted for an extra Customs clerkship in March 1858; unsuccessful for Customs clerkship in November 1858; certificate granted for a Customs clerkship in November 1858. I may add, that we have given the particulars more generally in our 4th Report, and from that I may read the following figures. The number of candidates who received absolute nominations in 1858, after having been rejected for similar or lower positions within the preceding 12 months, was 53. Candidates passed on second examination, 35; passed on third examination, 1; candidates rejected twice, 14; rejected three times, 2; rejected four times, 1.

437. *Chairman.*] I presume that in the examinations no favour is shown to those persons who are re-nominated over other candidates?—No.

438. That being so, do you see any objection to a man who has received a nomination, and who has been rejected, because he is not qualified, being allowed to pass at some future time when showing that he is possessed of the necessary qualifications?—Certainly not, to a moderate extent; but I have stated that we have had one competition where each candidate had been rejected a few months previously on absolute nomination.

439. Sir *William Hayter.*] The limits of age are between 16 and 25 or 26, are they not?—No; that statement is too general. It is so for the Customs, and, I think, for the Inland Revenue; but for the Whitehall Offices I should say that the inferior limit is generally higher than has been stated.

440. Would it be between 18 and 25?—More commonly, I think, from 18 to 25.

441. Then supposing a candidate was examined at the age of 18, there would be no objection to examine him at the age of 24, or at any intermediate period, as there is no moral turpitude in being rejected?—Certainly not.

442. Therefore he is not disqualified, except from intellectual inability, and if that intellectual inability is removed, he is just as good a candidate as any other person?—Yes.

443. Colonel *Sykes.*] A candidate may fail from nervousness, or want of presence of mind; do you make allowance for that in the examination?—As far as we can; I wish to be understood as saying that I think there is no objection to the principle of re-examination generally, only I think that it may be carried to too great an extent.

444. Sir *William Hayter.*] You do object to it within a very short period?—Either within a very short period, or to too frequent chances.

445. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] You think that it leads to the danger of cramming?—It leads to the danger of cramming, and it leads to a pressure upon the Commissioners.

446. *Chairman.*] You look upon it in this light, do you not, that if a man is sent back to you three or four times, it seems to imply a wish that he should be passed if it is possible to pass him?—A very strong one.

447. Sir *William Hayter.*] Do you know any other reasons, besides those you stated, which induce you to believe that limited competition has not had a sufficient trial?—I do not recollect any other.

448. In answer to Question 138, where you were asked, "How do you propose that the nominations should take place?" you replied, "I may state that I have not come here with a scheme, recommended by myself, for general competition." Are the Committee to understand you to say, that although you would advocate, to a certain extent, the system of open competition, yet you have no scheme that you would propose for the purpose of competition?—In answer to that question, or to another, I stated that I had no scheme, but that

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Mr. Mann had plans, which I thought might be useful to the Committee, and which the Committee would, of course, inquire into if they thought it right to have those plans before them. I only wish to state at once, as he would do also, that he does not come before the Committee as the authorised representative of the Commissioners with regard to that point.

449. In answer to Question 288, you say, "If the Committee should wish to extend the system of competition, but at the same time not to go into open competition, there might be a line drawn between the offices; and as to the higher class, if it was thought right, there might be an enlarged system of limited competition." Will you explain to the Committee which the offices are between which you wish to draw that distinction, and what is the enlarged system of competition that you would propose for those large offices; and also, what is the other system which you would apply to the other offices, and not to the higher offices?—My answer referred only to what may be termed the higher offices; and although I stated that I thought there might be a line drawn, I am not at this moment prepared to draw that line, because it would involve questions of detail.

450. Are the Committee to understand from that answer to which your attention has been drawn, that the impression upon your mind is, that there might be open competition with regard to certain offices, and limited competition with regard to other offices?—I apprehend that that is one course which might be taken.

451. Is that the inference that we are to draw from your answer to question 288?—I was referring only to the higher class, and I stated "that if the Committee should wish to extend the system of competition, but at the same time not to go into open competition, there might be a line drawn between the offices; and as to the higher class, if it was thought right, there might be an enlarged system of limited competition."

452. Are the Committee to understand that, with regard to the higher offices, you thought that a limited competition of a more extensive character might be proper, but that, with regard to the other offices, there might be open competition?—I stated that that was one course which might be adopted.

453. Colonel *Sykes*.] Do you mean by enlarged competition, that instead of sending up two or three, you might send up a dozen?—Yes; partly that, and partly also holding one examination for the vacancies in different offices, and not a separate examination for each vacancy in each office.

454. Sir *William Hayter*.] Supposing you were to have an open examination for different classes and different offices, would you group them together with regard to the same special subjects as to all the offices, or could you examine different classes of candidates for different offices upon different special subjects at the same time?—It would undoubtedly be more convenient that the bulk of the subjects should be the same; but I apprehend that there could be no impossibility, and, I think, no difficulty in introducing special subjects.

455. In answer to question 309, Mr. Mann suggests that it might possibly be obligatory upon the heads of departments to nominate a greater minimum number of candidates in proportion to the vacancies to be filled up; could that measure or any measure of a similar nature be carried out without the aid of an Act of Parliament?—I am hardly enough of a lawyer to say what the effect of an Order in Council would be.

456. Mr. *Clay*.] With regard to a suggestion of yours, as to what you call open nomination, are the Committee to understand that the candidates so nominated are never to be refused, that is to say, that they will have a right to be examined, and will not be subject to rejection by the Treasury or any other office, so long as they get the requisite nomination?—They would be liable to rejection on three grounds, namely, age, character, and health.

457. But supposing that a man so nominated possesses the necessary qualifications of good character, age, and good health, would he then, according to your system, have the right to be examined?—Yes.

458. Supposing that the Government were to name in all places competent persons, either schoolmasters or clergymen, to hold a preliminary examination paid for by fee from the candidate, and that the examiner should also be required, being in the vicinity of the candidate's residence, to inquire into the sufficiency of his testimonials as to age and health and character; do you not suppose that such persons so nominating would have a much more direct sense

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of responsibility than if you were to leave these nominations to magistrates, noblemen, heads of colleges, or Members of Parliament, or any other class, such as I understand you to select?—I understand the Honourable Member to suggest what may be termed a restriction upon an open nomination, and that the nomination should be, not by any clergyman, we will say, but by the parish clergyman; and not by any Member of Parliament, but by some one Member of Parliament who has lived in the neighbourhood.

459. No; my question referred to the nomination being made by some one charged by the Government with the duty of examining every one who presented himself as a candidate for filling a Parliamentary office. We will say that you appoint in any large town a schoolmaster, and that it shall be that schoolmaster's duty, on the receipt of a fee of 5*s*. from any candidate who presents himself, to examine that candidate as to his general proficiency, to hold a preliminary examination, and to inspect the testimonials which such candidate will be obliged to bring to him as to good health and character, and to make the necessary inquiries, so that that candidate would come to you with a certificate from this schoolmaster, or whoever he might be, to the effect that he was a man who had a right to be examined from having fulfilled the different requirements; would not a person in the position of that schoolmaster have a pecuniary interest, and a much more direct feeling of responsibility, than any of the classes of persons that have been mentioned; such as magistrates, Members of Parliament, noblemen, or any one else whom you might select all over the country to give these nominations?—I think you would require a great number of local officers to carry out the inquiries which you would have to make with regard to character. It would be a very extensive system, as I understand it.

460. You would probably require one man in each place, large or small, where you could find a respectable man, or a man of good character, and of sufficient attainments to be a proper judge?—Any plan that would increase the responsibility of those who vouch for the character of the candidates would, I think, be desirable.

461. With regard to re-nominations, does that appear to you to be a practice which should be very carefully exercised, and very carefully watched?—I think so. I have already stated that we do not object to it in the abstract.

462. Does not it appear to you that there should be some exceptional circumstances in the examination of a rejected candidate, to entitle him to a re-nomination within a very short period?—I think so; and these are the two grounds of objection which we have taken: we have objected to re-nomination within very short periods, and to too frequent re-nomination.

463. I will presume a case, which I have no doubt has happened not unfrequently, perhaps, of a young man whose examination has been so good in five subjects out of six, that his maximum marks would have entitled him to a vacancy, but who, having been plucked on the sixth subject, could not be recommended by the Civil Service Commissioners for an appointment. Do you not consider that that would be a fair case in which a re-nomination at no very distant period might be granted?—I think that the Honourable Member has stated exactly a case in which that exercise of the right of re-nominating is not only right, but desirable; and I may be allowed to mention, that with regard to the rejections which are spoken of, the Commissioners have often been compelled to reject candidates on the ground of failure, when they would have wished to have passed them, on the ground of general proficiency; but having failed on one of the prescribed subjects, they have not felt at liberty to set-off their general proficiency against their failure in any one particular.

464. Suppose the case of a young man who passes an excellent examination on the first day, or the two first days, and that his examination on the third day fails from illness, so obvious that the examiners must notice it. This man of course could not be recommended for an appointment; but is that a case in which you would think that a re-nomination within no very distant period would be fair enough?—Certainly.

465. But I understand you that it is to cases such as that to which you think that re-nomination ought to be confined?—For the most part.

466. Do you not think that the Civil Service Commissioners therefore are the best judges whether such circumstances as we have supposed exist?—Under the Order in Council they are not judges at all.

467. Do you not think that they would be the best judges?—I think so.

468. Do

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468. Do you think it would be desirable that a rule should be laid down against re-nomination, except on a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that the candidate is fairly entitled to a second chance?—I am inclined to think so.

469. (To Mr. *Mann.*) Did I understand you rightly the other day, that you proposed, or at least thought it not a bad plan, that the Civil Service Commissioners should not recommend to particular vacancies, but should select from time to time, by their examinations, a considerable number of gentlemen who succeeded in those examinations, and that the names of those gentlemen should form a list in the hands of the Treasury, from which they should select?—Not exactly so.

470. Will you be kind enough to state exactly what your plan was?—The substance of the opinion that I gave was, that after a general competition a list should be prepared of the successful candidates, corresponding to the number of vacancies supposed to be applicable to the next quarter or other period, and that the list having been framed, a table of the marks obtained by those candidates should be sent round to all the departments having vacancies, and that the right of choice from that list should then rest with the heads of the departments whenever a vacancy occurred.

471. Does not it appear to you that that is distinctly at variance with the principle of competition, seeing the principle of competition, whether open or limited, is, that each competitor, as nearly as may be, should have the same chance as another. The principle is also *detur digniori.* According to your plan, it is very true that it would be *detur digno,* but that the *detur digniori* is altogether lost sight of?—I have hardly contended that the principle of open competition went to the extent that the first man in competition was necessarily the most competent man, and the second man the next most competent man; and that each had a claim, according to this order, to particular vacancies. I should rather put it on this basis, that you would secure the selection of (say) the 20 most competent men, or the 50 most competent men, whichever might be the number of appointments competed for.

472. You imagine that the marks being sent round to the different offices, which would be not only an indication of positive excellence, but an indication of comparative excellence in different subjects, one of which might be of particular value, we will say, in the Admiralty, and another in one of the offices of account, would be a very valuable piece of information to the heads of the departments seeking to get the best men for their own particular business; is that your scheme?—I think so.

473. Do you imagine yourself, from your general experience, that that information would be so used by the heads of the different offices, or does not it appear more probable that it would result in this, that the heads of offices, under the circumstances, their responsibility being covered by having a list of men, all of whom were undoubtedly competent, would not seek amongst those men the most competent man, but the man in whom they had the greatest interest?—No doubt there would be that danger, but I think that there would be considerable checks against any abuse of that kind. The table of marks, I presume, would be printed and circulated, and the public would therefore have some influence on the decision of the heads of the departments; and the candidates themselves would naturally represent their claims.

474. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] (To Mr. *Mann.*) With regard to a question that was put just now, whether, under a system of what is called open nomination, the practical course would not be this: that the candidate would get a paper, and get it filled up by some one; might it not be arranged that the person who was to nominate should be the person who should apply for the paper of recommendation, so as to make him take as much interest in the matter as to give himself trouble about it, which he would not be likely to do, unless he really thought the man a fit man?—I have no doubt that some arrangement might be made by which that would be secured.

475. Is not the present course which a young man naturally takes, who wishes to get an appointment in the Civil Service, to apply to some person of influence, to whom he is known, to get him a nomination?—I presume that is the course.

475. And the person who makes such application must make it to the political authorities who possess the patronage?—Precisely.

477. Might not that system be so far altered as to enable the person in

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authority who is willing to make an application, to make such application, not to a gentleman in a political situation, but to an office like that of the Civil Service Commissioners, where the nomination would be given at once, without reference to political considerations at all?—That might be done; there might be objections to the practical working of it, and there might be inconveniences and complications about it.

478. In what way do you think there would be inconveniences or complications?—If the Commissioners were to decide as to the eligibility of the nominator, in that case it would cause a good deal of investigation and delay, probably.

479. I am assuming that the Commissioners will act upon certain fixed rules, and that persons holding a certain position in society which guaranteed their own character, should be entitled, upon applying to the Civil Service Commissioners, to obtain a nomination to compete for any person for whom they made that application; do you think there would be any danger of complications in that system?—No, I see no difficulty in it.

480. In fact, a young man wishing to compete would have to take the same steps as he now takes to get himself recommended by a person who is in a position that enables him to speak for him, and who is willing to speak for him?—That would be the course.

481. Only that that person would be able to speak for him to a non-political department, instead of speaking for him to a political department?—Yes; probably with more fulness of explanation as to the grounds for recommending the party.

482. (To Mr. *Maitland.*) Has it ever happened, since the Civil Service Commissioners have been appointed, that applications have been made directly to the Commissioners for permission to nominate candidates and to appoint persons, under the idea that they had the power to give those nominations?—Such letters have been frequent.

483. And you have been obliged to reply that you had nothing to do with the nominations?—Certainly; that has been the lithographed form.

484. (To Mr. *Mann.*) Do you suppose that persons who are restrained by feelings of delicacy, on political grounds, from applying for nominations to political offices, would be glad of an opportunity of making those applications to a non-political department?—I have no doubt that that would be the case. Mr. Howson, the Principal of the Collegiate Institution at Liverpool, informed me that he would be very glad indeed to have such an opportunity.

485. (To Mr. *Maitland.*) You were asked whether you considered that there would be any danger, under a system of open nomination, of corruption in getting appointments, and you were asked whether it was not a matter of general report that there was corruption in getting nominations under certain circumstances. Does not general report rather point to nominations for commissions in the army, and appointments of that kind, as those in which corruption is said to have been exercised?—I think so; but probably I may have seen advertisements in the papers, offering to obtain situations in the Civil Service, and I should imagine that they are almost to be designated as hoaxes.

486. However, we know, by proceedings that have taken place, even in the criminal court, that such things have existed with regard to commissions in the army?—Certainly.

487. Are commissions in the army given away upon what may be called a system of open nomination, or a system of patronage?—I believe it is a system of patronage.

488. Does not it appear, from the statements that have been made, that the mode in which that corruption has been exercised has been this, that certain persons have represented to parties who wished to get commissions that they had influence and interest, and that if they received a certain pecuniary consideration, they would exercise that influence and interest?—I believe so.

489. That seems to be a danger to which the system of patronage is liable?—I apprehend so.

490. May it not be inferred that when persons offer, for a certain consideration, to get situations of another kind, the way in which they would propose to do so would be that they would profess to have influence with persons having the patronage, and that they would be willing to exercise that influence for a pecuniary consideration?—I think so.

491. Is it at all likely that the same inducement would be presented to persons

sons who wished to get situations to give a pecuniary consideration for the sake of a nomination to a perfectly open competition, as there is for a nomination under a strict system of patronage?—I think not.

492. Therefore you do not think that there is any danger of that kind of evil arising from a system of open nomination, such as has been described?—The risk had never suggested itself to my mind until I heard of it to-day.

493. With regard to a question that was asked you as to the place of residence of the candidates, and the advantage that was given to those residing in London; the competition for clerks at the India Office was the first thoroughly open competition that had ever taken place for appointments of that class, was it not?—Yes.

494. Was not it probable that in the first competition of this kind persons in the neighbourhood of London would be more likely to come forward, as they would be persons who were more in the way of ascertaining what was going on?—Certainly, and as a matter of fact, the notice given was so short, that I do not think it could have been generally known in the country in time to allow of candidates coming forward.

495. But if it became a regular system to give away a large number of appointments every year by examinations, held once in three months, or at stated periods, would not the knowledge of that spread through the country, and might we not find that persons would be much more willing to come forward than upon that occasion?—I think so.

496. (To Mr. *Mann*.) With regard to the "place of residence," I suppose that the place of residence has reference to the place of residence of the candidate himself, or does it mean that of his father?—The residence of the candidate himself.

497. I see by Table (M.) in your report, that you describe the previous occupations of the candidates, and I find that a very large proportion, in fact, about 300 of the candidates themselves, out of 391, were persons who were already in some employment or other; is that so?—It appears to be so.

498. They may have come, then, from all parts of the country, and they may have obtained this employment in or near London, and so have been described in the table of residences as residents in or near London; but it does not necessarily follow that they were themselves natives of London or of its neighbourhood?—By no means.

499. It is, therefore, not quite a fair inference to suppose, from the fact of so many of them being residents in or near London, that the benefits of that competition were confined to the neighbourhood of London; do you think that that is so?—Hardly so, perhaps.

500. A question was put at the last meeting of the Committee with regard to the social position of some of those candidates, and it was remarked that they were, for the most part, young men springing from the middle rather than from the upper classes; the kind of appointments that were to be filled were appointments which were peculiarly suitable to the middle classes, were they not?—Yes; I should say rather to the lower section of the middle classes, if I were to make a distinction.

501. The competition, in fact, was between a good many sons of clergymen and others of the higher classes and a number of persons springing from the lower middle class, was not it?—It was so.

502. It appears, then, that those appointments were of a nature which presented temptations to young men of the higher classes, from the fact of so many of them having been competitors?—To a certain extent.

503. But that, on the other hand, there were young men of the lower middle class, who proved upon nomination to be better fitted for those appointments?—Quite so.

504. Is it probable that if those appointments had been given by patronage instead of by open competition, the sons of the clergy and of the higher classes would have had any advantage over the young men of the lower classes; do you think it probable that a young man of good connexions offering himself for a place would have had any advantage in getting it over a young man of no connexions?—I can hardly say what considerations would govern the India Office in the disposal of their patronage.

505. Do you think it probable that young men having no connexions would have

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have had a decided advantage over young men of good connexions?—I should infer that those who had the best connexions would have had the best chance.

506. The result, however, was that young men of the lower class of society got a number of appointments which were peculiarly suited for them?—Yes; peculiarly suited for them.

507. *Chairman.*] (To Mr. *Maitland.*) On the subject of renominations, I think I gathered from the statement which you made, that in the majority of cases of renominations the first nomination had been by one office, and the second or subsequent nominations were made by another?—In many cases that was so, but not in all.

508. Probably you are aware that the different offices have no means of knowing what each other's nominations have been?—I can hardly say as to the extent to which they would respectively know, but they would have no official knowledge upon the subject.

509. Unless special inquiry had been made into the subject, it might very well happen that, in the case of a man who had been previously nominated by one office and had failed, on the occasion of the second nomination nothing would be known of the first nomination?—Certainly, that might be the case.

510. Colonel *Sykes.*] I do not understand whether the *vivâ voce* system is optional or imperative in the examination of candidates; or is the examination conducted entirely by papers?—*Vivâ voce* is introduced in the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and candidates for diplomatic and consular appointments, and perhaps for one or two others, are examined *vivâ voce* in foreign languages. In other cases, *vivâ voce* in languages may be introduced as a voluntary or extra subject.

511. Do you think that you can really come to a knowledge as to whether individuals "cram" or not, unless you have a *vivâ voce* examination?—I think a *vivâ voce* examination may probably be a valuable improvement.

512. Mr. *Clay.*] You speak of extra subjects; are any marks given for extra subjects?—No.

513. Is the taking up of an extra subject in any way an advantage to the candidate so taking it up?—We have known cases in which candidates have been recommended to the authorities of the departments by the extra certificates which we have given; but I think that there has been another object on the part of the Commissioners in giving the liberty which they have given; they thought that it was desirable to see to what class, in respect of education, the candidates who came before them belonged.

514. In some of your examinations you give marks, do you not, for what you call general intelligence?—The question is not strictly correct; I think the phrase is "intelligence in dictation or copying." It ought to be so, if it is not qualified in all cases.

515. Then proficiency in any extra subject that was taken up would not indirectly receive marks, as coming under the head of general intelligence?—No.

516. Mr. *Hennessy.*] With regard to the alleged predominance of the London candidates, is it not the fact that of the 40 successful candidates who were examined in July 1859 for writerships in the India service, seven were from Trinity College, Dublin; three from the Queen's Colleges in Ireland; five from Scotland; one from Jersey; 22 from Oxford and Cambridge; and only two from London?—That is so.

517. (To Mr. *Mann.*) Will you be good enough to describe in detail the various steps taken by the Commissioners with regard to the examination of each candidate. On the nomination of the candidate, what circulars are issued, the duration of the examination, the number of days between the nomination and the examination, and between the examination and the appointment, and the mode of announcing the result to the candidates?—Take the case of the nomination to one of the Revenue departments: the first intimation that the Commissioners have is an announcement from the Treasury that certain persons have been nominated to a competition, the Treasury having appointed previously the day on which the competition should take place, which is generally about a week after we receive the announcement. The course we adopt then is to write to the candidates, requesting them, if resident in London, to call at the office to receive instructions as to the evidence of their age, health, and character, which

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which they should produce; if they are resident in the country, we enclose the order for their examination, dated for the day mentioned, with written instructions as to the evidence which we should require from them. These proceedings, I think, bring us down to the day of the examination. We then proceed to the examination, which lasts two days, or perhaps three days; and the candidates are also examined in extra subjects, if they choose to select any. The examiners then look over the papers and report to the Commissioners; who revise the papers and marks, and pronounce their decision. the successful candidates being selected as the result of that revision. The decision is announced to the Treasury; the successful candidates are written to, and requested to attend at the Treasury on a day named, to choose their places if there is a choice. We ourselves write to them to that effect; and we also write to the unsuccessful candidates, informing them of the place which each obtained in the competition.

518. Mr. *Maguire.*] (To Mr. *Maitland.*) Is it the rule that all persons may compete for appointments in the Civil Service of India?—All persons being natural-born subjects of the Queen, and within the limits of age.

519. There is no necessity for the intervention of any other party in that case?—None at all; they must forward satisfactory evidence of character.

520. There is no patronage exercised in that respect?—None at all.

521. Are these appointments very valuable?—Very.

522. Requiring the best possible public servants for the discharge of their duties?—I think so.

523. Have you any objection to apply the same principle to the Civil Service of this country?—I think the argument a very strong one.

524. Have you heard of any inconvenience resulting from the open competition for those important appointments in the Civil Service of India?—Not the least. I believe, so far as our information goes, that they have succeeded extremely well.

525. Then, would not that be a very strong argument for the adoption of the same principle in this country?—I think it is a very strong argument.

526. Do not you think that it is a very fair thing that a person who is by education, by character, and by competency qualified for service in a public department, no matter whether he has political connexions or otherwise, should have the power of standing in competition with others for that appointment; is not that fair on the face of it?—I think so.

527. Is it not infinitely more fair than that a person so qualified should depend upon the friendship or patronage of a person having political influence?—I think so.

528. Is not that your decided opinion?—I think so.

529. But if the system which I believe is adopted at the present moment, of allowing those nominations entirely to be given by the Treasury, continues, do not you think that it is a system which is liable to great abuse?—It is liable to great abuse, undoubtedly.

530. Does not it strike you that there is abuse on this point of view, that the reigning Government of the day generally gives nomination to the friends of its own supporters?—I should imagine so.

531. Therefore it must be very injurious and prejudicial to those holding different political opinions?—Certainly.

532. Therefore, if one Government, no matter what politics it may hold, remain in office, it is a great injury to those holding different opinions, so long as that Government remains in power?—No doubt.

533. Therefore you think that, as a matter of justice and fairness to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, that system of nominating by Members of Parliament, whose power of nomination depends upon their support of the Government, should be done away with?—Unless there be some paramount reason, which I do not understand, for its maintenance.

534. Have you ever contemplated anything like a paramount reason which will justify such a state of things?—No, I think not.

535. Sir *William Hayter.*] It was stated just now, in answer to a question put by an Honourable Member, that it appeared, from the result of the examination for the Indian writerships, that there were but two candidates from London, and a great number came from Dublin and other places; does not, in point of fact, that table tell you nothing but where the university at which

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they were educated, but not where they came from?—The two things are more nearly the same than is perhaps supposed; there were so many of them resident at the universities.

536. If you look at the table I think you will find that it merely states the university at which they were educated, but it says nothing of the place of residence, or the place of birth of the candidates or of their parents?—It does so; but if you will look at the ages of the men, you will see that it comes to nearly the same thing. When men have left the university for a long time, of course the college and university give no idea of a man's residence at all.

537. Could you draw any inference from that table which has been referred to, as to the birth, or the place of residence, or the parentage of any one of the candidates?—Practically, I think so; because if a man who had been born in London had gone over to Dublin University, that would equally prove the possibility of attracting candidates from a distance, equal to that between London and Dublin.

538. You would infer from that table that so many from Dublin were Irishmen, and so many from the Scotch universities were Scotchmen?—I should infer that they were for the most part resident at the places of education at the time that we took them.

539. Should you say that they were there for residence, or simply for the purpose of pursuing their education?—Probably for the purpose of education.

540. Mr. *Hennessy*.] Will you be good enough to state the ages of some of those candidates?—They are all in a column in that Table.

541. Sir *William Hayter*.] Have you not another Table, showing the schools at which they were educated previously?—Yes. With regard to the question of the Honourable Member as to ages: I find by the Table that the first one is aged 20, the second 20, then 21, 20, 21, 21, 22, and so forth. There is a column on page 103 which states the age of each.

542. From that column should you not infer that they were all still pursuing their education?—I think so.

543. The education at Oxford or Cambridge (I do not know how it is at Dublin), ceases at 21 or 22, does it not?—Yes.

*Charles Fremantle*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*C. Fremantle*, Esq.

544. *Chairman*.] WHAT office do you hold?—That of Private Secretary to the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury.

545. How long have you held that office?—Since September 1854.

546. Under all the successive Governments?—Under the successive Governments.

547. Then do all nominations to appointments in the Treasury, and the departments connected with it, pass through your hands?—They do.

548. You, I presume, receive the applications for them?—Yes.

549. It is generally your duty, is it not, to answer those applications?—Yes.

550. Will you state what is the general course pursued with regard to those applications?—When an application is received I take the decision of my chief on the subject, as to whether it shall be rejected, or whether a note shall be made of it; whether the name of the candidate shall be placed on our books; and the letter or communication is answered accordingly.

551. A certain number are rejected altogether?—A certain number are rejected altogether.

552. But I presume that a majority of the whole are placed upon the list?—By far the larger majority.

553. In short, unless there is anything upon the face of it impossible or unsuitable in the application, your general rule is to put it down in the list?—Quite so.

554. Putting a name down in that manner is not held to convey any promise of an appointment, although probably it is often misunderstood as doing so?—It is understood as conveying no promise.

555. It is merely a promise that the application shall be considered, on a vacancy occurring?—Quite so.

556. When vacancies occur in any department connected with the Treasury, as

as for instance the Revenue Department, how are these vacancies reported to you?—They are reported by the department officially to the Treasury.

557. Singly, and as they occur?—As they occur.

558. Is the same course followed with regard to the augmentations that may be required?—Yes; they are reported to us as soon as they have received the official sanction of the Treasury.

559. It devolves upon the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury to fill up those appointments, does it not?—Yes.

560. Can you state whether of late years it has been the practice of the Treasury to nominate directly to those appointments, or whether it has been the more general practice to establish a competition between a certain number of candidates?—No positive rule has been laid down on the subject till within the last two years; since then all clerkships and similar appointments, where a higher standard of educational attainment is required, have been filled up by competitive examination in every case.

561. What is the general number of those admitted to compete at one time?—The number is in the proportion of three to each vacancy to be competed for.

562. Is it a common practice to throw several vacancies together, so as to make a larger competition?—Wherever it is possible to do so.

563. When was that rule adopted?—As nearly as possible two years ago.

564. That practice has been adhered to, has it not, ever since?—Ever since.

565. Can you call to mind what has been the largest number admitted to compete at one time?—I think the largest number, as far as I can recollect, was 60 for 20 clerkships in the Customs in London.

566. Were those clerkships of the more valuable kind; what is the emolument of them?—The salary commences at 75 *l.* a year in almost all instances, I think there is very little difference in the value of the clerkships in the Customs; they are nearly all the same.

567. I presume with regard to the selection of the 60, that was done by the will of the Secretary to the Treasury?—Yes.

568. He took their names from his list, choosing them as he thought fit?—Yes.

569. We have heard something of the renominations of candidates who have been once rejected; can you state whether that has been a frequent practice within your knowledge?—I think I can hardly say that it has been a frequent practice.

570. But it has occasionally occurred that when a candidate had not shown himself sufficiently qualified, you allow him to take his chance again after a certain interval of time?—Yes.

571. Sir *S. Northcote.*] When candidates have failed upon the test examination, have you ever had complaints made that the examination has been hard or unfair, or that they have been unfairly treated on the non-competitive examination?—Complaints are very frequently made; but of course it is not possible to attach much weight to them as a general rule, coming as they do from the candidates themselves, or from the friends of the candidates, and immediately after the examination, when they are still suffering under the disappointment.

572. Do you think that those complaints are more frequent when the examination is simply a test examination, than they are when it is a competitive examination?—No, I think not.

573. Are complaints made by or on behalf of the candidates being unsuccessful at the competitive examination?—Yes.

574. Does it seem to be the impression of these who make those complaints that the examinations are unfairly conducted?—Only in a very few instances has such a statement been made to us, or such a supposition been suggested to us.

575. If it is not supposed that the examination has been unfairly conducted, upon what ground can they complain of having been unsuccessful in competition?—Of the subjects of examination being placed before them in such a way as they were not prepared for; that is the general complaint.

576. Do they ever complain that they have been set against men who were so superior to them that they had no chance of success?—That complaint has also been made.

577. I should like to ask whether you have anything to do with the redundant list?—We have so far to do with it that when a candidate from the redundant

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list is replaced upon any one of the establishments it must be with the sanction of the Treasury.

578. In filling up appointments, is it the practice to take notice of the redundant list?—It is the duty of the department from which the officer is redundant to call the attention of the Treasury to the fact that there are such officers redundant, before any vacancy in the same class of offices is filled up.

579. Is that usually done?—Very often.

580. Are there any complaints made as to the limit of age?—I think I can say now that there are not. It is generally known, I think, that candidates above 25 are ineligible for most of the appointments under the Treasury.

581. Do you think that the number of candidates has fallen off since the introduction of the examination system?—No; I think, on the contrary, that it has very much increased.

582. You think it is generally the impression of those who make applications, that it is now more an affair of open competition, and that there is less of favour in granting the nomination?—No doubt.

583. Mr. *Hennessy.*] Can you tell the Committee who was the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury when the new plan of having large competition was introduced into the Civil Service?—I think you can hardly say that the system of large competitions has been introduced into the Civil Service, from the impossibility of having them. When there are, for instance, only six vacancies, it is impossible to have a large competition, if we adhere to our rule, which was laid down by Lord Palmerston in the first instance, of nominating in the proportion of three candidates to each vacancy. It is necessary for the good of the service that these vacancies should be filled up forthwith; and therefore it would be a very great inconvenience to the service if we had to wait until we had a sufficiently large number of vacancies to make a large number of candidates requisite.

584. However, the change took place, I think you said, two years ago?—I said that two years ago the rule was laid down absolutely, that for all clerkships and similar appointments, for which higher educational attainments were required, competition should be in all cases observed.

585. Who was your official chief at that time?—Sir William Jolliffe.

586. Mr. *Maguire.*] Then the decision entirely rests with the chief for the time being?—With the Patronage Secretary for the time being, subject to the directions of the First Lord of the Treasury.

587. With him resides the power whether men shall compete or not; compete for a public office?—Yes; that is to say, for the public offices under the control of the Treasury.

588. Is the War Office under the control of the Treasury?—No.

589. What are the grounds of the decision?—This rests entirely with the Patronage Secretary.

590. You say that each case may be considered; what are the prevailing elements of that consideration?—That is a matter for the decision of the Secretary, and not for the Private Secretary.

591. Has there been any appointment made within the last 12 months, without submitting the qualifications of the person to the test of a competitive examination?—Not for the kind of appointments that I have mentioned as having been decided to be filled up by competitive examination; the rule has been observed for the last two years since it was laid down, implicitly.

592. For what offices is that rule not observed?—For all clerkships where superior attainments are required; for every office, in fact, where qualifications superior to reading, writing, and arithmetic are required, the appointment is by competitive examination.

593. Under that standard, has not there been a direct nomination without competitive examination?—Yes; that rule was never applied to appointments under that standard.

594. The appointment rests at the present moment entirely in the hands of the Patronage Secretary?—Yes.

595. He looks over his list, as you say, and he takes any candidate or any applicant whom he thinks fit?—Yes.

596. And acts as he pleases?—Yes, as he pleases.

597. Might I ask what is the prevailing rule: supposing the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury represents a particular class of politics, which we may call A, does

A, does he generally take from his list candidates whom I may describe as holding opinions the same as politics B?—I think, considering what are the proportions of recommendations made to us, whether by Members of Parliament or otherwise, I should not be justified in saying that a preference was given to the recommendations of Members of Parliament; but a very great proportion of the recommendations made to us are made by Members of Parliament.

598. Generally speaking, have not those persons who recommend candidates some very decided politics one way or the other?—I think that if such is the case, the reason is that Members of Parliament, for instance, who are opposed to the Government in politics are unwilling to make applications to the Government.

599. So far as you can understand, they deem it inconsistent with their political opinions to ask a compliment of a gentleman who represents another view?—That question I can hardly answer from personal experience.

600. Suppose Government A is in power, does a gentleman who supports the Opposition go and apply to the Secretary to appoint his friends?—Occasionally.

601. But not as a rule?—Not, I think, as a rule.

602. Is not there a prevailing rule the other way?—There is no rule whatever in the case.

603. But is it not practically so?—Such is the case; that is the general practice.

604. Inasmuch as all the power resides in the Secretary, what is his practice; is the rule obtaining at the time in the office?—I think it hardly can be called a rule; there is no rule upon the subject.

605. Is not this the prevailing practice, that either supporters of the Opposition do not apply to the Secretary for the time being, or if they do, generally speaking, the applications of friends of the Government are attended to?—The candidates whose names are upon the list are appointed.

606. Those appointments, no matter what may be the merits of the individual, have a political complexion, have they not?—I can hardly say that; the only point upon which I can answer is, who made the applications; but why they were made I cannot say.

607. Did I not understand you to say that those who do not belong to the Government, generally speaking, do not apply?—Yes; I have already said so.

608. On the other hand, those who belong to the Government by supporting it, have the best chance of success for their candidates to be nominated?—As I have already stated, those candidates only are recommended whose recommenders are, as a general rule, supporters of the Government, and as all candidates are merely selected from the list that we have, the inference is, that they are recommended by Members of Parliament supporting the Government.

609. Am I not right in saying that the inference is, that those appointments or nominations have a political complexion?—I do not know that they have a political complexion; I know that they are recommended by certain Members of Parliament, but what the motives of Members of Parliament may be for recommending them is another thing.

610. Sir *W. Hayter.*] I believe you have been the private secretary of the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury since August 1854?—Yes.

611. You succeeded Mr. Crafer, did you not?—Yes, I did.

612. It is quite in the option of the Patronage Secretary what private secretary he takes from the class of officers in the Treasury?—Yes.

613. But the Patronage Secretary, on both sides of politics, has selected you?—Yes.

614. Upon the appointments that are made the Patronage Secretary is the person entirely responsible?—Yes.

615. Those appointments are confined generally, are they not, to the departments of the revenue?—Yes; the greater part of those appointments are in the revenue department.

616. The higher class of appointments in the Secretary of State's Office, and in the War Office, and in the Post Office, are all at the disposal of the heads of those respective departments?—They are.

617. The Treasury have nothing whatever to do with those?—No.

618. No reference is ever made to the Treasury with respect to those appointments?—No.

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619. The appointments resulting from the Treasury are, as a general rule, those connected with the revenue?—Yes, that is so.

620. You stated that, upon one occasion, vacancies for 20 clerkships occurred in the Customs department?—Yes.

621. Is not that a very unusual thing?—Very unusual.

622. Did you ever know another instance of it?—Not when the number of vacancies was so large.

623. What is the ordinary number of vacancies for clerkships in a month?—It is extremely difficult to say.

624. Is it very uncertain?—Very uncertain.

625. Sometimes may there may be three or four weeks without any appointment in any department?—Yes; without any vacancies in clerkships.

626. Has it frequently happened at the Customs that there has been no vacancy for a month or two?—Yes; in the higher classes of the department, certainly.

627. You stated that the officers are frequently appointed by the Patronage Secretary from the redundant list?—Yes.

628. Are you aware that there have been any redundant officers with respect to whom applications have been made for appointment to the Secretary of the Treasury that he had not taken them from the redundant list?—I do not recollect any case of that sort.

629. Have any representations been made by the heads of the different departments with reference to the sons of meritorious officers?—Very often,

630. Has the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury ordinarily, or without exception, complied with those recommendations?—Yes.

631. Has he done so habitually?—Yes, habitually.

632. So that, however political may be the complexion of the general appointments, there are in many instances many exceptions to that rule?—Very many.

633. All the letters in answer to the applications, and all letters connected with appointments, are uniformly signed by the Secretary himself, are they not?—Yes.

634. Mr. *Clay*.] Have you any rule as to nominations?—Only the rule mentioned by Mr. Maitland just now, that no candidate who has been rejected, that is to say, who has failed in coming up to the standard in the required subjects, should have a second nomination until after three months had elapsed from the date of his rejection.

635. Do you take into consideration any peculiar circumstances that may have occurred in the examination of a candidate which come under your knowledge, and which may seem to give him some claim to a renomination?—Yes.

636. Do you take any other circumstances than those into consideration?—Occasionally we take into consideration the circumstance, that unless the candidate receives another nomination soon, he will be above the prescribed age for admission to any department.

637. If a gentleman who happened to be of the same political opinions, and to have some political influence in favour of the then Government, whatever it may be, applied to you urgently for renomination, is that a circumstance which you would also take into consideration?—Not so far as to set aside the rule which we have laid down, of not granting a renomination until three months have elapsed.

638. Not so far to give him a renomination when that period has elapsed, when, without that urgency, he would not have got it?—Unless he had proved himself so deficient in his subjects for examination as not to justify us in doing it.

639. Then, barring some disqualifying circumstances, urgency on the part of influential political supporters of the Government would procure for a candidate who had failed a renomination which he otherwise would not have had?—Yes; but I should not say that the urgency of political supporters would be likely to procure it more than the simple application of any rejected candidate.

640. The candidate himself applying, and showing what appeared to you to be his grounds for re-nomination, would stand as well as if some urgent application was made to the Government or to the Patronage Secretary by a political supporter?—It would depend very much upon the kind of examination passed by the candidate.

641. What is the lowest grade of appointment under the Treasury to which competitive

competitive examination has been extended?—The minor clerkships. I think I should say, as far as the examination went, the clerkships of the Stationery Office have the lowest standard of examination of all those appointments to which the competitive system has been applied.

642. Is that a lower class than the country clerkships in the customs at the outports?—No; the system has not been applied as a general rule to clerkships in the Customs at the outports.

643. Has it ever been so applied?—In one instance, I think.

644. Under what circumstances?—At the request of the person at whose disposal the nomination was placed, that he might be allowed to recommend three instead of one person for the appointment.

645. In order that a competitive examination might take place?—Yes; in order that a competitive examination might take place.

646. Have you had any considerable extension of the competitive examination to these appointments?—We have.

647. Is it likely that that competition will be extended, or do you see any reason why it should not?—I see no reason why it should not, but I could not say whether it is likely that it will be so applied.

648. You see no reason why it should not?—I see no reason why it should not.

649. Do you see any reason why it should be applied lower still; say, to tidewaiters, letter carriers, and so forth?—I am not acquainted with the patronage, so far as letter carriers are concerned; but I think there would be an objection to its being applied to tidewaiterships. The qualification required for a tidewaiter is really not an educational one.

650. Is it still under consideration to extend the competitive examination so low as clerkships at the Customs, at the different outports?—I may say that it is under consideration.

651. Supposing it to be so extended, would your practice be to consult the Member for that port, presuming him to be of the same political opinions as the Government then in office, and to request him to select the proper candidates to be examined for that port?—Yes; on the principle that the appointment should be given to the local candidate or candidates.

652. And you would yourself prefer the Member, at least, among other reasons, for this, that he would be more likely than another person to recommend competent and respectable candidates?—Yes.

653. Is that in conformity with the practice in similar appointments in those places which are not open to competition, but which only require an examination as to competency?—Yes.

654. Is it your belief, from the very considerable experience which you must have had, that Members of Parliament attach any value to this sort of patronage?—I cannot say that I think Members of Parliament themselves attach any particular importance to the patronage, but very many of the inhabitants of those places do.

655. Have you very frequently heard complaints from Members of Parliament, that, although this was, as it were, a duty which they could not escape, yet it was one the performance of which was very irksome, and which did them, politically speaking, damage in their boroughs, because of the number of people whom it was necessary to disappoint, and of the very few who could be satisfied?—We have received many such complaints.

656. Do you believe, generally, that Members of Parliament are at all anxious for this sort of patronage?—No.

657. Do you believe that it is at all necessary that the Government, for any of those purposes of strengthening their party, or matters which you will thoroughly well understand, and which always have existed, and which do exist, and which have been looked upon as a sort of necessity, should have in their hands patronage of this kind, or, if they have it in their hands, should entrust it at all for any political purposes to Members of Parliament?—Certainly not, so far as any advantage to Government is concerned.

658. In your opinion this system, which is generally supposed to be one by which the Government of the day gratifies its supporters, and strengthens its own hands, answers neither the one purpose nor the other; that it does not gratify the supporters of the Government, and does not strengthen the hands of the Government?—No. I think this has even been more the case since

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the system of competitive examinations, such as it is now, has been introduced.

659. Are you aware that since the competitive examinations have been introduced, Members of Parliament or other gentlemen who have recommended to you candidates, have been exceedingly annoyed by complaints from unsuccessful candidates?—Yes.

660. The system, according to your experience, is one full of inconvenience to the gentlemen who recommend, and is of no great value to the Government?—That is so.

661. You stated that you had heard many complaints as to unfair examinations; did you ever hear any one to which you thought any real value was to be attached?—No; none.

662. Of course I except those cases which may be called hard cases; that of a young man who has been taken ill, or anything of that sort; did you ever hear one case of complaint that at all affected your opinion as to the fairness of the examinations?—No.

663. Clerkships in the Treasury have been given, I believe, of late years on competitive examination?—Yes.

664. For how long has that been the practice?—Ever since the establishment of the Civil Service Commission.

665. Has that period been long enough for you to form an opinion as to whether, generally speaking, the public have obtained better servants through these examinations than they had before?—I think that the period has been long enough for an opinion to be formed, but I do not think that I am justified in giving an opinion on that subject.

666. Colonel *Sykes*.] Did I understand you rightly to say that the 20 vacancies which occurred in the Customs, occurred simultaneously, and that 60 candidates were sent up for examination simultaneously?—Yes; they were not vacancies, but additions to the different establishments, which were all made at the same time.

667. Were those 60 candidates in fact examined contemporaneously?—Yes, at the same time.

668. Then in fact it was a kind of open nomination, so far as number was concerned, seeing that there were 60 men competing for 20 vacancies?—Yes.

669. Was any inconvenience found in that mode of examination?—No; it was only enlarging the examinations that had taken place before.

670. It would probably have been equally convenient if the number had been larger than 60?—There would have been no objection whatever.

671. Generally speaking, examinations have been limited to one or two vacancies and to three or six candidates?—Necessarily so.

672. Do I understand you rightly to say that the lowest appointments in clerkships and offices of that nature, are subjected to a competitive system of three candidates, but that the other offices, something above the middle grade in position, are not subjected to competition?—No, that is not the meaning that I intended to convey; I think we carry competition quite as far as the middle grade appointments. The only offices to which the competitive system is not applied, are those where the very rudiments of education are required; such as for instance, the Excise, where only reading, writing, and arithmetic are required; It has not been thought worth while to extend the competitive test to this class of appointments.

673. Then to any higher positions above those of mere clerkships, the competitive system is not applied?—To none under the control of the Treasury.

674. Do you know whether that is the case in any other department?—I am not able to say.

675. It may be the case, may it not?—I cannot form an opinion, I am not competent to say.

676. Have you received applications from Members of Parliament?—A great many.

677. In fact, the great mass of those who are sent up for examination before the Commissioners, are recommended by Members of Parliament?—Yes; I think the reason for that is, that there is an impression generally, that a Member of Parliament's recommendation is a good thing, or in some cases it is considered a necessary thing. That is a very prevailing opinion, I find; but it is not the case; it is not necessary.

678. Sir

678. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] Since the time that this rule was laid down, arbitrarily, that all clerkships should be competed for, do you think that it has always been the endeavour of the Secretary of the Treasury that those competitions should be on as large a scale as was convenient?—Yes.

679. Can you charge your memory with the fact, that there was another competition that was equally large, in which 20 clerkships were competed for, and that there were nearly as many for supernumerary surveyorships of taxes? —Yes, I think that was so; I am not quite sure that it was as large, but at any rate it was very nearly so.

680. If we thought large competition so desirable, it was the custom as far as we could do so, for the convenience of the service, to postpone appointments until two or three accumulated, so as to send up a large number of candidates? —Yes.

681. I do not know whether you recollect, that at the time that these alterations were made, with the sanction of the Civil Service Commissioners, I suggested, among other things, to their consideration, whether it would not be desirable to pass for the various departments a certain number of candidates, so as to have them passed ready to take those appointments, in proportion to what was probable to be the demand in those departments for those clerks?—Yes.

682. That suggestion was not adopted?—It was not adopted.

683. I think that the Civil Service Commissioners did not quite approve of that principle?—No.

684. It has been suggested that it might be desirable to form a nomination department, and to relieve the Treasury from the duty of nominating to offices under its control; and that the whole of the Government appointments should be placed under the nomination department; can you conceive it possible that that nomination department should be kept wholly free from political influence, or might not the Government of the day still have some influence over that department?—I do not think that the Government of the day would of necessity have influence over that department; but I think that political influence might have weight with members of the department.

685. That must, in fact, prevail in a country with our institutions?—Yes, I should imagine so.

686. It has been stated that various re-nominations have been made at very short periods, sometimes by the Treasury, sometimes by the Post Office, and sometimes by the War Office; but it is the case, is it not, that you, at the Treasury, have no knowledge whatever of nominations made by the Post Office, or of nominations made by the War Office?—No; we have no knowledge of the nominations made to any public department, except the departments under our control.

687. It is not known to anybody in the Treasury what nominations take place at the Post Office?—No.

688. Colonel *Sykes.*] Postmasters and postmistresses are nominated by the Treasury, are they not?—Yes; but I understood Sir William Jolliffe to allude to clerkships.

689. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] Besides the very small clerkships, at the outports, which have not been competed for hitherto, the other classes of offices which are not competed for are such as tidewaiters, boatmen, porters, labourers, &c.?—Yes, the Excise appointments, and the menial offices; that is all.

690. You mentioned, did you not, that there are other reasons frequently, besides political reasons, for which the names are put down upon the list of candidates by the Secretary of the Treasury; for instance, representations of the meritorious services of the officers of the different departments; and their sons are sometimes recommended by the heads of those departments as persons desirable to give clerkships and appointments to, if possible?—Yes.

691. Is it not also the case that a very great number of applications are made to the First Lord of the Treasury by all sorts of persons, upon the ground of charity; for instance, by widows, and others, and that those applications are referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, for him to deal with as he can best do: is it not then the case that he very frequently places those persons thus represented to the First Lord of the Treasury upon his list for appointments?—Yes.

692. If I understand, these are entirely devoid of all political influence, and generally upon the score of sheer charity?—Yes.

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693. Mr. *Collins.*] When you speak of a system of competition, you mean limited competition, do you not?—The system of competition which has been established is to nominate the candidates in the proportion of three to each vacancy.

694. There would be no great difficulty in appointing, if, instead of three, 30 persons were allowed to compete for each vacancy?—There would be no great difficulty, but it would take a far longer time to fill up the vacancies.

695. *Chairman.*] I think you stated in answer to a question, that it was the habit to respect the claims of old officers in the service, and to have their sons or relations appointed; does that prevail to any considerable extent?—To a considerable extent.

696. Can you say, speaking roughly, what per-centage of the whole?—On a rough calculation I should say, taking the non-political applications, they would be about 20 or 30 per cent. of the whole number of applications granted.

697. All those non-political applications are not necessarily applications from officers in the service?—No.

698. You cannot say therefore how many of the latter are in proportion to the whole?—No, I could not say that.

699. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] But they would be the great majority, would they not?—Yes; they form the great majority of the non-political applications.

700. *Chairman.*] To that extent the service has a tendency to assume an hereditary character?—Yes.

701. You have stated that competition had been introduced in all those branches of the service where any intellectual attainments were required; comparing the number of appointments to which you have applied this principle of limited competition, to those to which it has not been applied, what should you say were the relative proportions?—The nominations in the Customs in 1859 were 670, the number of competitors 219, and the number of vacancies 506; that will give some idea, but I cannot say nearer than that.

702. Have you got a statement of the number of competitions and vacancies in the various offices under the Treasury?—The statement I have is not so complete as the report of the Civil Service Commissioners, which gives all the particulars.

703. You state that the number of candidates has increased since the competition began; has that been the case to any considerable extent?—I should think the number has increased by about double.

704. Do you refer to both political and non-political applications?—I think that the non-political applications have increased more.

705. Are they in a larger proportion than the political applications?—Yes.

706. Mr. *Maguire.*] Do you mean political applications or 'political' nominations?—Political applications.

707. The non-political applications, you say, have increased?—The non-political applications have increased more than the political ones.

708. Have you any return of the number of direct appointments made for a few years, by your department?—Those will be found in the Civil Service Commissioners' Reports.

709. What was the class of candidate for which there was this open competition in a certain outport, that you spoke of?—It was not an open competition; the class of the appointment was that of clerk in the Customs.

710. What is the name of that outport?—Hull.

711. Why should not that same system be applied to all the other outports?—I think I stated that I did not see that there would be any objection to its being extended.

712. Do you think that any injury would result from an expansion of the principle?—No.

713. Do not you think that the main result was the selection of the best man?—No doubt they selected the best man who passed the best examination.

714. Do you see any reason why that should not be applied at once to the same class of officers in all those ports?—I see no reason why it should not.

715. Can you hold out any hope to the Committee that such principle will be applied at once?—It would not be in my power to do that.

716. Where a lower-class office is vacant, do you say that you generally place the appointment at the disposal of the sitting Member?—Yes.

717. If

717. If that sitting Member did not happen to be a supporter of the Government, as a general practice, is it sent to him?—As a general practice, not.

718. As a general practice, whether it is inconvenient to the Member who supports the Government or not, it is placed at his disposal?—Yes.

719. In answer to a question by the Honourable Member for Hull, you stated that it had neither served the Government nor served the Member; that it did not do any service to the Government, and that it was practically injurious, because inconvenient, to the Member; are you, then, of opinion that the Government ought to abandon that patronage?—Certainly not; it is the duty of the Government to find candidates for the appointments, and to make appointments to the public service.

720. That would throw many of the offices open to competition, and relieve the Government from a responsibility which is very serious to them?—It would be for the Government to decide whether they would relieve themselves of the responsibility.

721. You say that it is inconvenient to the Member, and of no advantage to the Government?—I can speak as to the Government; it is my opinion that it is not of any service; but I cannot speak as to the Member; the only man who can judge correctly as to that would be the Member himself, of course.

722. You stated that a certain number of the sons of Treasury officers are, from time to time, appointed, and you gave a certain per-centage as the proportion that they bore to the political appointments; what I ask you is, assuming that a certain number, say 20, are within a certain given time appointed of that class, does it not generally happen that the appointments are given to the sons of deserving officers who agree with the Government?—No; the political opinions of an officer in the service are never taken into consideration, even should he happen to have any.

723. Is there any political influence ever used in the case of a son of a deserving officer?—Occasionally; but in the large majority of instances there is none.

724. In the small per-centage of even that limited number there is this political influence used?—In a very small per-centage.

725. Do you think that the situation of tidewaiter is so very inferior that there is no necessity to see whether a man is fit for his office or not by a fair examination, or even by a competitive examination?—He is examined.

726. Is there any reason why all those persons in a particular port who are qualified to fill that office should not compete for it?—No, except that I should consider it not worth while, for the situation required, to test the relative qualifications of 20 or 30 candidates.

727. Is it not worth while to the individual?—I do not think that that is the question.

728. If the result will be to get up a certain class of persons competing for a situation, is not it an advantage to the public service to have the best person of that class?—I think not.

729. Is it for the advantage of the public service to have the worst?—No.

730. Or to have an inferior person?—No; it is only necessary for a limited service to get a man who is competent.

731. May not one man be more competent than another?—I think not, so far as qualifications tested by examination go.

732. Do you think that examination will fail to test whether one man is more qualified than another?—Yes; for a tidewaitership.

733. What are your reasons for that?—The qualifications for a tidewaitership are, that a man should be very strong; that he should be able to sit up at night; that he should be honest and intelligent; that he should be able to row a boat, and should not get drunk.

734. Are you confounding the situations of boatman and tidewaiter?—No.

735. Do you mean that every tidewaiter rows a boat?—No; but in the great majority of cases he does.

736. Does he in the harbour of Cork?—I think not.

737. Assuming that he does not, and that his qualifications are not merely physical but in some degree intellectual, is it not proper that those should be

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tested by a fair competition and examination?—Yes; but I think his qualifications are not intellectual but physical.

738. You say that you do not know one instance. I ask you, do you tell this Committee that a tidewaiter in the harbour of Cork is a boatman?—No, he is not a boatman.

739. Is he not the very opposite to a boatman?—No, he is not the very opposite to a boatman, although he is not a boatman.

740. Is he a man who takes the oars?—He is not a boatman in the port of Cork.

741. In what port is he?—In all ports, I think, except Liverpool, Glasgow, Cork, and London, and perhaps in Hull; only in large ports.

742. If there be any other port similarly circumstanced to Hull, is there any reason, or can you imagine why the same principle satisfactorily applied to Hull should not be applied to those other ports?—The competition that was held at Hull was for a clerkship, not for a tidewaitership.

743. But where a tidewaiter is not a boatman, and where his qualifications must necessarily to a certain extent be intellectual, why should not all persons be allowed to compete for the situation?—Beyond common reading and writing, there is no reason why his qualifications should be intellectual in any way.

744. Assuming so, is there any reason why a number of persons should not fairly compete for that situation, and is there any reason why it should be placed in the hands of a particular person to nominate that man?—But it is not so; it is not an intellectual examination.

745. But assuming that it is not, is there any reason?—Only that it is not.

746. Must he not be intelligent?—He must be intelligent, more or less.

747. He must read and write well, must he not?—Not well; he must write and read tolerably.

748. He must read and write fairly?—No; tolerably.

749. Sir *William Hayter*.] With regard to competition at the port of Hull, has there not been competition also in the port of Plymouth?—I think there was some time ago.

750. Of landing waiters?—Yes, of landing waiters.

751. You were asked with regard to whether any political influence is exercised in the case of sons of meritorious officers. Is it not ordinarily the case that the sons of that class of persons are recommended by the heads of the different departments?—Yes.

752. That is the rule, is it not?—That is the rule.

753. Any recommendation inconsistent with that would be an exception to that rule altogether?—Yes; no son of an officer would be nominated, except with the full sanction and recommendation of the department to which his father belongs.

754. Sir *Stafford Northcote*.] When a young man who has been appointed to an office has been rejected on probation, does that come within your knowledge?—It is reported to the Treasury.

755. Have you found that many have been rejected on probation since the introduction of the competitive system?—No.

756. Do you think that there has been any difference in the number of rejections that have taken place since?—Yes.

757. Has there been a smaller number of rejections since the competition system has been introduced?—Yes; there has been a smaller number.

758. Can you tell the Committee at all what the proportions have been since?—No; but that could be ascertained from the departments themselves.

759. Sir *William Hayter*.] The departments do not send to you the names when they are rejected upon probation; they only send to the Treasury, that another vacancy has occurred?—They report that a candidate is rejected while serving on probation; that is reported specially to the Treasury.

*George Arbuthnot*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*G. Arbuthnot*, Esq.

760. WHAT office do you hold?—That of Auditor of the Civil List.

761. How long have you held that office?—Since 1850.

762. Will you state to the Committee what your duties are in that capacity?—I rank next to the Assistant Secretary; I do, in fact, the duties of the head of one of the departments within the Treasury.

763. Sir

763. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] You are the senior principal clerk?—The senior principal officer.

764. *Chairman.*] Have you had much experience of the working of this competitive system, as it has been introduced into the Treasury?—No further than observing the class of young men who have been introduced.

765. Have you had much to do with those young men in the course of official business?—Yes, I have had several of them under me.

766. Are they young men who have entered the office within the last few years, since this competitive system began?—Yes, several; and I am generally acquainted with their abilities.

767. Should you say that there has been an improvement in the general conduct and ability of those who enter the office?—I think not a very marked improvement; we generally had a very good selection before. I think perhaps there is rather an improvement; we have no dunces amongst them.

768. Even limited as it is, has not the effect of the competition been to exclude incapable men?—Certainly.

769. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] Will you state whether you have noticed any inconveniences arising from the system of examinations, in the first place; and secondly, of competitions such as have been introduced?—I think in the cases of supplementary clerks it has tended to introduce a class of men above their work in the Treasury.

770. Though you think that it has had that effect among the supplementary clerks, let us take the establishment clerks; what effect has it generally had had among them; do you see any inconvenience as regards the establishment?—No.

771. Does it appear to you that the system is one which is desirable or undesirable for the establishment?—I think that, so far as excluding incompetent people, it is advantageous.

772. But with regard to the supplementary clerks, you find that it has introduced a class of men above their work?—I think so; and it has created some discontent amongst them to find themselves debarred from the chances of promotion to the superior offices; and I think that, so far as mere copying is concerned, they are altogether a class of persons above the work that is required of them.

773. Would you have the kindness to explain to the Committee the distinction between supplementary clerks and establishment clerks in the Treasury?—All the mere copying work is done by the supplementary clerks, and the book-keeping and accounts generally are entrusted to them.

774. In the first place, is not the supplementary establishment a distinct establishment from the rest of the office?—Yes, it is.

775. And the men who are appointed to it have promotion of their own within their own department, but they do not rise to situations upon what is called the establishment of the office?—That is the case.

776. And the rates of salary are regulated accordingly, are they not?—The rates of salary are regulated accordingly.

777. What is the minimum and maximum of the supplementary clerks' salaries?—The minimum is 120 *l.*, the maximum, I should say, is 500 *l.* a year; there is a principal accountant whose salary rises higher than that; but that is a staff appointment.

778. The qualifications that are required for young men upon the supplementary establishment are not so high as those required for the young men who are to enter upon the establishment, and are in process of time to rise to the position of principal officers?—No, they are not so high; but the supplementary clerks in the Treasury are selected from the inferior clerks of other offices by competition.

779. That is to say, from among the Revenue departments?—Yes.

780. The supplementary clerkships are filled up by competition among the clerks of the Customs, the Revenue departments and the Audit Office?—Yes.

781. Are they exclusively appointed in that way now?—Yes, for two or three years past it has been done so.

782. Are the supplementary clerkships in the Treasury held out as a prize to which the best young men in the Revenue departments are to look forward?—Not the best young men in the Revenue departments, but those who have not, from their position, much prospect of promotion, I suppose. I mean that there

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are much better situations in some of the Revenue departments than they could rise to in the Treasury.

783. Is it the case that those young men, who come from the Revenue and other departments to compete for supplementary clerkships in the Treasury, thereby abandon prospects in their own departments which would be greater than those that they have to look forward to as supplementary clerks?—No; I suppose that the immediate salaries and the prospects in the Treasury to them must be better.

784. I am speaking of the ultimate prospect?—Probably the ultimate prospect, too, would be better.

785. Those young men who come from the Audit Office and other Revenue departments, and compete for supplementary clerkships, which may lead them to an appointment of 500*l.* a year, abandon their prospects in those other departments?—I should not say that, because a clerk in the Audit Office would be chosen from the supplementary clerks in that office.

786. He would not be on the establishment of that office?—I should say not, certainly.

787. For which class, therefore, are the supplementary clerkships in the Treasury held out as prizes?—I think that the practice is for the assistant secretary to consult with the heads of the Revenue departments, as to any persons serving in their departments whom it might be desirable to admit to competition.

788. Are those men nominated by the heads of the departments, or is it free to them to offer themselves?—They are nominated by the heads of the departments.

789. When they come to the Treasury do you suppose that they have at all the impression that they are going into a great department, in which it is possible for them to rise to the highest appointments?—They have no reason to suppose so, but I think many of them are dissatisfied with their situation and their business.

790. Is it not the case that some of those who have obtained supplemental clerkships in the Treasury have received what is called a liberal education?—Yes, certainly.

791. Two or three of them are members of the Universities, are they not?—I think so.

792. Do you know whether permission has ever been given to some of them, after they had obtained their clerkships, to go to the Universities to take their degrees?—I do not know.

793. There are, however, many of them men professing higher qualifications than are really necessary for the work which they have to do?—Certainly.

794. And feeling that, you think that they become disgusted with the position which they occupy?—Certainly; I am sure they do.

795. That being the case, do you think it is fair to ascribe what you call the discontent in that class to the system of competition?—Certainly not.

796. Do you think that the fact of holding those offices up to competition does to some extent induce men to think that they are more valuable than they really are?—I cannot say. I think that the salaries are fixed much too high for the class of work that is required, and that that has tempted men of superior intelligence to compete for them.

797. Looking to the class of work that has to be done, do you suppose that if the salaries were rigidly fixed, so as only to secure the services of men of the class that you wish, there would be any real inconvenience in throwing those situations open to competition?—I do not think that you would get the best class of men for that sort of work, at least for the work upon which they enter. I think that for mere copying, a law-stationer's clerk is by far the best man.

798. These men are employed upon something more than mere copying, are not they?—Not at first.

799. But are they not ultimately?—They may rise to some superior situations; if you have that class of copyists you must have a man rather superior to them to superintend their work, and for all operations of indexing, and that sort of work, you must have superior men.

800. A great deal of work in the nature of indexing, copying papers, and so forth, is performed by the supplementary clerks; in fact, the great bulk of the work is, is it not?—Yes.

801. And

801. And that is work which requires official experience, is it not?—It requires official experience.

802. And it will be best done by men who have been trained in the departments in which that kind of work is done?—Yes I think it is very difficult in a department like the Treasury to draw a line between the different classes of work, beyond the line of the mere mechanical duty of copying; all the established clerks ought to be trained up in other duties.

803. Would you propose to throw the whole establishment into one, and to make every man enter as a copyist, with a view to rise to be Auditor of the Civil List?—No; but I would make every one go through the probation of copying; I would not take a man out of the copying department until he was able to write a good hand, and to index well.

804. That is, having a copying department, you would put each established clerk through a course of it, but you would still keep the copying department?—I would still keep the copying department.

805. Supposing the copying department was kept, and was properly organised, do you think that there would be any danger in throwing open the appointments to competition; and why do you think that you would not get the best class of men for the purpose?—I do not think that an intellectual standard is the best test of the qualifications of a clerk; attention, steadiness, and moderate abilities, I should say were much more valuable than superior attainments in that class of persons.

806. Greater attention has, of late years, been paid to the intellectual qualifications of those who have been appointed in the Treasury generally, has there not?—Yes, by establishing a system of examination at all.

807. Do you think that there has been any falling-off in the attention and steadiness, speaking generally, of the establishment since that has been the case?—There has been no falling-off, nor any marked improvement.

808. If there has not been any marked improvement since the examination system, do you think that there has been any marked improvement since you were first acquainted with the Treasury?—No, I think not.

809. How long have you been connected with the Treasury?—Nearly 40 years.

810. You do not think there is greater regularity in attendance, and greater punctuality than there used to be?—There is much more than when first I joined the Treasury, certainly.

811. With regard to another point, as to the mode of appointing clerks; they are at present appointed by the political officers, are they not?—Yes.

812. Do you think that there would be any advantage in a change of that system for one of appointing by permanent officers?—I think not.

813. Do you see any reason why the clerks and officers in such an establishment as the Customs and the Inland Revenue should not be appointed by the Chairman or Commissioners of Customs, and the Inland Revenue respectively?—The Commissioners of the Excise formerly had the entire patronage of their department, and I recollect, upon the occasion of the transfer of a portion of their duty to the Customs Department, with a number of Excise clerks, the Chairman of the Board of Customs complained of the lot of people that he got from the Excise as being very inferior to the Customs officers.

814. The Excise having appointed their own officers, and the Customs officers having been appointed by the Treasury, it was found that the Customs officers were superior?—Yes, and I think that private influence upon a man, however good his intentions may be, bears much stronger upon him than political influence does upon a political officer.

815. You think that there would be more danger of jobbing and favouritism from private patronage, than from political patronage?—Yes, I think so, and I speak from some little experience, from what I know of the character of the appointments that used to be made in the Excise.

816. Was there no kind of examination?—There was no kind of examination in those days.

817. Do you suppose that if that power were vested in the heads of departments subject to the necessity of candidates passing an examination of the Civil Service Commissioners, the objections that you found formerly would be obviated?—In a great measure; but there might be a tendency to get your junior clerks all from one source, instead of the extended area that political influence gives.

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818. In fact, the experience that we have of the system of appointments by the Directors of the East India Company would rather throw light upon the working of such a system as that, that patronage would rest with the friends and families of the Commissioners, is not that so?—Yes, I think so.

819. That you think would be objectionable?—Yes, I think so.

820. I do not know whether you have heard the plan suggested by Mr. Horace Mann, for obtaining nominations by a system of what is called "open nomination"?—I first heard it to-day in this room; I have not considered it at all.

821. You would not be prepared to express an opinion upon such a plan?—No, but my impression is that the class of persons which Mr. Mann proposed would not generally exercise a very good selection.

822. Mr. Mann's plan was not, as I understand, to give to magistrates and others the power of nominating clerks, but the power of recommending or nominating persons to compete for clerkships?—But the supply of clerks would come from the same source whether they are nominated for competition or not.

823. Mr. Mann's plan was that the power of nominating persons to compete should be intrusted to all persons holding some public or quasi public position, such as magistrates, Members of Parliament, parochial clergymen, ministers of dissenting congregations, masters of endowed grammar schools, managers of national and other day schools, and so forth; would not that give a sufficient range of nominators, so as to insure a considerable variety in the classes of persons nominated?—Yes, but I think that such influence is already at work, through Members of Parliament.

824. But as it works at present, through Member of Parliament, it is qualified by the principle of political influence, is it not?—Yes, to a limited extent.

825. As a matter of fact you know that hardly any Member of Parliament in opposition to the Government would think of recommending a young man for a situation?—No; but the class of persons that each side of politics recommend are very much the same; so far as improving the public service goes, I do not think that you would gain anything by it.

826. You approve of the principle of examination, do you not?—Certainly.

827. You think that a system of any kind of competitive examination is desirable, or would you do away with competition altogether?—I think that the limited competition that is established in the Treasury works very well.

828. Do you think it is better than the system of absolute nomination, with a sufficient examination to see that the candidate comes up to a certain required test?—I think upon the whole it is better.

829. Why do you prefer a limited competition to a test examination?—Because it gives you the choice of the best of the three.

830. But on the same principle a larger and more extended competition would give you the choice of the best in 10, or the best in 20; and would not that be better?—No, because I think that a person who exercises patronage, when he nominates three, for instance, to such an office as the Treasury, looks at their social qualifications and other matters which are just as essential.

831. But you think that it would have the effect of combining the advantage of responsibility in the nominator, and yet of making a more effective examination?—I think so.

832. With regard to the question of probation, do you believe that the system of probation in the Government departments is a really effective system?—I think not, except in the War Office, where the successive Secretaries of State have adopted the plan of admitting all their clerks, first as temporary clerks in in the temporary class, and from them the best are selected for the establishment as vacancies arise, and that is a very strict probation.

833. Those clerks are really and truly temporary clerks, are they not?—Yes, they are temporary clerks.

834. Do they acquire any title to superannuation as such?—I do not know; I should think that they would, if they served long enough, but they are liable to be discharged.

835. They are liable to be discharged, and as a matter of fact they are discharged from time to time?—They are discharged from time to time, I believe.

836. With

836. With regard to the usual system of appointing young men to the establishment, and informing them that they are appointed for a year or six months on probation; that is a plan which is practically nearly inoperative, is it not?—I think so; there must be very strong reasons for discharging him. *G. Arbuthnot*, Esq. 22 March 1860.

837. Have you known any instances of young men being discharged upon probation?—No, I have not; I do not think that in that very limited time you can clearly judge of the capacity of a clerk; many of them do not show what is in them until after 10 years' service, or so.

838. Mr. *Hennessy*.] With regard to what you said about promotion, are you aware that there was a reform introduced into the mode of appointment into the Civil Service by Lord Liverpool in 1820, and which was subsequently extended by Mr. Canning?—Yes. Previous to that year there was an official inquiry upon the Customs establishment, which recommended reforms, and the entire reorganisation of the department. Before that time all the higher appointments in the service, the collectors and comptrollers of the outports, were filled by the nominees of the Members for the ports, and the Government exercised a certain political influence by this means; and there were certain boroughs which regularly returned Government Members. Upon the recommendation of this Commission Lord Liverpool sacrificed all that patronage, and laid down the principle that all the superior officers in the Customs should be supplied by promotion from the inferior ranks, and also that no person connected with the outports should be appointed to any superior office in them. This was carried rigidly into effect by Lord Liverpool's Government, but still with the exercise of some patronage, and he or his secretaries still exercised a selection. Mr. Canning, when he became Minister, extended this practice by allowing the Commissioners of the Customs always to recommend a certain number of persons, from whom he selected for promotion. Lord Grey, in 1830, still further extended it; he, in fact, gave up all exercise of patronage in matters relating to promotion, and it has so continued ever since. The Commissioners of Customs recommend the best qualified persons, and they are, as a matter of course, appointed by the Treasury.

839. From your large experience of the Civil Service, would you be inclined to fix 25 as the superior limit of age for the admission of junior officers?—For clerks, certainly I would; in fact, I should like them to begin younger.

840. With reference to the inferior limit of age, at present it varies in this way: in some offices 14 is the earliest age; in others, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, and 30. Which of these limits should you prefer for clerks?—For clerks I should say 17; between 17 and 23 or 24.

841. Twenty-three or 24 would be your superior limit?—I do not think 25 is an unreasonable limit, but I would not go beyond it.

842. What is your opinion with reference to the duties discharged by the Civil Service, generally speaking, compared with the duties discharged by professions and ordinary trades of the country?—I have had no experience of the discharge of the duties in the professions. I think that in the Civil Service you must bear in mind that the great mass of the duties is very monotonous, without affording much opportunity for distinction, and that that has necessarily a depressing influence upon the service.

843. As a general rule, I believe great zeal and ability have been displayed by the permanent officers of the Civil Service?—I think so, generally; but when you look for superior intelligence, a person who has long laboured at mere routine work is often hardly qualified for positions of great responsibility.

844. Sir *W. Hayter*.] You stated that there are two classes in the Treasury department, the intellectual and the mechanical; how do you divide them?—I believe that was the notion.

845. The one was to do the mere routine and unintellectual work, and the other to do the intellectual work?—Yes.

846. Is any evil likely to arise from the fact of the non-intellectual clerks, if I may so call them, being intellectual?—Except that they are likely to be dissatisfied, as being above their work.

847. You state that that evil has arisen?—In the copying departments, it has.

848. Are you aware that the same evil has arisen in the other departments?—I am not aware of it. I do not think that the same division exists in other

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departments, except in the Board of Trade, and there I have heard that there is dissatisfaction.

849. Is there dissatisfaction in the Board of Trade among the same class of officers as those in the Treasury?—Yes.

850. That dissatisfaction, you apprehend, has arisen from the circumstance of the parties appointed being superior to their work?—Partly from that, and partly from the impossibility of defining the different character of the work by any arbitrary rule, when you come to anything above mere copying.

851. You have been referred to the question of open competition; should you apprehend that an entirely open competition, all persons being allowed to offer themselves for all places, would be desirable first of all for the higher classes of offices in the Treasury?—Certainly not.

852. Why not?—Because I think, if one may use such a term, that social position is very necessary for persons admitted into the superior offices.

853. Would the same argument apply to those admitted into the inferior departments of the Treasury; into the supplemental class?—I have already said that the limited competition, as it is, has had that effect.

854. The effect of limited competition is, that a discontented body is created?—Yes.

855. Then the probability would be that a greater degree of discontent would arise from unlimited competition?—Yes, probably so.

856. It has been suggested to you that instead of persons being nominated by the heads of departments only, they should be nominated by a class of persons in ordinary life throughout the country; do you see any advantage derivable from that?—I see no advantage derivable from that plan.

857. Do you think that the effect of such persons being nominators, and having the power of nomination, would introduce a better class of persons?—I think certainly not.

858. There may be evils in patronage, and there may be evils in the system of nomination; but from which of these two do you think that the greatest evil would result?—I think that the patronage is now so limited and restrained by the system of examination, that no evil results from it.

859. Do you find the power of the Government increasing or decreasing?—That is a political question which the right honourable Baronet is much better qualified to answer than I am.

860. You have stated that evils have arisen from the heads of departments having the power of naming to appointments in their department?—That was the case formerly in the Excise, but then there were no examinations.

861. Would that evil be very much relieved if the heads of departments had the power of appointing a limited number of persons to compete for the various places?—I do not think they would make a better selection than is now made.

862. Do you think that a mere test examination or competitive examination of itself ascertains the fittest person for the office?—Certainly not; I think that the qualities of a good clerk very often lie hidden, and do not come out until after mature practice, and that it does not at all follow that a man of genius will make a good clerk.

863. Is it within your experience that the sons of meritorious officers in the Treasury or the other departments have been occasionally appointed to vacancies?—Yes.

864. Have those sons turned out, as far as your experience goes, to be a class inferior or superior to the others?—I think that, generally speaking, they have proved a very good class of officers.

865. Do you see any evil resulting from the fact of recognising the services of meritorious officers by appointing their sons, or giving their sons an opportunity of competing?—No; on the contrary, I think it is one of the most graceful tributes to faithful service that can be rendered to a deserving officer.

866. The effect of open competition would be to exclude all such power of rewarding?—Yes.

867. You think that would be an objection?—I think it would; I think that not only have the sons of old officers generally proved a good class of persons, but they preserve an element in the office of traditional knowledge, which to a limited extent it is desirable to maintain; they carry on some of their father's knowledge and information.

868. Mr.

868. Mr. *Maguire.*] You say that under the present system no dunces get in?—That is so; and I think that if you exclude dunces, it is always necessary that there should be employment for mediocrity.

869. The present system is so far advantageous to the public service that it excludes dunces?—Yes.

870. Mr. *Clay.*] You say that dissatisfaction exists among the supplementary clerks in the Treasury; and you attribute it, as I understand, in a great measure to these competitive examinations?—I think that the temptation held out by a high scale of salary has tempted men to offer themselves for competition for these offices; and when they come there they find themselves doomed to an inferior class of employment, which they think is beneath their merits.

871. Does not it appear to you that that evil is not so much attributable to the competitive examination as to paying too large a salary for a low class of work?—I *think* so, and I have always said so; but at the same time, for that class of work, *I* do not think you get the best class of persons by competition.

872. Is it not likely that this system, being new, the gentlemen who had come in as supernumerary clerks, came in not entirely acquainted with the nature of their work, believing that the arena would have wider limits than they found it to have?—That may be so.

873. Then, naturally, a short time would cure that evil, would it not?—No; I think that the immediate prospect of a salary, without overwork, is a temptation to many.

874. Still, as I understand it, the fault that you find is not so much, as far as this particular result is concerned, with competitive examination, as with the salary being out of proportion to the work to be done?—These offices have been given as an object of competition to a certain class of officers, and if you lower the salary it would no longer be a temptation for persons of this class.

875. If the salary were to be lowered, you would see nothing in that which has actually occurred which would give you any reason to object to a competitive examination for other offices?—I think that you might resort to another system of selection. You have now offered an inducement to a certain class of officers to come into the Treasury, and if you withdraw that inducement you cannot offer competition for it.

876. You think that the places would not be sufficiently valuable to call up competition if you reduced the salaries?—I think not, especially for that particular class of work, the copying.

877. You state that the examination does not find out the fittest person for a clerk. No doubt it does not; but do you know any other system which has been employed before which found out, or was more likely to find out, the fit person?—No, As I said, I think that the exclusion of incompetent persons is a great advantage; but what I also said was, that the test of that sort of ability which is developed by examination does not show that a person has qualities which will make him a good clerk.

878. But you would not call it an absolute disadvantage?—Certainly not.

879. You have been connected for 40 years with the Treasury; when you first entered it, was there anything like so much business as there is in the Treasury now?—No; I think the business has greatly increased.

880. Do you think that it has doubled?—No. It is very difficult to compare the business; in some branches it is reduced and in others it has increased. I think that the important business of the Treasury has very much increased.

881. To what extent has the number of clerks increased?—I do not think that there are more now than when I first came there.

882. Is the work now as well done as when you first came into the Treasury?—I think it is better organised now than it was; but we had some very able men at that time in the Treasury.

883. My question had reference merely to the clerks?—I think there was an objectionable system at that time of dividing the Secretary's department, and entirely separating it from the clerks, so that the duties of the clerks were more mechanical than they are now.

884. My point is rather this: does it not follow that if, during 40 years, the work in the Treasury has increased very greatly, and if the staff of clerks has not increased, and if the work is equally well done, there must be an improvement in the class of clerks?—I do not think that the amount of work to be done has materially increased. There were a great many old forms of procedure,

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which made work in those days, which have been done away with, and that has reduced the mechanical work; but the general supervision of the public expenditure over the other departments has been developed since I first entered the Treasury. I think that the importance of the duties has increased, and many matters are now thrown upon the Treasury which were not undertaken before.

885. You do not see any material improvement?—New offices have been added to the establishment since I first came into the Treasury. The higher offices have been increased in number.

886. Mr. *Maguire.*] Does this system of supplemental clerks prevail in almost all the offices, or only in the Treasury?—I think in most of the offices, but not upon the same footing; the practice varies in the different departments very much. There is a Committee lately appointed, of which Sir Stafford Northcote is chairman, to inquire into that subject.

887. In the War Office, do you suppose that the duties, such as the supplemental clerks in the Treasury perform, are performed by those junior temporary clerks?—The business of the War Office is very different indeed from that of the Treasury, and I can hardly draw a comparison. I have been upon committees to inquire into the different establishments, and you would be surprised to hear how much the nature of the business varies, and the tone of the establishments altogether, so that it is very difficult to draw a comparison between the one and the other.

888. Do you think that the duties of the supplemental clerks in the Treasury could be performed by junior clerks admitted into the Treasury, in the same manner as junior clerks are admitted into the War Office?—They could be, certainly; but I have always advocated the system of having the mere copying done by an inferior class of persons, of the character of law stationers; they do it quicker and better, and the difficulty in an office like the Treasury is giving so much of that lower class of work to the established officers; if you get too large an establishment, they never get out of it, and they never get an opportunity of exercising their minds until perhaps too late.

889. The admitting of these persons by competition to those employments in the Treasury of a mechanical nature, in the shape of copying and accounts, you find admits a class higher than the work demands?—Higher than the work demands.

890. And you think that the attainments such as their examinations show them to possess, are not those that make the best clerks?—Not for that description of business.

891. I suppose that unwearied assiduity, a sort of dogged application, is what is essential for persons in that class?—Yes, certainly.

892. That could not be well ascertained to be possessed by any competitive examination?—Certainly not. I was employed last year in an examination into the Ecclesiastical Department, and there they carry on their copying business, including copying out letters for signature, by law stationers' clerks; and they are paid, not by the day, but by the quantity of work they do; and the system there seems to answer admirably; they get their work well done; there is competition for the work instead of a desire to throw it off, and I am sure it is done as well and much cheaper than by any other plan.

893. Do you consider that it would be right to maintain two separate establishments at the Treasury; the one constituting the temporary clerks, and the other constituting the general establishment?—I would rather have three classes, viz. the superior establishment, the supplemental establishment, and the copyists; because I think that for indexing and the register, and that class of work, the class of clerks usually called supplemental do that work very well, perhaps better than the higher paid class of officers.

894. Have you no doubt that at the Home Office, a great quantity of the work is of a similar nature?—I suppose it is.

895. But there the system of temporary clerks does not prevail?—They have persons of the class of supplemental clerks; these officers have gone by various names; they used to be called extra clerks.

896. Mr. *Clay.*] I think I understood you to say that the salaries were higher than the work demands for those supplemental clerks?—For copyists.

897. And that under the present plan you got a higher class than you would have got by open competition, and therefore dissatisfaction arose?—Not exactly that.

898. You

898. You stated, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, that attention, steadiness, and moderate ability were more necessary than a high intellectual standard; practically, do you find less attention and less steadiness amongst men of a high intellectual standard than amongst men of moderate abilities?—Does the Honourable Member mean in a public office?

899. I mean directly; do you, as a matter of every-day experience, in every-day life, find that steadiness and attention are more often combined with moderate abilities than they are with high intellectual attainments?—I think, as a general question, men of high intellectual attainments look for superior work, requiring the exercise of ability.

900. Is such a man less attentive, as a rule, than a man of merely moderate ability?—I can hardly say.

901. You do not mean that there is no necessary inconsistency in a man being of a high intellectual standard, and at the same time attentive and steady?—I have known instances of very clever men whom it has been very difficult to buckle to, to work.

902. Have you not known men of moderate ability whom it has been very difficult to get to buckle to, to work?—Certainly.

903. So that that remark might apply equally to men of a high standard, and men of a moderate standard?—I think that for a certain class of work, you will find a man of moderate abilities take more pride in it than a superior man would.

904. With regard to their social position, you think that it is desirable to have persons of a superior social position; if you have the standard raised high, would not that, as a rule, necessitate a greater amount of money to be spent upon the education of the persons who would be successful competitors?—Yes, but money is hardly the sole test of his respectability.

905. Would not, as a rule, the fact of persons being highly educated, secure their coming from persons possessing a certain amount of social respectability?—I think not.

906. *Chairman.*] Will you say what are the salaries of these supernumerary clerks, which you told us were too high for the work that they have to do?—I think they begin at 120 *l.*

907. Are those salaries given simply for copying?—No; the supplemental clerks, including the copyists, begin at 120 *l.*, increasing to 180 *l.*, with a further increase in case of meritorious service to 300 *l.* The clerks at 500 *l.* a year, are higher appointments, which are supplied by selection from the others by promotion.

908. I think you expressed an opinion that it would be impossible to separate the mechanical from the intellectual labour of a public office; can you state why you conceive it to be impossible?—It is very difficult to draw the line of demarcation; it is necessary that everybody filling the superior situations should know the mechanical work.

909. Where is the difficulty of having persons simply employed and paid to copy despatches with no other duty, and no expectation of rising from that work?—For mere copying, I think that is the system which I advocate.

910. Does not that mere copying constitute a great part of what you call mechanical labour?—I think that mere copying is purely mechanical labour; but then you come very soon to a very limited range of superior labour, namely, indexing, which requires some head, and knowledge, and attention; you then at once overstep the line, and where to draw it after that, I do not know.

911. Can you tell the Committee what is the highest amount of salary that any clerk gets for what you admit to be the merely mechanical duty of copying?—I will put in a statement of it; I think it is about 200 *l.*, I am not quite sure.

912. For merely writing out despatches that have been drawn up by somebody else?—Merely entering in a book.

913. Those are the offices of which you said, that if the salaries were reduced, they would not be valuable enough to call forth any competition for them?—Yes.

914. Therefore, I understood you to infer from that, that the effect of applying competition to places of that description was, that you were obliged to keep the salaries higher than they need be with regard to the work done?—I did not say that;

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that; I said that the salaries were fixed too high, and that the consequence was, that it attracted men above their work.

915. You have asked some questions about men of talent being less steady than others; what I understood you to mean was this: that if you took a man who was capable of a very high order of labour, and put him into an office where his duties were almost entirely mechanical, he would get dissatisfied, and disgusted with what he had to do, and would, therefore, become inattentive to his duties, simply because he felt them to be beneath him?—That is my exact meaning; and that, we must always recollect, must constitute a great part of the duties of a Government office.

916. In short, you put it in this way: that the amount of really intellectual labour as compared with that which is exclusively, or mainly, mechanical, is very small?—I will not say very small in an office like the Treasury, but it is small, comparatively. But for a person properly to perform the intellectual part, he must have learned the other; and there is our great difficulty.

917. You do not think that any person coming into the higher branches of a Government department without having passed through this mechanical routine, would do the work equally well?—Certainly not.

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*Lunæ*, 26° *die Martii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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| Mr. Clay. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Sir William Hayter. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Lord Stanley. |

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD STANLEY, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Benjamin Hawes*, K.C.B., called in; and Examined.

Sir *B. Hawes*, K.C.B.

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918. *Chairman.*] YOU are Under Secretary of State for War?—Yes.

919. How long have you held that office?—Nominally, since the year 1857 only; I then became Under Secretary of State for War; previously to that time I was Deputy Secretary at War; a good deal of duty was thrown upon me in the War Office in Pall Mall: by the Order in Council in 1857, I was nominated Under Secretary of State for War.

920. Was that at the time of the reconstruction of the office?—It was subsequent to that; it was the second Order in Council.

921. For how many years have you been connected with the department?—Since the beginning of 1856; I was Deputy Secretary at War in 1851.

922. Were you connected with the permanent administration of the War Office, as it then existed, at the time when the inquiry into the reorganization of the civil service was first commenced?—Not quite so, because at that time the Clerk of the Ordnance, Mr. Monsell, was the organ of the consolidated War Office.

923. Does your present appointment bring you into official communication with every branch of the department?—With every branch of the department.

924. The whole of it is under your general supervision, is it not?—Perhaps that is stating it rather strongly, because there are parts with which I have but little to do; but, generally speaking, with regard to the discipline of the office and the finance of the office, the whole would come before me.

925. You are familiar, I presume, with the mode in which first appointments are made to that office?—Yes.

926. Will you state how many permanent clerks there are in the office?—At this moment our establishment consists of 347—I think the numbers are not quite complete—and there are 152 temporary clerks, making a total of 487; and there are 23 copying clerks in addition, which make a total of 512.

927. An

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927. Are all the permanent clerks of the same class; have they the same general duties to perform, or is there any difference between them?—There is a very considerable difference in the duties they have to perform; they are divided into classes, the 1st class, the 2d class, and the 3d class, the 3d class being the junior class of the office, and it is only the elementary business of the office which is intrusted, in the first instance, to the junior class; but the first class have a great deal of business of importance, and have to exercise considerable discretion in the performance of their duty. Considerable responsibility, indeed, rests upon the heads of the branches and the principal officers of the War Department.

928. That is a question of promotion; they all begin in the same manner, and they all rise by the same gradation, do they not?—By selection.

929. Are they ever at the present time appointed by simple nomination?—I think I may say never. I think I may say, confidently, that the last two Secretaries of State have not nominated directly.

930. On the other hand, has there been any case of entirely open competition for a clerkship at the War Office?—I hardly know what your Lordship means by entirely open competition; there is competitive examination; and I will explain, if the Committee will allow me, what is the general course of appointment. Candidates from all quarters send in letters applying to be appointed, and those letters are accompanied by recommendations of various kinds; their names are then noted, and there is a list formed; from that list the Secretary of State selects those who are to be appointed to temporary clerkships, the first appointment being that of a temporary clerk; when a temporary clerk is so appointed, we do not send him to the Civil Service Commissioners immediately, but he is appointed on a month's probation; and I will explain the reason for this presently. Supposing him to show the requisite aptitude for business, and diligence and zeal, he is then sent to the Civil Service Commissioners, who grant him a certificate after examining him according to the qualifications required for temporary clerks. Perhaps once or twice in a year, according to circumstances, there are vacancies on the establishment; and then the competition for that vacancy or vacancies is amongst the temporary clerks. The temporary clerks are allowed to enter their names, and they go to the Commissioners, sometimes to the extent of 40; and those 40 are subjected to a competitive examination. If there is more than one vacancy, the vacancies are filled from the list, and in the order the names stand in the list of the Commissioners.

931. I understand you to say that it is a matter of right, or at least a matter of invariable custom, that the competition is open among the temporary clerks?—It is a rule which is gradually prevailing; the office has not been established long enough to enable me to state distinctly that it is an invariable rule; but since we have been endeavouring to organise the office, we have introduced that rule, and successive Secretaries of State have confirmed it.

932. But the original appointment to a temporary clerkship is made, as I understand you, without any examination?—A temporary clerk is appointed for a month on probation, simply to test his fitness for his duties, and for this reason: if he were examined, and possessed of the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners at once, from the very nature of the appointment of a temporary clerk, upon our finding him totally unfit for his clerical duties, we should have to remove him, because a temporary clerk is only taken on for some special and pressing duty, and it would be worse than useless to keep a man who was not equal to the discharge of his duty; therefore to avoid that, and to avoid paying him or compensating him for instant dismissal, we prefer testing him for a month, and then sending him for examination.

933. After this month of probation he goes to the Commissioners, and he passes a test examination, does he not?—He passes a test examination.

934. That entitles him, does it not, to his position as a temporary clerk?—Yes.

935. That, I presume, does not secure him from being dismissed at any moment, if the number of temporary clerks should be greater than you found it necessary to keep up?—Certainly; we are obliged in an office like the War Department to have a great number of temporary clerks; we are subject to very great fluctuations in the amount of business; for instance, the Indian mutiny affected the establishment, and the volunteer movement has required nearly 20

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clerks to conduct the correspondence. These two instances will show the fluctuations in business to which we are subject, and therefore temporary clerks are taken on and reduced. They are necessarily a variable and fluctuating number, according to the pressure of the business.

936. Then is the competition for the permanent clerkships on the establishment entirely limited to those who are temporary clerks; is no one who has not been previously a temporary clerk allowed to compete?—It is in the power of the Secretary of State to nominate A. B. as one of the competitors, but that power has not been exercised lately, I think, at all; I do not recollect any instance at this moment, but still the Secretary of State has that power.

937. Taking first this test examination for the temporary clerkships; is that entirely fixed by the Commissioners, or is it fixed by the department?—It is fixed by the department; we require certain qualifications, and we communicate our requirements to the Commissioners, who frame their examination accordingly. The examination for a temporary clerk is inferior compared with that of an established clerk; I hold both in my hand, and I will put them in, if the Committee please.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Paper.*]

ESTABLISHED and Temporary Clerks, War Office, Pall Mall, and at Out Stations.

STATEMENT of QUALIFICATIONS and EXAMINATIONS.

*Established Clerks.*

CANDIDATES for the situations of "established clerks" in the War Office, at Pall Mall, or at the out stations, must possess the following qualifications:

1. They must be between 18 and 25 years of age.
2. They must be of good character.
3. They must be in sound health.

Candidates will consequently be required to produce satisfactory evidence on these points, such as a certificate of birth, a medical certificate, and certificates of respectability and moral conduct.

They will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in the under-mentioned branches of knowledge:

*For Pall Mall.*

Latin, or one foreign language (French or German, for instance), the choice being left to the candidates.

Arithmetic, up to and including vulgar and decimal fractions; English composition, in the shape of an essay on some subject, which will be given in précis of official papers; exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography; geography; general outlines of history.

*For an Out Station.*

Exercises designed to test handwriting, orthography and grammatical correctness; arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; geography; general outlines of history.

In each of these subjects the candidate must pass a satisfactory examination.

If there be any other branches of knowledge besides those specified, in which a candidate would like to be examined, he should name them to the Civil Service Commissioners; and the Commissioners, if they think it expedient, will cause the candidate to be examined accordingly, and on his evincing a creditable proficiency, will append to his certificate of qualification an honorary certificate.

*Temporary Clerks.*

CANDIDATES for the situation of temporary clerks in the War Office, at Pall Mall, or at the out stations, must possess the following qualifications:

1. They must be between the age of 18 and 40.
2. They must be of good character.
3. They must be in sound health.

Candidates will consequently be required to produce satisfactory evidence on these points, such as a certificate of birth, a medical certificate, and certificates of respectability and moral conduct.

They will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in the following branches of knowledge:

Arithmetic (elementary), exercises, designed to test handwriting, orthography, and grammatical correctness.

In each of these particulars it is necessary that they pass a satisfactory examination.

*N.B.*—As in some cases delay has occurred in complying with the instructions of the Civil Service Commissioners, candidates should understand that any such delay may lead to the loss of their appointments."

938. You state that the number of those temporary clerks fluctuates very greatly?—It fluctuates considerably.

939. Therefore, I presume that it also follows that when a vacancy occurs upon the establishment, the number of those who compete for it fluctuates greatly?—The numbers vary greatly. I have known one instance in which, I think, 40 went up for examination.

940. Can you state to the Committee the number of candidates on each occasion of a competition for a permanent appointment upon the establishment?—I beg to hand you a statement showing these particulars from January 1858.

[*The Witness delivered in the following Statement:*]

STATEMENT of Competitive Examinations for Permanent Clerkships in the War Department; showing the Dates, Number of Competitors, and Number of Vacancies on each occasion, from 1st January 1858.

| DATES. | NUMBER OF COMPETITORS. | NUMBER OF VACANCIES. |
|---|---|---|
| 26 January 1858 - - | 37 | 13 |
| 1 June „ - - | 33 | 9 |
| 28 June 1859 - - | 56 | 15 |
| 26 July „ - - | 5 | 1 |
| 30 August „ - - | 22 | 5 |
| 31 March 1860 - - | 45 | 12 |

941. With regard to this second or competitive examination for the permanent appointments, is that fixed by the Commissioners, or by the department?—By the department. I believe that has been the general rule, and I should be inclined to say rightly so, because it is the department only which really knows what ought to be the qualifications for clerks in it. It would be almost impossible for the Civil Service Commissioners to draw up an examination without at least our concurrence.

942. In practice, the department arranges it with the Commissioners?—I am hardly prepared to say that we arrange it, but it is done in communication with them, and we should be very glad to receive and adopt any advice; but we must be the best judges of what we require from clerks; the Commissioners, indeed, desire that it should be stated by us, and the examination is framed accordingly.

943. After this competitive examination has been passed, is any further probation required from a successful candidate or not?—No further examination; but he is placed on probation for six months.

944. He is then placed upon the establishment for life, is he not?—He is placed on the establishment, and he comes under the general rules and regulations of the establishment, both as regards salary and promotion. The Noble Lord will recollect that with us promotion does not take place according to seniority—it is by selection entirely. The process is to write to the heads of the different branches, supposing there are two vacancies, to require them to nominate the two men whom they consider most fitted in their departments to fill those vacancies. They send in their lists, which are looked over very carefully by the Secretary of State and by myself, and by the chief clerk; and if we have every reason to think that their recommendations are good, as I apprehend they would be, they are implicitly followed; but if we think that good men have been omitted, men who have been recommended before, and have for some reason been omitted, we have deviated from that list in favour of those men. It is always a very difficult and delicate duty, and one which everyone would be glad to be relieved of.

945. If I understand you, the present maximum number of temporary clerks is 150; is that the maximum number, or has it been larger?—No; I think the number has risen up to very nearly 200, but the number of temporary clerks in the department now is too large in proportion to the establishment; many of those clerks have been four or five years in the service, and they have proved themselves most admirable clerks in every way, but they have not the prospects of reward by promotion which the other clerks have, which is unfair to them;

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and therefore, in point of fact, the establishment ought really to be increased, and the number of temporary clerks diminished.

946. In fact, under the name of temporary clerks, there is a new establishment growing up outside the old one?—That is so, certainly.

947. Will you state what is the pay of a temporary clerk?—A temporary clerk enters at 120 *l.* a year, and, according to his diligence and attention, he may rise to 150*l.* a year by 10*l.* at a time, but he cannot go beyond 150 *l.*; by a Treasury Regulation, we have no power to pay more than 150*l.*

948. But when a temporary clerk is transferred to the permanent establishment, at what salary does he begin?—At 100 *l.* a year; and then his salary increases to the maximum of his class.

949. In that case, he suffers a temporary loss, but he has prospects of much higher promotion?—Certainly; in some cases of long service (it is a little irregular, but it has been done, and I think it is very just), we have allowed a temporary clerk to continue his salary until, by the usual annual increment, he reaches it, namely, 150*l.*, and then he goes on according to the regular scale; it is a somewhat irregular procedure, and I think, perhaps, it might be objected to; but it is an extreme hardship when you have got a valuable clerk, who has done his work in a most unexceptionable manner, at once to take off 50*l.* a year from his salary.

950. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Will you state the point to which a permanent clerk may rise in respect of salary?—£. 800 a year, that is the maximum. Then in the office there are certain staff situations to which a permanent clerk may rise, such as the accountant general, the assistant accountant general, the chief clerk, and the assistant chief clerk; the accountant general's salary is 1,200*l.*, and the chief clerk's is 1,200*l.*, and the assistants' salaries, I think, rise to 1,000*l.*

951. *Chairman.*] You have stated the maximum number of temporary clerks; can you tell the Committee how low it has fallen, and what has been the maximum at any time during the last two years?—In March 1858 the number was 113; in February 1859 the number was 178.

952. You have spoken of a competition in which there were as many as 40 candidates; do you know any competition in which there have not been more than two or three?—In July 1859 there were five competitors for one vacancy.

953. Sir *S. Northcote.*] With regard to probation, does it happen frequently that temporary clerks are rejected by you in the course of the month's probation?—Not very often, but it has happened.

954. Has it ever happened, that those who have passed through a month's probation, have been rejected by the Civil Service Commissioners?—This has occurred in two or three instances.

955. You do not think it has frequently been so?—Certainly not.

956. In what way is the selection of temporary clerks made; is it made entirely by the Secretary of State?—I have already stated that he has a long list formed from numerous applications on all sides, and he selects from that list.

957. Without consulting anybody?—He does consult; but still his absolute prerogative is to select, and he does select.

958. What is the position of those temporary clerks with regard to superannuation; are they entitled to superannuation?—No.

959. Not even since the new Superannuation Act?—No.

960. Is that because they are not in an established capacity?—Just so; they are here to-day and gone to-morrow.

961. Practically, are they here to-day and gone to-morrow; practically, when you have got a man upon the list as a temporary clerk, and he has passed the civil service examination, unless you are making a great reduction in the establishment, is that man ever changed?—No.

962. As I understand you, there may occasionally be times, at the end of a war, or at the end of some great emergency, when you can dispense with the services of some 20, 30, or 40 extra clerks?—Yes.

963. Of course, under those circumstances, the extra clerks go; but does it ever happen that a man who has once passed is told, after he has been a year or two with you, "Now, you may go; we are not going to reduce the establishment greatly, but you may go, and we shall get somebody else"?—That does happen, and we take advantage of such opportunities to remove the least efficient in such cases of reduction.

964. If

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964. If you find that a man, after a year or two, is not so efficient as you expected he would be, do you part with him on that ground?—Yes, on the ground of inefficiency we have done so; and it is essential that a temporary clerk should be efficient, because he comes only to meet an emergency, and therefore if he be not efficient, the object is not attained.

965. What is the limit of age with regard to temporary clerks?—The limit of age with regard to temporary clerks is from 18 to 40 years.

966. What, practically, is their age; are they generally young men?—Generally they are young men; they are generally of such an age as would enable them to compete for the establishment; namely, from 18 to 25.

967. What is the limit of age as to permanent clerks?—They must not be younger than 18, nor older than 25.

968. Can any temporary clerk who is above 25 offer himself in competition for a permanent clerkship?—Supposing a temporary clerk were appointed at the age of 22, and that he served with an excellent character to the age of 25, and if in his 26th year there occurred a competitive examination for the establishment, we have deemed it right that he should be allowed to compete.

969. Then practically do you allow a temporary clerk who has been appointed under the age of 25 at any time to compete for an established clerkship?—I should not say at any time, as he must be recommended by the head of his branch.

970. You would allow it within a certain number of years after passing the limit?—A very few years.

971. You would not allow it when he was above 30 or 40?—Certainly not.

972. You state that it is rather irregular that he should be allowed to keep his salary as a temporary clerk, when he is appointed to a permanent clerkship; are you not aware that that is very common in the Civil Service?—I was not aware that it was very common; I think it is quite right; but that it must be irregular, I think follows almost from the appointments themselves being to clerkships at 100*l.* a year on entering the establishment; if the office therefore varies it, it is at variance with the establishment sanctioned by the Treasury; the Treasury sanctions a certain number of clerks at 100*l.* a year, and you are continuing a clerk at 150*l.* a year, whose establishment salary is 100*l.*

973. Mr. *Roebuck.*] You state that it is irregular, because it is not according to the rule that you have laid down?—It is not according to the Treasury establishment.

974. Sir *S. Northcote.*] Has the Treasury ever been consulted upon that point since you adopted the system of selecting your permanent clerks from among your temporary clerks?—I do not think the Treasury has been consulted; but it has very rarely been done; it has only been allowed in very special cases.

975. If it is the rule always to make your junior appointments to the establishment from among the temporary clerks, can there be any justification for calling the minimum salary of the establishment clerks 100*l.* a year, when the minimum salary of the temporary clerks is 120*l.* a year?—The salary fixed by the Treasury for a junior clerk is 100*l.* a year. We give a temporary clerk 120*l.* a year, simply because he is but a temporary clerk, and subject to be dismissed at any time; and therefore he is entitled to rather a larger salary upon entering than he would have if he went on the establishment, because he has no increase beyond 150*l.*

976. And he has no prospect of superannuation?—He has no prospect of superannuation or of promotion.

977. He has no such advantage as that of a fixity of tenure of his office?—None.

978. He is purely temporary, and on account of the disadvantages attending a temporary situation, he has a higher rate of salary; is that so?—That is the ground upon which it was allowed, and upon which it was sanctioned by the Treasury.

979. Do you get good men in that way?—We get some most excellent men.

980. Do you find that after they have been in your service some time they get discontented?—I have not found it; it may hereafter arise. If you get very superior men in your junior classes, and the promotion goes on very slowly, I think it is very likely to arise; I cannot say that I have found it yet. I have found temporary clerks of course looking out very anxiously to obtain other

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and better situations; and when they have obtained them, they leave us, and are justified in doing so.

981. What is the kind of work that your temporary clerks do; and what is the distinction that you would establish between the work of temporary clerks and that of established clerks?—There is really no distinction established; and many of the temporary clerks take the duties of the established clerks in every respect, and are quite equal to these duties.

982. But are there not certain duties which are performed always by temporary clerks, and which you would not put your established clerks upon?—No, no such line is drawn.

983. Is copying done equally by the temporary and by the established clerks?—With regard to the copying, we are now getting gradually into the system of having copying clerks, and using copying presses.

984. What do you mean by copying clerks?—Clerks from the law stationers.

985. Do you pay the law stationer for them, or do you pay the copying clerks themselves?—I think in most cases we pay the law stationers; but in some cases we pay the clerks themselves.

986. Do you know what profit the law stationer himself has for his clerks?—We pay the law stationer at the rate of 1*s.* per hour, and I believe he pays the clerk 9*d.* per hour.

987. Do you consider that it is an economical plan to pay the law stationer, and let him take the middleman's profit, in order to provide you with temporary clerks?—I think not; I think it is desirable to get rid of that system altogether, and appoint our own copying clerks.

988. Do you find that there is a great demand for clerkships of the temporary character?—A very considerable demand. We have a very long list of applicants now.

989. Do you think that it would be possible to get a large amount of your work done by extra clerks, who should really be the temporary clerks, and who should be engaged for a limited period of service?—That is the case at present; a very large portion of the work is done by temporary clerks; but it would not do to entrust them with more responsible duties, because they have not a suitable reward.

990. You think that the temporary clerks, unless you have a great reduction of the establishment, are, in point of fact, permanent temporary clerks, if one may say so?—They are so, certainly.

991. Do you think that it would be any improvement upon that system that those clerks should be really temporary clerks, engaged for a limited period of time?—No, I think not, because I think that the salary is far too low.

992. You do not think that there would be a sufficient inducement to young men to come for a certain number of years to your office, and then to leave it, and to take service elsewhere?—I think that it would hardly be an inducement for the right class of men; we should rather wish men of the class of persons that you have spoken of to come with a view to their permanency, and I do not think that they would remain with us if their salary were permanently fixed at 120*l.* or 150*l.* a year.

993. You state that there is no limit of age with regard to the temporary clerkships; do you find that many of them are above or below the age of permanent clerks?—A very large proportion of them are of the usual age, between 18 and 25. I beg thus far to correct my former answer, and I have done so; the limits, I find, are 18 and 40 years of age.

994. Do you ever get boys, for instance, 15 or 16?—We should not take them; 18 being the lowest limit for which the Civil Service Commissioners can grant a certificate.

995. Why not?—They are too young.

996. Did you ever try them?—I do not think we have; but I think experience rather leads one to believe that 18 is quite young enough for anything like the responsible business of an office; there may be a boy of 14, or a boy of 16, quite equal to a man of 22, but those are exceptions.

997. With regard to promotion in the War Office; is it really a promotion by merit, or does it practically resolve itself into promotion by seniority, unless a person is considered unfit?—No; it is a real *bonâ fide* promotion by merit, according

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according to the best of the judgment which we can form, and a very troublesome and painful duty it is.

998. Do you get many complaints from those who are passed over?—Certainly.

999. Do you get many complaints from their friends outside the office?—Certainly.

1000. Have you reason to suppose that many clerks are appointed in the War Office through political influence?—No, I have not; they might attain a temporary clerkship, but they must pass a fixed examination for the establishment. That renders any political appointment wholly uncertain as to its result.

1001. Do you consider the power of getting a nomination as a temporary clerk is really open to the whole world?—No, I do not.

1002. Supposing that a young man is able to produce satisfactory testimonials of character, and to obtain recommendations from persons well known to you; do you suppose that he has a fair and reasonable chance of getting a nomination, even though he may have no political connexion with the party in power?—I *do*; and I could mention many instances.

1003. Are those nominations given to any extent to the sons or relatives of persons in the civil service?—No, not by preference; they must take their chance; their names would probably be placed more readily upon the list for temporary clerkships than others, and not unfairly so; but the selection from that list is made by the Secretary of State, and, as I have already stated, any ultimate appointment upon the establishment must depend upon their merits as tested and compared with the merits of others by the Civil Service Commissioners.

1004. Mr. *Roebuck*.] Without using the word "patronage" in an invidious sense at all, but merely as distinguished from examination, will you state at what point patronage interferes; you say that, as the very first step, A. B. and C., or persons represented by all the letters of the alphabet, may send in their names with testimonials; that from those applications a selection is made by the Secretary of State; and that in making that selection, he is entirely irresponsible; is that so?—That selection is made certainly by him, I will not say altogether without responsibility, because if inferior men had been selected to the exclusion of others it would soon attract attention; the list is very well known in the office, and therefore, I hardly think the nomination is altogether without responsibility; but, undoubtedly, the Secretary of State, of his own authority, selects from that list, and so far it may be considered that he exercises patronage, but then that patronage is again most materially interfered with by the double examination which every candidate is required to undergo.

1005. That is the first step in which patronage, as contradistinguished from examination, interferes?—Yes.

1006. The person selected becomes temporary clerk, does he not?—Yes.

1007. And at a certain time vacancies occur, and another sifting of the clerks must take place in order to determine who are to be examined?—No; at that time there is no sifting beyond this, that the temporary clerks are allowed to enrol their names for a competitive examination; but we do require that the heads of the branches should recommend them as clerks who have diligently and zealously discharged their duties; that is the only selection, but that is not selection of the nature of patronage on the part of the Secretary of State.

1008. But can a man who is a temporary clerk, simply because he is a temporary clerk, put his name upon the list for competition?—Not unless the head of his branch will recommend him for that purpose, showing that he has been a diligent and attentive clerk, and that he is entitled to be allowed to compete.

1009. Then there is a second interference of selection, as contra-distinguished from examination?—Yes, to that extent there is.

1010. Then, when they all go up to be examined, are they all examined together, or is there any selection of the persons who are to be examined together?—No; they go to the Civil Service Commissioners; and with respect to their proceedings, I must refer the Committee to them. We have every reason to believe that they are examined together, and that it is a *bonâ fide* competitive examination.

1011. Then, when the Civil Service Commissioners have determined that 20 young men are fit to be permanent clerks, supposing there are only 10 vacancies, who determines the 10 that are to be finally appointed?—They are taken in the

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order of their standing on the list; and, supposing that there are 20 examined they are placed on that list, according to the number of marks which each has obtained.

1012. Does that selection always take place in that way?—Always.

1013. Then the thing goes on regularly, as a matter of course, does it not?—As a matter of course he becomes an established clerk, and is open to all the advantages of an established clerk. The first man on the list has this advantage, and as his name stands first, he is appointed first; therefore, he has the priority of appointment in point of date. Supposing hereafter, when a question of promotion arises, he were considered by selection a good man, and there were another man below him equally good, we should give the benefit then to the prior appointment. That is the only way in which that priority of appointment would really give him any advantage.

1014. Supposing that at the War Office there was a book open for all the world to put his name down for a temporary clerkship; that, I think, is not the case now?—That is not the case now.

1015. Then who determines whose name shall be put down as a competitor for a temporary clerkship?—As I have already explained, applications are very numerous, and they come attended by recommendations of various kinds, both intellectual and moral; and as a general rule, so far as I know, those names are all entered in a list, and it is from that list, which is always sufficient, and more than sufficient for our wants, that we supply the demands of the office.

1016. Then all the world may put his name down upon that list?—I do not say that, because there must be sufficient evidence upon the face of the application to warrant his name being put down; the recommendations might not be satisfactory, and the Secretary of State might decline to put his name down.

1017. Supposing John Thomas, from the county of Cumberland, unknown to anybody in the office, or anybody connected with the office, were to put his name down, would he have any chance?—That would very much depend upon the nature of his application, and the recommendations accompanying it.

1018. But supposing that the nature of the application is always the same?—What I mean is this; that, when a gentleman states, I know something of French, and I was educated at such a place, then he himself states something to justify his application; but if a man shows, as I have known to be the case, that he is absolutely illiterate, then of course the application that he made would be rejected.

1019. To return to my former illustration of John Thomas, in the county of Cumberland, unknown. Supposing that he wrote a very good letter, making his application, and that he sent up very fair testimonials from the persons from whom he derived his education, that he was a good scholar, and a good Frenchman, or whatever it may be, but being totally unknown, would his application be received?—Under our present system I see nothing to prevent it, but it is entirely in the hands of the Secretary of State. I have known cases in which certainly the Secretary of State knew nothing of the parties whatever, and I have known cases in which their names have been entered simply upon the strength of their recommendations, and the apparent qualifications of the candidates. There would be an objection, I think, to keeping a book open in the manner which the honourable Member has proposed, because we really and truly should have no sort of means of ascertaining the qualifications of the parties, and it would not do to allow any man to enter his name. The present system is one which calls upon him, if he wishes to be appointed, to send in certain qualifications; upon those qualifications a paper is enclosed to the candidate, which he has to fill up.

1020. You say that it would not do, but supposing before you appointed a man to be a temporary clerk, he were subject to examination, would not that do?—I think that there would be a great objection to that, because you would have a man examined with a sort of quasi right to appointment, and it might be very long delayed; and between the date of his examination and the date of his appointment, circumstances might have occurred to disqualify him.

1021. You think that the best mode is the one at present adopted, namely, giving it into the hands of the Secretary of State to make the first selection?—I must say that on the whole, so far as my own experience goes, that plan has worked perfectly fairly, and I have seen no injustice and no undue exercise of patronage, and no desire to exclude candidates. I do not say that it is a perfect system;

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system; far from it; but if any better one could be suggested, I think that we should all be glad to avail ourselves of it. The amount of business in the War Office is so great, that we require moral qualities as well as intellectual qualities for the steady, regular discharge of business.

1022. Sir *William Hayter.*] Is not there this advantage derivable from the Secretary of State having the first appointment; that he is himself responsible, to a certain extent, as to the persons whom he appoints?—That word "responsible." is a very difficult one to deal with. The Secretary of State no doubt ought to feel himself responsible, and, as far as my experience goes, speaking of some three or four Secretaries of State, I think that they have exercised their patronage with regard to these appointments, if I may so say fairly, for it must be remembered that the patronage is interfered with by two examinations.

1023. If a list of names were sent by a board of examiners, and from that list of names the Secretary of State were directed to select a certain one, the first one, or any one, would not that relieve him from any responsibility with regard to the candidate?—I think it would; but I should require, as an addition, that we should have the privilege of putting him on trial for a month or two; because, by that means, we may know something of his aptitude or fitness for business, quite irrespective of his intellectual qualifications, which alone, as I understand it, would give him a place in the list of the examiners.

1024. There are other attributes that belong to a clerk, are there not, besides writing a good hand, and those requisites which you have mentioned?—Certainly.

1025. If there was an entirely open competition, and everybody were to put down their names, and be examined just because they put down their names, would not it be very difficult to inquire into all those qualities which are requisite for the proper discharge of the duties of clerk?—I think that an inquiry could be made, and I do not see why such inquiries should not be made; but we have a sufficient number of volunteers, and we do not want to increase the number: in fact, we cannot comply with one-half of the applications made to us already.

1026. When a man's name is put down, and he is going to be appointed as a temporary clerk, do you make previous inquiries into his character and antecedents?—We require him to fill up a certain paper, and then, as I have already said, we require him to attend at the office for a month, on probation, and we can form a pretty sound opinion in that month as to his moral and industrial qualities, and the aptitude for business which he possesses.

1027. Do you require no testimonials as to his previous conduct?—Yes; we require that in the papers which we issue.

1028. Do those papers require him to obtain testimonials from any person?—I think they do.

1029. Do you think that, by the mode which you have adopted at the War Office, the system of patronage is injurious to the public service, so far as it is exercised?—Certainly not; the patronage amounts to nothing, as I have already stated; for if A. B. is appointed, he is only appointed as a temporary clerk, for which he must pass an examination; and before he can get on the establishment he must undergo another and a competitive examination; therefore, really and truly, the patronage amounts to nothing.

1030. You stated that the temporary clerks are not entitled to superannuation?—They are not.

1031. I understood the Secretary of the Civil Service Commissioners to state that every person examined by them can claim his superannuation certificate; is that the case?—That is not so for temporary clerks, and I do not see how it could be, because, though they are for the time being members of the civil service, yet, being temporary clerks, they have not any claim to superannuation. Every member of the civil service must possess the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners before he can claim his superannuation; but a temporary clerk may cease to be a clerk to-morrow, and then he would not have any claim to superannuation.

1032. Do you know how many persons there are upon the establishment of the War Office?—I have already stated that the total number I estimate to be about 512; I say that I estimated them, because I do not remember the number of copying clerks: but the total number, including both the establishment and the temporary clerks, are about 487.

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1033. Does that include the commissariat and the assistant military storekeepers, and all that class of people?—No, they are not in the War Office establishment; they are in the War Department, but not at head-quarters; I am only speaking of the head-quarter establishment.

1034. In this Civil Service Report, open competition is recommended to be extended to every person in the department; that would involve a much larger number of persons than you have now referred to?—Very much larger; perhaps double.

1035. It would involve many thousands, perhaps?—No; it would be more than double the number that I have mentioned.

1036. But is a clerk in the department abroad, in the Store Department, subject to examination?—Yes; they are all subject to examination.

1037. By the Civil Service Commissioners?—By the Civil Service Commissioners, if they are at home; or if abroad, by a board appointed for the purpose; we cannot bring a man home for examination from New Zealand, for instance.

1038. When he is examined by a board, is that examination sent to the Civil Service Commissioners?—I do not know. It is sent home, certainly; but I do not know whether it is sent to the Civil Service Commissioners.

1039. There are many persons, are there not, in the War Department through some of its branches, who are more like labourers than any other class, such as messengers, porters, &c.?—Yes; there are messengers, temporary messengers, porters, labourers, and so on.

1040. All those are subject to examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, are not they?—No; there has been some difficulty in consequence of the Superannuation Act upon that very point; and I think I am right in stating that a labourer must, if he wishes to entitle himself to superannuation, ask to be examined, and then the examination consists in writing and reading, or something very simple; that applies to labourers.

1041. Do you see any difficulty in extending the system of open competition to all persons of every description, upon the establishment of the War Department?—I should like that the Right Honourable Baronet and I should understand each other, as to what is meant by the War Department. By the War Department I mean the department at head quarters.

1042. My question has a much more extensive reference than that; it includes every person in the department, whether at home or abroad, who is entitled to superannuation?—I understand the question to extend to the Store Department, the Commissariat Department, the clerks at Woolwich, and Enfield, and Waltham Abbey, and so on; they are all, if permanently employed, entitled to superannuation, but how far they are subject to a competitive examination I cannot state at this moment.

1043. Do you think it desirable, that with regard to all these appointments of every description (and I omit none), there should be an open competition to all the world?—I think it would be most inconvenient; the numbers would be so great that I should hardly know how to deal with them.

1044. Was not that the opinion which was stated by you in a paper which you presented in 1854?—I do not think that I ever went so far as that; but perhaps you would have the goodness to read the passage.

1045. You state, in your letter on the reorganization of the civil service, "Before, however, so extensive and novel, and, in some respects, so objectionable a recommendation as I shall endeavour to show, was made, it would have been more satisfactory to have examined and compared the existing system of patronage, unchecked and uncontrolled as it is, and against which the measures recommended in the Report are mainly directed, with the system recently adopted and successfully acted upon in some departments, and which the Report proposes to extend to all; namely, preliminary examination, and a period of probation, before an appointment is made permanent"?—That is, in point of fact, the practice at the present time.

1046. Yes, the existing system of patronage?—Yes; but I now refer to what I understood you to ask me, namely, whether I had not stated that open competition was the best system.

1047. I apprehend that the system of patronage is contra-distinguished by you from open competition?—No.

1048. The open competition is that which is suggested by the Commissioners as being the alternative, instead of patronage?—I do not remember that the Commissioners

Commissioners recommended open competition; but if you say so, I take it for granted that it was so; but I do not remember having supported that view.

1049. Supposing the Commissioners had recommended open competition with regard to all those matters, do you think that open competition is feasible or objectionable, or otherwise?—I think it would be almost impracticable.

1050. But, supposing it to be practicable, do you think it would be desirable?—Yes; I think there would be no harm if it could be made practicable; I think that the wider your field of choice is the better; but you may have too wide a field of choice, and practically you would have to narrow it by regulations or otherwise.

1051. The grand object is to obtain efficiency, is it not?—Certainly.

1052. Do you think that there is any responsibility attaching to the head of a department with regard to the person whom he selects?—I think, using that very vague word "responsibility," there is or ought to be always very considerable responsibility.

1053. Do you think that sufficient time has elapsed to test the system of limited competition, as it has hitherto prevailed in the different public offices?—I am speaking now only of the War Office, and I beg distinctly to be understood upon that point. If the system, which is now prevailing, is called a system of limited competition, I think it works well for the public; and I think we have had a sufficiency of candidates from whom to make a good choice of public servants; that list of course might be extended in various ways; but it might be so extended as to become embarrassing, on account of the numbers that would apply.

1054. You think that it has worked very satisfactorily so far as your department is concerned?—Yes; I think that it furnishes us with ample means for getting good public servants now.

1055. Do you think that it is as satisfactory as a completely open competition?—I could not answer that question offhand; I should want to know what is meant by open competition, and how open competition is to be managed. If it is meant that anybody may enter his name in a book, I think that it would be very embarrassing; and I think that the system which is now being adopted, of allowing any one to write a letter, with good recommendations showing his qualifications, is sufficient to furnish us with an ample selection of good candidates.

1056. Those are the two positions, either open competition or competition limited to the extent that you have now in your department?—Yes; but I do not exactly know what open competition means, and I should wish to know how it is to be settled and arranged, and what is meant by it.

1057. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Are you at present contented with the general efficiency of the work done in your office?—Certainly I am; but I hope we are in a state of constant improvement. It is a great department, and it has been somewhat hurriedly organised; it has undergone great changes, and it is still undergoing great changes which will affect and improve its efficiency; and when those changes are complete, I have every reason to believe that it will be an efficient department; there is a Committee now inquiring on the part of the Treasury, which I hope will make very useful recommendations, and there have been Committees of the House of Commons on contracts, and there have been Commissioners inquiring into the affairs of Weedon; and various other inquiries have been going on, from all of which I hope we have gained something which will lead to the improvement of our departments.

1058. Are you generally content with the operation of the present system as regards the clerks employed in your office?—I am content with the system, subject to the improvements which it is undergoing and will undergo, and must undergo by the vigilant superintendence of those who have the principal places in the department.

1059. Are those improvements which you allude to in any way connected with the circumstances of the appointment of those clerks?—No; I do not refer to the original appointment of clerks.

1060. As the result of your own official experience of the two systems, of the old purely nomination system and the present system of limited competition, do you observe any remarkable improvement in the persons employed?—If you will allow me to say, I think the system of preliminary examination is a good

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one, and has worked well, and that the result will be that men of superior qualifications will enter the public offices.

1061. In your office, is not a good deal of the work purely mechanical?—There must be a good deal of work which is purely mechanical, but of course that portion of it which consists of the examination of accounts cannot be called purely mechanical, and that is a very important branch of it. Again, the work in the great department of the Accountant General, and the bookkeeping department, can hardly be called mechanical. It requires discretion, and care, and attention; and therefore, whilst there is a good deal of mechanical employment, there is also on the other hand a very large amount of employment which is anything but mechanical, and which requires both ability, zeal, and discretion.

1062. Have you ever considered the question of a possible division of the clerks in the public offices into two bodies, one of whom should be considered as employed in purely mechanical occupations, and the other class as intrusted with responsible duties?—That has been more than once considered, and with that view a certain class of copying clerks has recently been introduced and employed in what may be called purely mechanical work, and the letter-copying press has lately been introduced and largely used.

1063. Do you think that the division might be carried further with advantage?—I am not quite prepared to say that it is carried to the utmost limit to which it could be carried; but that must be subject entirely to the opinion of those who are responsible for the management of the office; it may or not be carried further, but I do not think it can be carried much further.

1064. Is there not a great deal of employment, not only in your present office, but in others in which you have been engaged, which, taken in relation to the general intellectual qualifications of the persons employed, is a great loss of time, and a somewhat unworthy occupation of persons so educated and accomplished?—Undoubtedly, to an educated man the merely copying letters or the merely registering letters is a painful occupation; but I think young men beginning life should not call such occupation unworthy. I can say for myself that I have had a great deal of that occupation in early life, but I never considered it an unworthy occupation at all.

1065. Is there not a great distinction to be drawn between that kind of occupation taken as the education of a man, or as his permanent business in life?—I hardly know how to answer that question distinctly; I can only say that there is a great deal of official drudgery which sometimes falls upon an educated man to undertake, and he, like other educated men, must begin life by going through the drudgery, and he may perhaps be all the better for the drudgery that he is going through.

1066. Is there any advantage to the public service, or to the man himself, in the employment of a highly educated man in that official drudgery which would be performed just as well by men of inferior education?—I have already said that to a certain extent we have removed, and are removing, what one may call official drudgery from men who are capable of better employment; as far as we can we do so: and there is business in our office for which we have taken a less qualified class; for instance, for the registration of letters. There is also another class of men who are copying clerks merely, and who are very good men indeed in that station, but who still would not rise in the office. I concur with the Honourable Member, that it is inexpedient to employ a man of education in that kind of work, if you can avoid it; but it is not possible always to avoid it; and, moreover, I do not think that it is an unworthy occupation for an educated man.

1067. Will it not be the effect of a system of general competition, that you will probably admit into your offices a considerable body of men of high education, who will have been driven by adverse circumstances into the position of competing for those situations, and yet nevertheless who, when they have come into the office, would be discontented and unhappy in the situations in which they are employed?—It might be so.

1068. Do you think that there would be any advantage in the presence of such men in the establishment above the advantages which can be gained under the present system?—I do not quite understand the question; but I think that our system is one to ensure a certain proportion of educated men, and at the same time so to divide the labour as to throw the mere drudgery of the office on the copying clerks; but beyond that I do not see how we can go.

1069. Do

1069. Do you require any qualifications of nationality in your clerks?—We require them to be British subjects as a rule, certainly.

1070. Mr. *Clay*.] You have temporary clerks, and established clerks, the temporary clerks being allowed to compete for situations on the establishment?—Yes.

1071. Have you also a third class of clerks in the Register Office?—There is a class of clerks who have been put upon special salaries for that special duty.

1072. Are they allowed to compete for places on the establishment?—No.

1073. Why not?—They hold a very different appointment; they are selected for very different duties, and I hardly think there would be the smallest chance of their success in such a competitive examination.

1074. Did they not formerly compete for places on the establishment, we will say a twelvemonth, or it may be two years ago?—They did, of course, before the time when this change which I have referred to was made, because they then were established clerks; but we found that we could manage our registering, which is a very mechanical business, and which only require two or three very superior clerks to overlook the whole, by obtaining the assistance of men at an inferior salary from the established salary.

1075. Is it within your knowledge that several gentlemen went on a competitive examination into the Registry Office at the time when the clerks there were allowed to compete for situations on the establishment, and that subsequently an order was made which prevented that competition, so that the gentlemen who came in on the reasonable expectation of being allowed to compete for permanent situations found that they were debarred from doing so?—I do not remember the circumstance occurring quite as the Honourable Member has stated it, nor do I recollect distinctly what did occur. All that I do recollect is this, that when we remodelled the registry we took a class of men to discharge that duty at salaries inferior to those of the establishment, and of course that, by the very nature of their appointment, precluded their competing for established clerkships; but there is no rule that would exclude any one of them from competing.

1076. Are you not aware that applications have been made on that special ground, namely, that the applicant entered the office when it was understood that the clerks there would be allowed to compete for permanent situations, and that that applicant was refused?—I was not aware of that, and I hardly think it could be so, because there would be every disposition, I think, to do justice to an individual under those circumstances.

1077. Are you not aware that a young man left the office in consequence of that refusal?—No, I really do not recollect the circumstances.

1078. Are the Committee to understand you to state that the clerks in this office are selected as men of a less competent class, and that they therefore receive a lower salary, or that because they have a lower salary they would naturally be a class less competent?—Without entering into the comparative merits of the different classes, the simple fact is, that they are on lower salaries, and that those salaries do not rise beyond a certain maximum, which I think is 180*l.* a year.

1079. You are not aware that a young man who had entered the Registry Office under these circumstances applied to be allowed to compete, and that representations were made to the head of the office that he was not only a well-educated young man, but probably the best educated young man in all the public offices?—I cannot credit such a refusal on such grounds; I do not remember any such case as is stated by the honourable member; but if he will do me the favour to call at the office I will inquire.

1080. What are the qualifications peculiarly necessary to make a good clerk, which you think cannot be tested by examination?—The moral qualities you cannot ascertain by examination; I apprehend you can only ascertain the intellectual acquirements; the moral qualities of a man must be ascertained by experience.

1081. What inquiries and what tests do you apply now with the young men whom you receive, in order to ascertain whether they are possessed of those moral qualities?—As I have already stated, they are appointed upon a month's probation; during that time they are under the eye of a superior clerk, and his general report would, I think, decide the question, whether the young man was possessed of the aptitude for business, and the diligence, zeal, and ability requisite.

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1082. And if so, would he be allowed to compete for a permanent clerkship?—Yes.

1083. But if he did not possess those qualifications, what would be the result?—At the end of his probation he would be parted with.

1084. Have you parted with many clerks under those circumstances?—Very few; it has been done, but as I think I said before, it has occurred very rarely.

1085. Perhaps it has occurred in one or two instances?—There may be one or two instances, possibly.

1086. Then, although the examination has not tested those qualities in your clerks, yet it has so luckily happened for your office, that almost all, with the exception of one or two, have been possessed of those moral qualities which are so necessary for clerks?—Certainly. They have come well recommended by parties knowing them, and they have answered all the inquiries which we require them to answer, and that we consider sufficient. It is impossible for us to establish an inquisition into their moral character; we must take it, to a very great extent, upon trust; but the Civil Service do make such inquiries.

1087. Your only objection to open competition, supposing it to mean something more than the present competition, or at least your principal objection is the immense number of competitors who, you conceive, would apply, which would render the system almost impossible to carry out?—That is my principal and only objection, because the wider the area for choice that you give us the better. I might add that the list would be so long, that nomination then would be a delusion; it would be many years before a man could be taken into the office.

1088. Does not it appear to you that that fact alone would limit the numbers from which you apprehend so much inconvenience?—I am not sure of that, because even now, with our present state of things, when there have been many on the list for two or three years, they take their chance, and look out for other employment.

1089. Do you see any inconvenience in such a system as this: supposing that the Government appointed all over the country, it might be schoolmasters, or magistrates, or other competent persons, to conduct a preliminary examination (that preliminary examination to be paid for by a fee from the candidate); that it should further be the duty of those officers who, of course, would be living more or less in the neighbourhood of the candidates whom they examined, to examine carefully their testimonials as to moral character, age, health, &c., and that the candidate, having from such a person obtained a certificate, should have the power of going to the Treasury, or elsewhere, and inscribing his name to be examined in his turn; that lists should then be made of the successful competitors in those examinations, from which, thenceforth, clerks and other employés in the civil service should be chosen; and the successful candidates in such a competition forming a list from which the civil service should be filled? Before answering whether you see any objection to that plan, I beg you to observe the various circumstances which affect your peculiar objection as to the great numbers that would rush in; first of all the fee which would be not only for the preliminary examination, but also for the examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, because I should propose that the whole of the expense of this should fall upon that class of people who are anxious to fill the vacancies in the civil service; the expense, therefore, of the fees is one of the things that would limit the number; secondly, the uncertainty of success in the competition, which must make it much less worth anybody's while to take all this trouble; and, lastly, the uncertainty, even after having succeeded in the competitive examination, of the candidates being able to obtain an appointment within the age at which those appointments would be granted?—In another form, that would be limited competition; I should so consider it, and a very limited competition too; there would be only this objection, which I think would be fatal, that you would get a list of men who had obtained a final certificate; that list would be one from which the Treasury, or the War Office, or the Customs, would take their clerks; and if they went on, as I understand you, in the order in which they stand, that list would gradually go on swelling from year to year, and be a very long one, necessarily; and I think that would lead to great disappointment and delay in obtaining appointments; and, more than that, supposing a long interval elapsed, supposing a lad is 18, and obtained a final certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners,

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Commissioners, he might, by possibility, not be appointed until he was 25; and in that interval there might be many circumstances occurring which might disqualify him for the appointment.

1090. But does not it appear to you that that constant disappointment is one of the chief circumstances which would cure the evil, and limit the number of persons seeking these appointments?—That it would limit the number of persons, I have no doubt, and ultimately leave only the worst to choose from; therefore, it would be but another form of limited competition; but I think the great objection would be the interval that must elapse, and would elapse, after the obtaining of the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners and the appointment, which might involve even another examination, because a man may have very much misemployed his time during those seven years; many circumstances might happen; but, at all events, I think it would be open to the objection I have stated.

1091. I shall be glad to know on what grounds you call this limited competition, because the complaint that is commonly made of the present system is, that one man has not as good a chance as another, and that it is necessary to know a Member of Parliament, or a man of influence, in order to have a chance of entering the public service; and would not that system give to every man in the country the same chance of entering the public service, provided that he has the preliminary qualifications of character, health, and so forth?—To some extent it would; but you must take that with the qualification, which I am bound to make, that when the time comes for appointment, if a longer time had elapsed since the man had obtained his certificate, it might be reasonable to require that the man should undergo even another examination; and who is to decide that?

1092. You would conceive that it would be a better plan, instead of forming a list of the successful competitors, only to have a competition when there is a vacancy?—Certainly; as near as possible to the time.

1093. But supposing that the candidates be chosen in the manner referred to, and that there be open competition when there is a vacancy, and that the best man get the situation, do you see any objection to that plan?—No, I can see no great objection to that plan; but that is really the plan that is now adopted, or nearly so; I am speaking now of the War Department only. Your plan necessarily involves a list of qualified candidates which may exist for many years before appointment; and I do not see how, according to that plan, you could furnish candidates at a time when perhaps only a single appointment was required.

1094. Then it is the case in your office, though not in all, that if my honourable friend's candidate, John Thomas, writes to you, and accompanies his application by a letter from a respectable schoolmaster, saying that he is a young man of good character, and good health, and good acquirements, you would, as a matter of course, enter him on your list?—I do not say as a matter of course; because it is in the power of the Secretary of State alone to put his name down on that list.

1095. Mr. *Collins*.] In the War Department, are all the permanent clerks selected by competition from the supplementary clerks?—Yes; that is the general rule.

1096. Are there any exceptions?—There have been one or two exceptions; the permanent appointments have, as a rule, been filled up by means of a competitive examination amongst the temporary clerks.

1097. The Secretary of State for War, if he thought fit, might at any time, of his own will and motion, alter that system, and appoint directly, might he not?—He has that power, certainly.

1098. Is there any average number of vacancies during the year in the War Department, and could you know in any given year the probable number of permanent clerks that would have to be appointed?—It would not be possible; we could, of course, look back for years and find the average number of vacancies; and that would give the answer to the Honourable Member's question.

1099. Supposing the average number of vacancies in one year to be ascertained; and that the thing were thrown open to competition, and that there were an examination once or twice a year; and supposing that there were 30 names, as in the Indian civil service, placed on the list out of whom the vacancies for the year would be filled up, would not the first 20 on the list be called to fill

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those vacancies as they arose, or might the vacancies be filled up in any other way?—But you would then form a list of 30; and in the War Department we form it in this way: we have temporary clerks, and the temporary clerks form a list of themselves; and out of that list temporary clerks are recommended to be allowed to compete. We have, therefore, that mode of forming the list, which is referred to as one which is open to considerable objection.

1100. Still it might be limited in some way as to the number of persons who would be taken in a given period; and if they did not succeed the first year they might be allowed to come in another year, and they might stand at the place at which they stood at the last examination?—Provided I understand the Honourable Member, I can answer the question in this way: that if there are two vacancies, and 20 competitors among the temporary clerks, of course 18 must be disappointed; but there is nothing to prevent any one of the 18 from trying again at the next competitive examination.

1101. Mr. *Lowe.*] The temporary clerks compete for permanent clerkships in the War Office, do they not?—Yes.

1102. Are their names put down by themselves or by the head of the office?—The only limit is the statement of the heads of the branches that they have conducted themselves with zeal and ability during the time that they have been temporary clerks, and that they therefore recommend them to be permitted to compete.

1103. Practically, is every well-conducted temporary clerk allowed to compete?—Certainly.

1104. Do you attach much weight to that competition; is it a matter of importance in your system?—I do not see how you could possibly get at the best man out of the 20 without it; I do not see any other means; I do not like competitive examination by itself, but if I have 20 candidates, how am I to get the best out of those 20 without a competitive examination?

1105. Those are persons, are they not, with whose qualifications the office is already acquainted?—They are personally acquainted with them, certainly.

1106. If competitive examination only confirms that opinion, is not it superfluous, or to put it more strongly still, is it not injurious?—No; because there are perhaps two appointments and 20 competitors; how am I to know which is the best of the 20 without examination?

1107. Have you no means of knowing that already?—I do not see how it is possible.

1108. Is that because no one person is personally conversant with their qualifications?—It would happen universally that wherever there are more competitors than vacancies to be filled, that you must resort to a competitive examination.

1109. The object is to get the man best fitted for the office, and every friend of competitive examination would admit that it does not necessarily find them?—If those men have been tried, the thing is to know which is the cleverest man intellectually, that is all.

1110. Do you think that it would enable you to choose the best clerk?—That is the result of my experience, certainly.

1111. Have you the means of testing the effect of competitive examination different from those which most offices have?—I am bound to say that men who have obtained honours at Cambridge or at Oxford, or at public schools, who have shown themselves superior scholars, and who have succeeded in obtaining appointments, have formed admirable clerks; I avoid mentioning names, but I could refer to instances of men who have not flinched from the official drudgery, and who have worked themselves up in the office, and have given the greatest possible satisfaction.

1112. In those competitions have you found this frequently to happen, that a large number of candidates not only have failed, but have failed to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they are entitled to appointments?—Yes, certainly; that is to say, they have not obtained the requisite number of marks.

1113. Do you mean that they have failed to obtain an ordinary certificate?—To obtain the Civil Service Commissioners' certificate, which is founded upon the qualifications which are required for the office.

1114. Does not that very much impair the value of competitive examination?—I do not see in what way it impairs its value.

1115. Would it not impair it in this respect, that a great number of the horses

horses that start could not by possibility win?—Of course many of those that start would be thrown out; but seeing that we have two good men, they are placed in the order of their merit, and they would take the two appointments that are vacant.

1116. Has it not happened that you have sometimes not had competitive candidates enough to fill up a situation?—Certainly not.

1117. Has it happened that you have only just had competitive candidates enough?—We have always had more than enough.

1118. Considerably more?—Certainly more.

1119. Is it your impression that that is so?—Speaking of the War Department, that is my impression, certainly.

1120. You do not think that anything is required of the nature of what was stated by the honourable Member for Hull, with regard to preliminary examinations, or that it would be desirable in that case that your candidates should be tested, and shown to be fit to obtain an ordinary certificate before they were allowed to compete?—The scheme of the honourable Member for Hull was a scheme by itself.

1121. But speaking with regard to your existing system at the War Office, a number of persons go up to compete for appointments who are not even eligible to receive one without competition; is not that so?—I think that many of them are eligible without competition; but all that I want is to get the best man.

1122. I understand some are eligible and some are not?—Some are eligible, and some are not.

1123. Do not you think that it would be better to eliminate those who are not eligible before the competition begins?—But who is to do that?

1124. A preliminary examination would do that, would it not?—They have a preliminary examination; they have had a preliminary probation, and in the opinion of the heads of the branches of the office in which they have served they have been thought fit for permanent appointments; that is to say, that they are fit to enter the list of competitive candidates.

1125. But they have not had a preliminary examination of sufficient strictness to entitle them to a certificate, if they have had a clerkship given them without competition?—No; but the competitive examination is precisely to obtain that certificate.

1126. Those who succeed would, of course, obtain that certificate, and a number of the competitors would not?—Certainly.

1127. Does not it give an air of unreality to the whole proceeding, when a number of competitors are not even competent to receive the prize which they pretend to be competing for?—I think not; the reality of the competition being proved by the fact, that out of the number competing for two, or whatever the number of vacancies may be, there are two or more appointed.

1128. Supposing this case should happen in the War Office, that there should be four vacancies and eleven competitors, and two successful ones, and all the rest being declared unworthy of an ordinary certificate; what sort of competition would you call that?—The competition would have proved, of course, that there were two good men, but not four.

1129. Would not that also be proved if there was no competition at all?—I think not; on the contrary, we get two good men, and only by the test of competition.

1130. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] You stated that you had found that men who have rather distinguished themselves at the Universities and the public schools, have nevertheless made very good clerks?—Certainly.

1131. The business of the War Office is peculiarly a mechanical business, is it not; that is, there is a large proportion of what is called mechanical work done in the War Office?—I do not think it is more so than in any other office; on the contrary, I think that a very large proportion of the business requires a great deal of judgment and discretion. I speak of the whole of the examination branch, and of the Accountant General's branch, and the book-keeping branch, and those branches nearly cover the whole of the office; there is a great deal of discretion and judgment required as well as a great deal of care and attention; and therefore it cannot be said to be peculiarly mechanical work.

1132. I did not mean to imply that there was not a great deal of discretion and

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and judgment required, but is it not a kind of work in which there is also a great deal of minute work, and attention to details?—Certainly, that is so.

1133. There is a great deal of checking accounts, is there not?—Certainly.

1134. And other work which is sometimes considered inconsistent with the tastes that are formed by a liberal education?—Certainly, I think so.

1135. There is not much fancy or poetry in the work?—Very little, certainly.

1136. And yet it is found that men who have received a liberal education are well qualified to discharge those duties?—At all events they do discharge those duties well, and they rise in the office.

1137. You think it essential, do you not, that men who are to superintend the mechanical labour should have a practical knowledge of the details of that labour?—Certainly, I think it very essential.

1138. And that they should go through some course of actual drudgery as a preparation for their subsequent duties?—Precisely so; I have always understood, and I have heard it to be the case, that very eminent barristers have recommended young barristers to go into a solicitor's office, and to go through a great deal of drudgery, in order to qualify them for the higher duties of their profession.

1139. But do not you think, on the other hand, if a man is kept for a very long time at merely mechanical labour, he becomes wedded to a certain system of performing his work, and is not so well calculated to improve the details of the work when he comes to superintend it?—I think there is a great deal of truth in that; but inasmuch as our system of promotion is one by selection, we have an opportunity of drawing up superior men, and so far rewarding superior ability.

1140. With regard to what is called the responsibility of the Secretary of State for War, and his power of judging of the qualifications of a clerk, is that exercised best after he has had some experience of the clerk, or before he has had any experience of him as a clerk, or does he judge from testimonials?—After he has had some experience in the office, and it is on that account that a month's probation is insisted upon.

1141. Is it not much more important, with a view to exercising that responsibility, that he should have the free power of rejection, rather than that he should have great power in the selection?—Certainly.

1142. Would not it be important to strengthen the hands of the chief of the department in rejecting those who are unfit, rather than imposing upon him the duty of selecting those who are fit?—I attach great importance to that. The weakness of public offices is the want of sufficient power to remove inefficient men.

1143. Do you think that the power of rejection is more or less easily exercised when a candidate has been appointed by the patronage of persons in power?—It is less easily exercised, of course.

1144. Therefore the system of patronage rather interferes with the power of the head of the office to reject those who are not well qualified?—Certainly; and not only what is involved in that one word "patronage;" but Parliamentary influence, if you will allow me to say so, has a very great share in fettering the action of the Secretary of State.

1145. You stated, did you not, that you had known instances in which the patrons or the friends of a young man have interfered to forward his prospects in the office?—Certainly.

1146. Mr. *Lowe*.] When did you introduce the copying-machine into the War Office?—Within the last few months.

1147. Is it now universally used in the War Office?—No, not universally; but it is gradually becoming so.

1148. Why has it not been introduced for many years past?—I cannot answer that question; there were, at one time, objections to the introduction of the copying press, because it was apt to blur the letters that were sent out.

1149. Has it not been used in most of our Government offices for many years?—I do not know. I may, however, perhaps be permitted to say that I have recently seen a letter book of letters copied by a press in the year 1786, and they are in good preservation. It appears to have been used by the Duke of Richmond when Master General of the Ordnance.

1150. Was not it used in the Colonial Office?—No, certainly not.

1151. Mr.

1151. Mr. *Roebuck.*] You have remarked, have you not, during your examination, that by your system you obtain a sufficient supply of candidates; do you think it the sole object, or a sufficient object, when you have obtained that?—Yes, I think so; I think if we have a tolerably wide area of choice, we have attained all that is necessary; and to make it materially wider would, I think, entail embarrassments; that is the only objection that I can see to it.

1152. Is not there another object attained; namely, to satisfy the public that you have made a fair choice?—Undoubtedly that is a very important object, and is not to be overlooked or neglected; it is very important indeed that there should be confidence in the selection that is made.

1153. Is that object attained simply by your obtaining a sufficient supply of candidates?—Perhaps not; but inasmuch as what you conceive would satisfy the public would also, I think, lead to considerable embarrassment and disappointment, I do not think that it would altogether attain the object in view, because it would be said: "Here is a long list; a man has been many years on it, and he is not appointed;" and if, by accident, a man was appointed who had some influence, it would be said that he had used that influence; I think it is a very difficult part of the question. As I have already said, the wider the area of choice, the better for the public; but if you make it so wide as to increase the list of candidates to a very great number, you bring upon us evils of another class.

1154. You have stated also, have you not, that the examination did not satisfy you as to the propriety of choosing a man, having consideration of his moral qualities?—I think what I said was this, that no examination will do more than develope the intellectual qualities of the man, and that his moral qualities must be obtained from a personal knowledge of the individual, or by experience, and we endeavour to obtain that by a month's probation.

1155. Before you have any experience of the moral qualities of a man, you are obliged to make a selection?—Yes, certainly; except that the recommendations themselves, which we require, do involve that question.

1156. Is not that selection determined very much by the testimonials which the young men bring?—Yes, I think it is.

1157. And afterwards by one month's experience of his qualifications?—Yes, that is the more important test.

1158. Does not the competitive system, in whatever way it is adopted, escape in some measure the imputation of favouritism?—Certainly.

1159. Do not you think that one great advantage of the competitive system?—Certainly.

1160. And one which you could not obtain without?—You might obtain it of course without competition, by insisting upon a very high standard of examination: a competition, and an examination without competition, are two very distinct things. You may obtain, of course, all that you want, as to the intellectual qualities of a man; that is to say, you may obtain a sufficient knowledge of his intellectual qualities to know that he will answer the purposes for which he is intended in the office; and a competitive examination only becomes necessary when you have more candidates than you have places to fill.

1161. But without competition, could you escape the imputation of favouritism?—If you fix a certain standard, and a man pass that standard, there can be no imputation of that sort.

1162. Supposing that two men pass that standard, one may pass it far beyond the other, which alone you can determine by competition; but if you have a standard, and two men pass the standard without competition, you cannot tell which is the better man?—A competitive examination, no doubt, does get rid of favouritism; but to a great extent, a single preliminary examination limits the effects of patronage.

1163. You were asked if it would not be wise to eliminate the insufficient candidates; could you do that without examination, and not incur the imputation of favouritism?—I think not.

1164. But the selection, in the first place, is made without examination, is it not?—The selection, in the first place, for a month's probation is made without examination.

1165. Therefore, so far, you have not escaped the danger of favouritism?—So far, no doubt, our system is open to impeachment, but examination follows at the end of the month.

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1166. Sir *William Hayter.*] Do I understand you correctly, that in no instance is a person appointed directly, not having been a temporary clerk?—Not at present, certainly; the practice has been now, for some time past, by successive Secretaries of State, to fill the permanent appointments from amongst the temporary clerks.

1167. Has that been done invariably?—It has; with one or two exceptions.

1168. Is there any instance of the sons of meritorious officers being made temporary clerks?—Yes; I think it is very likely that there may be many.

1169. You do not know that it is the rule in the office, that a man who has distinguished himself, and is a meritorious servant, may to some extent, on that account, be rewarded by having his son placed upon the list of temporary clerks?—That would depend entirely upon the decision of the Secretary of State. I think it is a very proper thing to do, because he has to undergo an examination before he would come upon the establishment; and therefore, though he were a son of the most influential member of the department, he could not get upon the establishment without undergoing two examinations.

1170. Do you see any objection to the exercise of patronage to that extent?—If you mean by the exercise of patronage, appointment without examination I do.

1171. I do not mean without examination; but do you see any injury or benefit to be derived from the fact of a meritorious officer having his son placed upon the list of temporary clerks, after he has proved by examination that he is competent?—Certainly not. I think that it is quite right that there should be such an appointment; and as he obtains it by passing the ordeal of examination, I see no objection to it.

1172. Would not such an appointment to a temporary clerkship be considered rather as a reward to a meritorious servant?—It can hardly be called a reward, where, of course, the reward is not certain, because he must pass an examination.

1173. Would not it be considered an acknowledgment of his services?—If he could be appointed direct I think it would; but inasmuch as he can only be appointed by undergoing examination, the candidate obtains it by his own merits.

1174. How does that make any difference, unless the direct appointment is the appointment of an incompetent person; but assuming that it is the appointment of a competent person to be tested by examination, would it be considered a reward or an acknowledgment of merit on the part of the father, that he should have his son put down on the list?—I think to the extent which I have explained it would be considered as a reward; but it is a reward, as I have already stated, which is uncertain in its results until the candidate has passed his examination.

1175. *Chairman.*] I find in the Civil Service Report of 1859, under date of the 26th of January 1858, that there were 13 clerkships vacant at one time, and that there were 37 candidates, and that out of those 37, 22 were rejected as not having passed the test examination; the competition must, therefore, have been between 15 candidates for 13 places?—Yes, the ultimate competition no doubt was, but they all competed.

1176. But of those who were qualified to obtain the place at all, if the examination had been a simple pass examination, 13 actually obtained it under the system of so-called competition?—Yes, I do not know the particular case referred to, but probably there were some particular circumstances at that time

1177. It is not customary to have only 15 competitors practically, for 13 appointments?—Certainly not, I should say that there would be many more.

1178. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Did not you state, in answer to a question of mine, as to how the successful candidates were selected, that they were selected by their standing upon the list, and by the number of marks they made?—Yes, certainly.

1179. Therefore, if there were 15 successful candidates, and 13 places, the 13 best obtained them; therefore the competition was open in that case, as in every other?—Certainly.

1180. Mr. *Lowe.*] Let me call your attention to another case; on the 27th of July 1858, in the War Office, there was one vacancy for the appointment of clerk in the Royal Engineer Department, for which there were four candidates, three of whom were unsuccessful, and one got it?—Of course, there could be but one successful.

1181. Three

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1181. Three of them were rejected, because they did not pass?—They necessarily must be rejected, if there was only one place.

1182. For a man to be unsuccessful is another thing; but the Commissioners keep a column of those who do not pass, and those three who were rejected did not pass?—That might be, of course; but still they all competed; they over-estimated their powers, and they failed.

1183. What was the competition then?—It was a *bonâ fide* competition.

1184. Was there really any competition at all when they started, seeing that three of them were not up to the minimum?—But we did not know that they were not up to the minimum.

1185. But was there really and substantially any competition at all?—There was a competition certainly, for there were four candidates.

1186. Can you give any definition of competition, which would include such a state of things as that?—No; we can but send those forward who are competitors; a man may obtain a senior wranglership in a year in which no very distinguished men competed, but you would not call the examination for the wranglership a sham on that account.

1187. Those would be persons who could not obtain senior wranglerships; but supposing that you say a man starts to be a senion wrangler, but all the rest get "gulfed," as it is termed, that is to say, do not get in, or fall through, where would be the competition then?—So far as regards this senior wranglership, there was no competition at all; but you cannot guard against such an accident.

1188. If there is no possibility of winning, is there any competition?—No; undoubtedly, if there is no possibility of winning, there is no competition; but this cannot be known until the competition is over.

1189. It could have been known before that?—No, I think not. I think that the test could not have been administered before that.

1190. Could not you have a preliminary competition?—I do not think that that would be satisfactory, because it would not be before the Civil Service Commissioners.

1191. But they might undertake it, might they not?—They do, practically, now, because they appointed one and rejected three. I do not see how we could, by any system, know that all the men are so nearly equal in their qualifications, as to make it a *bonâ fide* competition between them. It is only by competition that we ascertain their inequality.

1192. You could ascertain it, without competition, by fixing a standard up to which any one must attain?—We do fix a preliminary standard for the first appointment, but he has passed that.

*Charles Trevor*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*C. Trevor*, Esq.

1193. *Chairman.*] IN what office are you employed?—I am Controller of the Legacy and Succession Duties.

1194. How long have you held that appointment?—I have been in the office about 36 years; I have held my present office rather over 20 years.

1195. That is a branch of the Inland Revenue, is it not?—Yes.

1196. What number of clerks have you in your office?—Ninety-six.

1197. You are responsible, are you not, for the management of that office?—Yes, under the superintendence of the Board.

1198. And those 96 clerks are under your supervision and control?—Entirely.

1199. Can you state how many of those have been appointed since this system of modified competition was introduced?—Since the introduction of competitive examination, I have had 18, 17 of whom are now with me; the other was promoted to another office.

1200. Therefore, you have had a fair opportunity of comparing the working of the new system with that system which previously existed?—In the last four years I have had an opportunity of doing so.

1201. Speaking generally, and testing it by the results which you have seen, what is your opinion of the working of this system?—I can hardly say that there has been sufficient time to see the working of it; but I have no hesitation in saying, that I have had a more highly educated class of clerks than we were in the habit of having for some 15 years previously.

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1202. What is the nature of the duty performed in your office; is there much of what is called mere mechanical work?—I think the whole of those 17 clerks that I have mentioned are still in the junior class, where the work is very subordinate.

1203. Do you find that the fact of their being more highly educated men than those whom you had before has created any discontent in the performance of their duties?—I do not think it has; perhaps a very highly educated man does not like the subordinate or inferior duties that I am obliged to set them at; but so far as I can form an opinion, they have sufficient intelligence to see the necessity of it.

1204. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] You had a good deal of experience of the old system of nomination and appointment, had you not?—Yes.

1205. What was the former system of the appointing clerks in the Inland Revenue Office?—The former system was entirely by the nomination of the Treasury, which was sent down to us with the name of the clerk.

1206. Was not there also a right of nomination on the part of the officers of the Inland Revenue?—Not to my department so long as I have been in the office, which is now over 36 years.

1207. What branch did you belong to before the amalgamation of the offices?—I have been entirely in the legal department from my first commencement; I was appointed in the legal department as assistant to the solicitor of stamps; thence to be solicitor of legacy duties; and then that office was merged into my present office of Controller of Legacy Duties.

1208. You are aware that the old Commissioners of Excise had a certain number of appointments?—Yes; they had a certain number of appointments up to the time of the late Mr. Wood being chairman, but not since, I think.

1209. Do you know anything yourself of the working of that system?—No.

1210. You are not able to compare the qualifications of the men appointed under that system with those appointed under the system of nomination by the Treasury?—I have had no opportunity myself of examining into the working of any of the other departments.

1211. Had you any system of departmental examination of the clerks who were appointed to your office before the institution of the Civil Service Commission?—Yes, I may say a rigid examination.

1212. Do you consider that it was as rigid as that which the clerks now pass?—I think it was quite as rigid as that which was passed before the competitive examination, and I have often had occasion to send back a clerk who could not pass our departmental regulation examination long before the Civil Service Commission was appointed.

1213. Was it ever the case that clerks whom you sent back before that time were returned to you by the Treasury, or nominated again?—Never.

1214. You have now the right of rejecting or sending away a young man upon probation, have you not?—Yes; they have six months' probation after they have passed the Civil Service examination.

1215. Do you find that you do reject any men who have so passed?—I have never had occasion to reject since the Civil Service Commission has been appointed.

1216. Had you ever occasion formerly to reject upon probation?—I have rejected previously to probation, and subsequently.

1217. Was that frequent, or not?—Not very often; it was the exception rather than the rule.

1218. On what grounds did you reject at that time; was it on the ground of deficiency of ability or steadiness, or goodness of health, or on the ground of character?—For the preliminary examination, it would always be for deficient ability; for the examination at the end of the probation, it would be some want on the part of the clerk, either from his bad attendance, or his having attained so imperfect a knowledge of the business which he was called upon to perform, that it would be useless to keep such a clerk.

1219. Do you find that the young men of higher education and attainments are less regular and less attentive than those who were appointed under the old system?—I do not.

1220. Has it often happened that you have suffered in any of the offices with which

which you are acquainted, from men of weak health being appointed?—I have never had a man of that description in the office.

1221. Have you known, in your acquaintance with the other departments of the Inland Revenue, that there have been many such instances?—I do not think we have ever had a man breaking down from health, in what I may call a young man, a recently appointed clerk.

1222. Have you known men who after a time had become very indifferent in their attendance, and have been obliged to apply frequently for leave of absence on account of health?—I have never had such a man in my department.

1223. All the clerks in your department are employed upon writing work and desk work?—Yes.

1224. But they are not employed upon any manual labour?—No; their work is entirely in the examination of accounts of property, and writing and copying letters.

1225. Can you make a distinction between the classes of labour in your department; can you divide them into mechanical and intellectual labour?—Our mechanical labour is entirely performed by the junior clerks, and they learn by that mechanical labour the duties of going forward (if I may so call it) in the office.

1226. In the upper part of your office a considerable legal knowledge is necessary, is it not?—Yes; we begin (if I may so say) with acquiring it in the junior department.

1227. Do you consider it necessary that every one of them should pass through the lower stages of the office, or do you think that the office could be divided, so that a certain number could always apply themselves to the work of copying, writing, calculating, and so forth; while there should be another section who should devote themselves to the acquirement of such legal and general knowledge as is necessary for those who rise to the higher departments?—I had occasion to consider that when the Succession Duty Act passed, which made it necessary for me to ask for a good many clerks, and I was then inclined to think that unless the Government were prepared to give me regular professionally educated men, my own clerks in that office would better do the duty; and we promoted upon that occasion from the junior clerks the best men to go forward to do the new work which the Legislature had imposed upon us. I think, generally speaking, that I have not in my department that class of mechanical duty that would make a separate class of officers for it desirable.

1228. You do not employ copying clerks at all?—We have very little copying beyond the letters that I have to write; that is the only copying that we have to do; the work is all in the nature of abstracting wills and settlements and examining the accounts, which are prepared by executors, and checking them, and writing short objections or requirements on points as to which we consider them to be deficient: and I think that the copying that is done in my office, would be the copying of my own letters to the public who write to me for information.

1229. All that kind of work would require attention to detailed accounts, and would require a considerable amount of intelligence?—It requires a considerable amount of intelligence, because the mere draft of the letters, is, to a certain extent, imperfect, and requires intelligence, on the part of the clerk who copies, to make it right before it goes out.

1230. Do you think it would be better that the nomination of the clerks for such an office as yours should rest with yourself as the head of the department, or that it should rest with an independent office like the Treasury?—I think, if you ask me personally, I would rather not have it. I think the public service has been very well done with the nomination, resting as it does with the Treasury; and I do not think that I could myself select better clerks than it has been the chance of the Treasury to select, giving me, as I have always exercised, the power of rejection.

1231. Do you consider that it is more important that you should have the free power of rejection than the power of selection?—I would certainly rather have the power of rejection than the power of nomination.

1232. Are there not certain qualifications, which you require in a clerk, which you could only ascertain by actual experience of his working?—Certainly.

1233. This will be better ascertained, would it not, by probation fairly worked, than by any system of testimonials or inquiries before his appointment?—Certainly.

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1234. Have you ever found that there has been any interference with your own or any other department of the Inland Revenue on the part of Members of Parliament or patrons, or others, for the promotion of a young man whom they have recommended?—I cannot say that I have never known a Member of Parliament suggest that a young man in the department is worthy of promotion, but I do not think that it has ever had any effect.

1235. Do you know whether there is any rule in the Board of Inland Revenue against applications being made from outside the office?—Yes; there is an official rule that if they are made they shall not be attended to.

1236. You do not carry it further than that; you do not punish those who make the applications?—It would be very difficult to ascertain that it was made with the knowledge of the clerk; of course, the Member of Parliament, or any other gentleman who made the application, would not say that he had done it at the request of any one in the office, because that would be immediately infringing the rule.

1237. Mr. *Hennessy*.] What are the limits of age in your department?—From 16 to 25.

1238. Do you find that work well?—Yes, I have had several clerks lately from the public schools, and I have had several university men, who came at, perhaps, 22 or 23; of course the latter have a better chance of going forward in the office than a man who passes his examination and comes in at 17 or 18.

1239. Do you find that the limit of 16 works quite as well practically for the business of the office as a higher inferior limit might?—I do not think that it works badly; of course, as I said before, a clerk of 16 is not so useful as a clerk of 20 or 21 at starting; but I am not sure that he does not learn ultimately to be quite as useful as he goes on in the office and gets up.

1240. What would you say to an extension of the superior limit from 25 say to 30?—I think the salaries which they come in at, and which only commence at 90*l.* a year, would hardly induce men above 25 to come in, his habits are so formed that he would not submit to what I may call the subordination that is necessary for mere junior clerks.

1241. What are the limits of age for the temporary clerks?—I have no temporary clerks in my department.

1242. Is the superior limit of 25 strictly adhered to?—I think it must be, because the Civil Service Commissioners examine all that portion of the requirements, and it is their duty to satisfy themselves that a man is above 16 and under 25 when he is appointed.

1243. Will you refer to the note to page 3 of the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, to this effect: "Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination"?—I do not think that that applies to my department; I have never had such a case occur in my department of any man having been nominated after 25.

1244. Have you never heard of a correspondence with the Civil Service Commissioners on that point?—Not as arising out of the case of any clerk under my superintendence.

1245. But have you heard of such a correspondence in the Inland Revenue Department?—I cannot speak beyond my own department.

1246. Mr. *Roebuck*.] How does the application to be a clerk in your office begin; is the application made to the Treasury?—To the Treasury; I know nothing of a clerk until he has passed the Civil Service Commissioners, and comes to me with the nomination of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that he is the person nominated, and with the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, that he has passed the examination, and is the person appointed.

1247. And when that takes place, as to all the preliminary steps of which you are utterly ignorant, you have the power of rejection?—No; then I put him on probation for six months, and if he does not pass what we call the probationary examination, of course he would be rejected.

1248. That probationary examination is your testing of him in the office?—My testing of him as to his punctuality of attendance, and his general and ordinary qualifications for what I want him to do.

1249. You have no knowledge of a young man at all until he comes to you in the way you have described?—None at all.

1250. Sir *William Hayter*.] You were asked just now with reference to interference with promotion; is there not a very rigid rule established by the office

to

to prevent anything like interference with promotion?—The rule is very rigidly expressed, and it has been acted upon.

1251. Has not it been acted on as rigidly as it is rigidly expressed?—Yes; I think that if we could prove that a clerk had anything to do with it, that rule would be very rigidly enforced.

1252. Is not it the rule that if application is made to the Commissioners on behalf of any clerk, he must acquit himself of having had anything to do with it?—He must show to the satisfaction of his superiors that he knows nothing about it.

1253. If he does know anything about it, he is punished for misconduct?—Yes, he is punished for misconduct.

1254. And his promotion would be stopped, would it not?—It would be a question in considering promotion as between him and another clerk, and he would not be preferred if we were satisfied that that outward interference had come in consequence of his application.

1255. As far as possible every extrinsic interference as regards promotion is prevented in the office?—Yes, as far as it is possible to do so.

1256. With respect to the clerks in your department who were there before the establishment of the Civil Service Commissioners, do you find them inferior, or are they of the same class and character as the persons who have been subsequently appointed?—I think that subsequently to the establishment of the Civil Service Commissioners they have been rather superior in social position, and they have been better educated men; I do not know that they have been superior for the purpose for which I have wanted them to the clerks whom I had previously.

1257. You see no essential difference in the qualifications requisite for the department?—I have not had an opportunity of judging whether we have got so very superior men in the four years, for really my junior class has so much of formal duty to perform, although it is not quite mechanical, that we do not consider that they have an opportunity of showing much extraordinary talent until they get into the 2d class of the department.

1258. Are the Committee to understand from you that the time during which this system of competitive examination has been tested has not been sufficient to enable you to form a judgment upon it?—It has not been sufficient to enable me to form a judgment that there is any very great superiority in the intellectual qualities of those who have been appointed since 1856.

1259. When those clerks have ceased to be mechanical and become more intellectual, you will be better able to form an opinion respecting them?—Yes.

1260. Are there not some mechanical officers in your department, such as keepers of wills?—Yes, but they do not come within the category which I have named; they are not called clerks.

1261. You have other officers besides clerks?—Yes, we have other officers; there are four whom we call will sorters and keepers of papers.

1262. What class of persons are they?—I think they mostly have been gentlemen's servants; they are intelligent and trustworthy men, and all that they are wanted to do is to keep the wills and papers in alphabetical order, according to a system which we have, and to take care that they are always ready when they are asked for.

1263. They are more of the class of messengers, are they not?—Yes, of superior messengers.

1264. Do you know whether they are appointed by competition?—I think they are now. On the last appointment, I think, the Treasury appointed a very good messenger whom we had tested, and we knew that he was qualified for the duty.

1265. Do you know whether he was tested as to his qualification, or whether he was appointed by competition with others?—He was appointed originally as a messenger by competition with others, but there was no competition for his office of will-sorter.

1266. So far as your office goes, there has been no competition with regard to that class of officers?—There has been no competition with regard to that class of officers.

1267. Those are the only offices in your department, the duties of which are mechanical rather than intellectual?—Yes.

1268. Will you state whether it has ever occurred to you to recommend to

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the Treasury any persons for appointment as clerks?—I have often sent to the Secretary of the Treasury an application from a meritorious clerk in the office, for an appointment for his son.

1269. Has that request been ordinarily complied with by the Treasury?—I think I have had two or three instances that occur to my mind, in which the Secretary to the Treasury has nominated the son of a clerk, in my office, at my suggestion.

1270. That suggestion being, that he was the son of an able and a meritorious officer?—That he was the son of an old clerk in the office, who, I thought, deserved well of the Government.

1271. You thought that a not unfair or improper mode of rewarding the father for his services?—It occurred to me as a very proper mode of showing him how his own services had been appreciated.

1272. Do you think that it is a graceful recognition of the father's services?—Yes; I think it a graceful recognition of the father's services, his son having subsequently to pass the proper examination, that he should have the nomination.

1273. Have you found any instances of those who have been so appointed, being inferior to those who have been otherwise nominated?—No, certainly not.

1274. Do you see any objection that exists to the occasional nomination of the sons of meritorious officers?—No; on the contrary I think that it tends very much to the advantage of the public service, because it shows the father that he may have a chance of getting that nomination, if his own services are meritorious.

1275. Do you think that if the power of recommending that nomination were entirely taken away from the office, the removal of it would have rather a depressing influence than otherwise upon the meritorious officers in the service?—I think that it has had a very good influence in inducing the officers to attend to their duty; but I can hardly call it a right in any way, because it is always a matter of favour; I have always felt, when I have forwarded an application to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it was entirely a matter of favour, and not a matter of right in any way.

1276. Still, as regards the father knowing that his services, if he is an able and meritorious officer, will be recognized in that way, you think that that has acted beneficially?—I think it has acted most beneficially.

1277. Do you think that the public have been as well served by that mode as by any other mode?—I think it would almost reflect upon me if I thought they were worse served; a clerk, as soon as he is appointed, must go through the regular examinations, and if he did not do his work well, and pass the regular examinations, he would be rejected.

1278. You do not find that the clerks so appointed have been in any respect deficient?—In none.

1279. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Is not your office one that requires more general intelligence and discretion in all its members than most others in the public service?—It requires a great deal of discretion and general knowledge, but so do many other offices.

1280. You have stated that there was less purely mechanical labour in your office than in any other department?—I think there is in that respect, certainly, because it requires a great deal of knowledge of the values of property of different descriptions, and of legal title, to do it, with a large degree of general information.

1281. Does it not require in almost all the clerks of your department a considerable amount of discretion to know what matters they can themselves decide, and what it is necessary to refer to their superiors?—Certainly.

1282. Therefore, you would require a class of men of considerable sense of discretion from the commencement of the work?—Yes; we require good common sense, and judgment, and discretion.

1283. Could you tell the Committee what is the first employment of the junior clerks in your department?—The first employment of a junior clerk is copying letters, and getting papers and examining them, for the assistance of the superior clerks; and he makes the necessary inquiries as to any account which he goes through for that purpose.

1284. Do any of the clerks remain a long time in the junior department?—I think that the senior man in my third class now has been there about four years;

years; but then, from the reason which I gave before in consequence of the passing of the Succession Duty Act, I had a great many clerks appointed, which made the promotion for that period quicker in my office than it would be under the previous average, or than in all probability it will be under any subsequent average.

1285. Is it not necessary for a clerk to be efficient in your office, that he should have some legal knowledge?—A clerk of the first class requires some legal knowledge.

1286. Do you think that legal knowledge enough to be efficient can be acquired in the work of the office itself, or would you desire to have a preliminary legal knowledge before a clerk comes into your office?—The work of the office that clerks of my second class do is to abstract wills and settlements, for the purpose of seeing what are the legacies which are chargeable with duty and other successions; and in doing that under the superintendence of the superior clerks, they acquire legal knowledge that fits them, as they go on, for their superior duties.

1287. Therefore, you think that a man of ordinary good sense and discretion, diligently performing his duties in the office, would in his official career acquire the knowledge requisite for the higher departments?—I have never found the want of it yet.

1288. You would not think it necessary that your clerks should be of a higher intellectual standard than they are at present?—They perform all the duties that I want them to do, I cannot say that I should not like the most superior intellect that I could get; but I am afraid that you do not pay for the professional knowledge which I think the drift of the Honourable Member's question goes to. Their salaries are not sufficiently high to induce professional men to come into the office.

1289. But where would be the advantage of a man having such superior knowledge or capacity as would enable him to decide every question, rather than under the present system by which he has sufficient discretion to refer to you?—I think that under the present system we are enabled to get rid of most of those legal questions which arise.

1290. Have you been able to remark that the clerks who have come in under the latter system are rising more rapidly in the office than they were before?—I think that the merit of a junior clerk (on which I have always acted), is punctuality of attendance and diligence when he is attending; I think that a clerk in the third class in my department cannot show any superior merit beyond those two qualifications. When he gets into a higher class, he is then able to show more intellectual ability.

1291. Therefore, whatever the intelligence or education of a man might be as a junior clerk, he would have no opportunity of showing it?—He would not have much opportunity of showing it until he gets into the second class.

1292. Your general experience is, that by the time your junior clerks have got into the second class, they have learnt all the information requisite for their office?—Certainly; they then have to pass an examination before they are confirmed in the second class, to show that they do know the whole of what it is necessary for them to know.

1293. Have any clerks who have come in under the system of competition gone through that examination?—Not yet.

1294. So that you have no means of determining whether they are superior to their predecessors or not?—Not yet; I have not had sufficient experience of the working of the system; the four years during which it has been in operation, has not enabled me to bring the clerks of the junior class up so as to ascertain whether they are superior to the class of clerks which we had before the examination by the Civil Service Commissioners.

1295. Mr. *Maguire.*] In your department you are of opinion that training and probation are essential to the promotion of a clerk?—Certainly, and we act upon that principle.

1296. You also say that every extrinsic interference is prevented as far as possible?—Yes.

1297. That system protects the public from having inefficient servants placed in trust by the other departments, and it also protects the deserving clerk from

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unfair competition with those who would be assisted by undue patronage, does not it?—We do not allow extrinsic applications to have any effect whatever.

1298. Does it come within your knowledge that there are any appointments made by this extrinsic interference?—All nominations to the office are made at the Treasury, and I do not know the men till they come to me.

1299. Do you know whether in any department of the Inland Revenue there are any appointments to any offices made without competitive examination, or without any test of qualification?—I cannot answer that question; I believe not; it does not occur in my own department.

1300. In your own department is it the rule that promotions go by merit or by seniority, or how?—By merit entirely; only that where the merits are equal, seniority takes the advantage.

1301. Are the higher departments held out as a reward for the deserving and faithful public servants?—They know that when a vacancy occurs, the best man will be chosen.

1302. Would you not think that to appoint over the heads of clerks who have been in the office for a considerable time persons who have had no experience whatever of the office, or any probation whatever, would be a very great wrong to them, as well as a risk to the public service?—I can hardly anticipate that such a thing could be done.

1303. Assuming that such a thing could be done, are not the results which I have stated likely to happen, that it would be a great injustice to a deserving clerk, as well as a great risk to the public service?—I cannot say that you may not find a man outside the office who would be as good a clerk as the best man that I have in the office; but the chances are that he would not be so.

1304. Are you not of opinion that in order to induce greater zeal and diligence on the part of the humbler and lower clerks in the office, the higher places should be held out to them as the natural and necessary reward of their zeal and diligence in the public service?—I would confine my answer to my own department, and to what are called the junior clerks there; because I think it must be indispensable that they should be educated men; and if any Honourable Member of this Committee has ever had the necessity to come to my office, I think he would say so too.

1305. You think that it is of the utmost value to exclude all extrinsic influence?—For a gentleman who is a Member of Parliament to write and say, "Promote Mr. So and So, because I know his father," would, I think, be very objectionable.

1306. Supposing that a gentleman is nominated to any appointment, say in your department, or in any other department, over the heads of others, is not that an extrinsic influence of the very worst character?—I have never known it in my department.

1307. Supposing it to be done in any department, is not that an extrinsic influence of the very worst character?—That is a matter of opinion that every Member of the Committee can decide for himself. I have never had any extrinsic influence in my department that has had the slightest effect.

1308. Are you anxious to guard against this extrinsic influence?—I do not know that I have thought much upon the subject, because I never attended to it.

1309. But on the part of the civil servants in the office, as well as on the part of the public, you would reject all influence of that kind?—I do not know that I have ever minutely considered the reasons; I simply do it.

1310. Sir *William Hayter*.] In what capacity did you enter the office?—My first appointment in the Legacy Duty Office was as solicitor of legacy duties.

1311. Mr. *Lowe*.] What is the nature of the examination upon which clerks are admitted into your office?—I only know generally from what appears in the Civil Service Commissioners' Report.

1312. It is a competitive examination, is it not?—It is a competitive examination now in certain branches.

1313. And they are all appointed after competition?—They are all appointed after competition.

1314. How long has that been the case?—Ever since 1856, since the order came down. I do not know the clerks till they come to me.

1315. *Chairman*.]

1315. *Chairman.*] You have nothing to do, therefore, with the system of competition?—I have nothing to do with the system of competition.

1316. You do not know, except by hearsay, whether it is competition among many or among few?—I only know by hearsay. I believe the Civil Service Commissioners do inform me of the number of marks which the successful candidate has.

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*Lunæ*, 23° *die Aprilis*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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|---|---|
| Mr. Clay. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Sir William Hayter. | Lord Stanley. |
| Sir William Jolliffe. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Tite. |

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STANLEY, IN THE CHAIR.

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The Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Fremantle*, Bart.; Examined.

Right Hon. Sir *T. Fremantle*, Bart.

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1317. *Chairman.*] WHAT office do you hold?—I am Chairman of the Board of Customs.

1318. How long have you held that office?—Since July 1846.

1319. Perhaps you could state generally how that office is constituted; into what branches it is divided?—It is divided into a large establishment in London, and a separate establishment for each of the outports in the United Kingdom; and the London establishment again is subdivided into the offices at the Custom-house proper, and at the several docks and warehousing places.

1320. The solicitor's office is a separate department, is it not?—The solicitor's branch is a separate branch attached to the London establishment.

1321. What number of civil servants, coming under all denominations, are included in the Customs' Department?—In the year ending the 31st of March 1859, the number of officers and clerks in the Customs' establishment was 5,842; besides these, there is a large number of extra clerks and supernumerary officers, and officers called "glutmen," probably to the amount of 200 or 300 more, at the various ports, but varying in number as the business of the ports requires.

1322. Therefore altogether you have upwards of 6,000 employed under the Board?—Yes; upwards of 6,000.

1323. That would be nearly two-fifths of the entire civil service of the country, would it not?—That I do not know.

1324. Taking the London establishment first, what is the number of clerks employed there?—About 667.

1325. With regard to those who are employed at the various outports, under what principal denominations do they come?—They are composed of the collectors and clerks in the Long Room and warehousing branches, landing waiters, gaugers, tide-waiters, lockers, weighers, and messengers.

1326. Can you give a similar general classification of those employed in the London establishment?—They are the same; but in addition to that, there are large warehousing establishments at the London, St. Katherine's, and other docks, whose duty it is to keep registers of all the goods admitted into the warehouse, with the dates of the entry, and the dates of the delivery of each parcel of goods.

1327. Can you state generally what is the number of clerks employed under the department?—In London and the outports, 1,040.

1328. Taking first the clerks; to what extent has any system of competition been introduced in their appointment?—Within the last two or three years the rule has been established to appoint the clerks by competition.

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1329. Do you mean by competition between a limited number of candidates?—Between a limited number of candidates.

1330. You are not, I presume, made acquainted with the details of that competition; you only hear the results?—We only hear the results.

1331. You hear of the result when the successful candidate receives his appointment?—Practically we know what is going forward, and are in communication both with the Treasury and Civil Service Commissioners, but we have no cognisance of it officially till the successful candidates are transmitted to us to be placed on approbation.

1332. In the grade of collector, how are appointments made?—I may state that the lower grades of the department are all filled without any interference on the part of the Board of Customs; but all offices above the lowest grade are filled entirely by promotion, that promotion being left in the hands of the Commissioners of Customs.

1333. That is to say, that every person, except of course the members of the Board itself, must enter the department in a subordinate position, and can only rise in his department?—He can only rise in his department; and in answer to the question as to how the collectors are appointed, I would say that they are appointed from the clerks in the long-room, who are promoted to the junior collectorships, and from thence placed in classes, and in their turn advanced to the highest class of collectorships.

1334. Colonel *Sykes*.] Are they promoted by seniority or by selection?—Both.

1335. *Chairman*.] Will you state what departments of the office are those which are entered in the first instance?—A junior clerk, a junior landing-waiter, a junior weigher, a junior gauger, junior tidewater, junior boatman, junior "principal coast officer," and messengers also.

1336. You have stated that among the junior clerks the system of competition between a limited number of candidates has been introduced during the last two or three years; is that also the case with the junior landing-waiters?—That has been the case with the junior landing-waiters.

1337. What are the duties of a landing-waiter?—The duty of a landing-waiter is to examine all packages of goods on their landing from the ship's side; to take an account of them and to deliver them if the duty be paid; if for warehouse, to see them duly deposited in the warehouse, and either before or after being so deposited to take an accurate account of the goods in a book, the particulars of which are afterwards recorded in the warehousing registers by the officers in the warehousing department.

1338. With regard to the practical qualifications of a junior landing-waiter, you require, do you not, that he should be able to read, write, and keep accounts?—Yes.

1339. Is anything beyond that required of him in the execution of his duty?—So long as the old tariff was in existence, and a variety of articles were admitted at various rates of duty, for instance, manufactured goods, particularly silk, it was necessary to have a man of considerable intelligence, and experience, and knowledge of those goods, who was able, by inspecting them all, to assess each article at the proper rate of duty, according to the tariff; and for that reason, the landing-waiters in those days were a very important class of officers, and it was necessary that they should be as honest and trustworthy as they were intelligent, because, of course, it was very easy for them, by neglect of duty, to play into the hands of the merchants. That has very much passed away in consequence of the simplification of the tariff. Of course, the first duty of the Board of Customs will be to reduce the class of landing-waiters very materially, for, the Committee will perceive that, as the Customs' duties are now levied upon tea, sugar, spirits, and the greater articles of import, which do not require any great discrimination in the assessment for duty, a very great change in the establishment of the Customs must be made.

1340. Had they in any case to judge of the quality of the goods?—Where the duty was *ad valorem*, it was one of their most difficult duties to ascertain from the particular importation whether the goods were of a better or worse quality, so that duty might be assessed by the value at the proper rate, to the satisfaction of the merchant and with justice to the Crown.

1341. Did it rest with them at that time to decide what the quality of the goods imported was?—Yes; that is, the merchant was called upon in the first instance

instance to make his entry of the description, or to give his value. If the officer was satisfied with it, the goods were passed accordingly; but if the officer was dissatisfied, he stopped the goods as not being properly described, or on the other hand, as being entered below their proper value.

1342. That branch of their duties has now entirely ceased, has it not?—Entirely; there are no *ad valorem* duties now remaining on the tariff, if I recollect rightly.

1343. Therefore the duty of the landing waiter now is only to verify the return made by the merchant?—To verify the return made by the merchant, and to see that the goods are weighed properly and recorded according to their weights.

1344. What is the salary of a junior landing waiter?—A junior landing waiter in London has 160 *l.* a year, 150 *l.* at Liverpool, and in the outports they have salaries varying from 100 *l.* to 150 *l.*, according to the importance of the duties and responsibilities thrown upon them.

1345. Is it not a duty which even now exposes the landing waiter to a certain amount of temptation?—Yes; it does.

1346. It might be possible for him, acting in collusion with a party importing goods, to defraud the revenue to a considerable extent?—No doubt; seeing that the account of the goods against the merchant is made up upon his report.

1347. Is there any check upon him in that respect afterwards?—The only check is the check of the landing surveyor, his superior officer; the landing surveyor goes about from time to time, and superintends his performances, and if he suspects anything wrong, he looks into his book. The landing surveyor must, as a matter of course, note his visit in the landing waiter's book, re-examine and weigh portions of the goods, and approve the tares allowed; so that there is a perpetual check over the landing waiter by the landing surveyor.

1347*. But his duties are now of a very simple character, are they not, as compared with what they were formerly?—We presume that they will be, when the new practice is brought into operation.

1348. There will no longer be any difficulty in classifying the goods, or determining under what head they ought to be entered?—Certainly not; indeed I may state that the Board are so satisfied of that, that it is proposed virtually to abolish the whole class of landing waiters, and to consolidate the two branches of the establishment that are connected with the out-door duty; the landing and waterguard departments will be amalgamated; it is proposed to the Treasury to do so; and if our recommendation is adopted, they will be consolidated into one establishment, so that every officer on that establishment would be competent to discharge the duties both of the landing and waterguard department.

1349. You have described the duty of a landing waiter, will you now describe the duty of a tide waiter?—When a vessel arrives at Gravesend, she is required by Act of Parliament to haul to; one or more tide waiters are immediately put on board the ship from the boarding vessel that lies at Gravesend; those officers keep guard upon the ship, and over the goods, till the whole of the cargo is discharged, and they are bound not to allow any article of any description to be landed from the ship without a formal delivery order from the office.

1350. If I understand you rightly, they have nothing to do with the knowledge of what the goods on board are; all that they have to do is to see that nothing is sent ashore?—That is their distinctive duty; but since the time that so many goods have been made free, we have required the waterguard officers, so far as the free goods and low duty goods are concerned, to perform the duty of the landing waiters, and to pass or deliver those goods without the intervention of any landing waiter whatever.

1351. So that they must now know what goods are liable to pay duty?—They must now know what goods are liable to pay duty, and if there are any duty goods on board which are not allowed to be passed by the waterguard, they reserve them for the landing waiter; we have, in order to accommodate passengers coming up the river in the steamboats, allowed the tide waiters not only to release the free goods, but to examine the baggage of the passengers, and they have done it now for several years to the very great accommodation of the passengers, who upon their arrival in London, find that their effects are released without having to wait in London to have their baggage examined in the usual way.

1352. What is the salary of a junior tide waiter?—A junior tide waiter in London is paid partly by salary and partly by day pay. They are divided into

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classes. The salary of the junior class in London is 55 *l.* per annum, and 1 *s.* a day when employed.

1353. You do not require from them the same class of qualifications as you have hitherto required from the landing waiters?—We have not hitherto.

1354. But they also are in positions to a great extent of responsibility, and have considerable discretionary powers, have they not?—Very great responsibility, inasmuch as it is their duty to see that no package is passed overside without examination or proper authority; of course the Committee are quite aware that it is very much the practice to land tobacco and small articles, which the tide waiter has to stop and check; and it is their duty to keep guard throughout the day and night, and that duty is a very onerous one in bad weather. Sometimes ships' cargoes are composed of merchandise of a very unhealthy description, for instance, a cargo of guano or bones, or any article of that kind; and it tries the health and physical strength of the officers very much indeed, to to be kept for several days on board those vessels. More than one tidewaiter is placed on board, they relieve eash other, and keep guard alternately; but when they lie down in their berths, their berths are sometimes so very uncomfortable that they get up not very much refreshed. I do not hesitate to say that it is a duty requiring men of great strength of body and muscular power, and perseverance to go through the duty.

1355. There is no obligation, is there, upon the captains or owners of the ships to make provision for their comfort on board?—I think that we have a provision to that effect, but of course each captain interprets the law in his own way. Some are very kind and indulgent to the officers, and others quite the reverse; they are not compelled to give them any provisions, clearly not, and the men take their beds on board with them.

1356. Will you state what are the duties of the junior weighers?—The weighers are the persons who attend at the warehouses to do the mechanical part of the weighing the goods. The landing waiters, standing over, seeing the goods put into the scale, and the weights properly adjusted, and keeping an account, the weigher puts in the goods, and puts on the weights, and acts as the subordinate of the landing waiter during the weighing of the goods.

1357. Is his a purely mechanical duty?—Purely mechanical.

1358. What is his salary?—His salary is something less than that of a tidewaiter; he is a day-pay officer, receiving one shilling a day, and an amount of salary besides; he begins with 48 *l.* per annum.

1359. He is not in a position of any trust?—He is not in a position of any trust, except so far that he has an opportunity of purloining. For instance, a weigher in the examining floor, when the passengers' baggage is being examined, has an opportunity of taking things, as he assists the landing-waiter in examining portmanteaus, and bags, and so forth.

1360. Colonel *Sykes*.] Have you had complaints of things having been taken out of passengers' baggage?—We have had complaints, and no doubt that has frequently happened. We consider that every Custom-house officer is in a position of trust more or less.

1361. *Chairman*.] With regard to the gauger, will you state what is the duty which he has to perform?—The duty of a gauger is to ascertain the quality and strength of all liquids imported which are subject to duty; wines and spirits of every description.

1362. On what salary does he begin?—One hundred and twenty-five pounds a year.

1363. He is an officer of a higher class than a tidewaiter, is he not?—He is between a tidewaiter and a landing waiter in point of position.

1364. In each of these branches of the service, does the promotion go on in that particular branch, or are men ever removed from one branch to the other?—As a general rule, they go on in their particular branches, but whatever the wants of the service make it desirable to exchange a person, the Board has the power, with the consent of the Treasury, to remove officers from one branch to another; but we do it very sparingly, because, of course, any removal into another branch interferes with the fair prospects of promotion of the officers in the branch into which the removal takes place.

1365. What is the salary upon which the junior clerks begin?—The junior clerks begin from 70 *l.* to 75 *l.* and 80 *l.* a year.

1366. In all those branches of the service which you have described, the maximum

mum salary at which any officer begins is that of the landing-waiter, at 160 *l.*, and the minimum appears to be about 50 *l.* a year, which is the salary of the tidewaiters?—Yes; but the tidewaiter has a day-pay besides, which amounts to 18 *l.* a year, in addition to his salary of 55 *l.* per annum.

1367. So that, in fact, it is between 60 *l.* and 70 *l.*?—Some of the tidewaiters in the country are not so well paid, if they are placed at a small and cheap port, where living is cheap, and where they have very light duties to perform.

1368. The messengers have the same class of duties as other messengers?—Yes, but the number of them is comparatively small.

1369. Is it necessary that all of these officers, without exception, should receive a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners?—It is since May 1855; no person can be admitted without a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, except boatmen and watchmen.

1370. Colonel *Sykes.*] Even the "glutmen"?—The "glutmen" are not on the establishment. In my observations I have confined myself entirely to the officers on the establishment; a "glutman" is merely employed for the day.

1371. *Chairman.*] In the main, all your officers are permanently on the establishment, and those who receive temporary employment are very few in number?—I will not say they are few in number; at some of the outports there are a great many.

1372. Is it a recent practice to employ those temporary officers?—No, it has always been the practice; and as they are a cheaper class of officers than the established officers, we are always disposed rather to go on with a certain number of supernumerary officers than by placing them on the establishment to create a permanent charge to the public.

1373. And I presume they are engaged upon the understanding that they are liable to be dismissed whenever they are not wanted?—Quite so.

1374. They have no claim to a pension or a retiring allowance?—That is the understanding; but at the same time it is found that many of them continue to serve for several years together, and at the end of that time, if they are obliged to retire, the Treasury have awarded them modified superannuation allowances.

1375. Has the same system of limited competition which you have mentioned been introduced with regard to the landing-waiters and the tidewaiters and the gaugers?—Only to the landing-waiters, gaugers, and the clerks.

1376. Are the tidewaiters and gaugers appointed by simple nomination?—Tidewaiters are appointed by simple nomination, subject to examination by the Civil Service Commissioners.

1377. In the class of clerks and of landing waiters, have you had sufficient experience of this system of modified competition to judge how it has worked?—Personally I have had no experience. The Committee will understand that the Board have very little intercourse with the lower clerks in the different branches; but I thought it proper, when I was summoned to attend the Committee, to make some inquiry of the heads of the different branches of the establishment, as to their experience; and I think the result of their experience is that the officers are very much of the same character as to intelligence and usefulness as the officers who were appointed previously to the new system.

1378. You find that, in the main, they come from the same class of society as before?—Very much so.

1379. Mr. *Lowe.*] Was there any examination under the old system?—Yes, there was; there was always an examination, but some years ago, when I came to the Board, I found that it was not so strict, or conducted with so much regularity as I thought it ought to be; and we revised the system, and I think that in the last few years previously to the introduction of the system of the Civil Service Commissioners we had a very fair examination.

1380. *Chairman.*] That was an examination conducted under the direction of the Board, was it not?—Under the direction of the Board. There were certain clerks in the secretary's office who were appointed to conduct the examination in London, and the collectors at the different outports conducted the examination of officers appointed to the outport; the papers were always sent to the Board, and read by the Board, and if they approved of the way in which the answers were given, the man was admitted; if not, he was returned to the Treasury; that system worked very well, and I think I am correct in saying that the subjects of examination were the same as those which now constitute the subjects of examination by the Civil Service Commissioners.

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1381. Are the Committee to understand that at present, although the examination is carried on under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners, it rests with the Board to fix the subjects of examination, and the amount of the qualifications that they will require?—It does.

1382. Therefore in practice, indirectly, you have still the same control over the examinations that you had formerly?—Yes, we have; but I am bound to say that the examination by the Civil Service Commissioners is stricter than the examination by the Board used to be; it is carried on more methodically, and I think that, though the subjects are the same, the examination is more strict under the Civil Service Commissioners.

1383. Mr. *Tite.*] Is it competitive also?—In some cases it is competitive.

1384. Under your former system it was not competitive?—No, it was not competitive at all.

1385. Mr. *Lowe.*] Had you no competition for your officers?—We had two; we found that it was very important to get the best men that we could for clerks in the secretary's office, and some years ago the Board determined to open the junior clerkships in the secretary's office, which had been formerly filled up by the Treasury, to competition among any of the clerks in the whole establishment who chose to compete; in that way I think we have obtained very good men to fulfil the responsible duties of clerks in the secretary's office. This practice took its origin in the recommendation of a commission on the Customs, composed of Lord Granville, Sir William Hayter, and Sir Alexander Spearman.

1386. What number has competed for the vacancies?—Generally about eight or ten.

1387. Might any clerk in the office compete?—Any clerk, either in London or the outports, might come up to compete.

1388. Were they generally competent persons that competed; I am speaking, not of the successful candidates, but of the others?—They were generally very competent, and we very often had some difficulty in determining who ought to be the selected candidates, as we had not reduced it quite to the system of numbers, it was very difficult sometimes to balance one qualification against another.

1389. Is that done now?—It is done by the Board, or rather, it would be done by the Board; but, as our process has been that of reduction rather than of increase, lately we have not had occasion to fill up vacancies in the office.

1390. When occasion offered, it would be done by you again, would it not?—It would.

1391. You do not think it would be worth while to hand it over to the Civil Service Commissioners?—No, I think not, because we not only examine them directly in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but in their knowledge of the Custom House duties, in their experience as to landing duty, and Long Room duty; and therefore, in the conduct of that examination by the surveyors-general, we have the means of securing what we want, not only men of education, but men of experience in the business of the department.

1392. So that if you handed that examination over to the Civil Service Commissioners, you would be obliged to send them an examiner, to conduct that part of the examination?—Yes, for that part of the examination. I should state that we had another competitive examination; some of the junior officers felt aggrieved that they were not entitled to be appointed as landing waiters.

1393. Whom do you call junior officers?—The tide surveyors and lockers; the landing waiters being a separate branch, it never has been the practice to allow the junior officers to go from other branches of the establishment to that of landing waiters; but some years ago (and I believe the Honourable Member for Wells was Secretary of the Treasury at that time) the Treasury agreed that two out of every five vacancies for the appointment of junior landing waiters should be left to the Board, to be granted by competition to the lockers, tide surveyors, and the inferior officers; that has been in operation for some time; and we have selected by examination some very good officers to fulfil those duties.

1394. Do you allow any one of these officers to compete?—Any one in those classes.

1395. Have you had any more competitions than these?—No more competitions than these.

1396. What, in your judgment, has been the effect of this competition: you state

state that your object was to get superior persons; have you obtained them in that way?—I did not say that the object was to get superior persons; the object was to do justice.

1397. In the latter case, no doubt, that was so; but in the former case was not it to get superior men?—In the case of the secretary's office it was to get the best clerks out of the office that we could; and we succeeded; in regard to the landing waiters it was not so much to get good officers as to do justice to deserving officers who had got to the top of their own branches, and had no further means of promotion; but I think that in the case of a junior landing waiter, a young man of 22 or 23 is more likely to make a good officer than an old man of 50.

1398. The public service did not gain much by that?—Quite so.

1399. With regard to the others, it has answered its purpose?—It has answered its purpose.

1400. Do not you think that if you had selected the best officer, according to the best of your ability, you could have done better for the public than competition has done for them in the secretary's office?—No, we could not have done better.

1401. The only difference that the appointment of the Civil Service Commission has made to you is, that it has substituted one examination for another, that by the Civil Service Commissioners being a little more strict?—A little more strictly enforced.

1402. Would you be disposed to recommend any alteration in your department, with regard to the appointment of persons to any part of the department?—Competition is an element of which we have had as yet but little experience.

1403. You have had no competition in your department if I understood you rightly?—Yes, for the clerks and landing waiters and guagers.

1404. Except for those two you have had none?—None, except for those three.

1405. Have you had competition for any clerkships other than those in the secretary's office?—Yes; in the last two or three years.

1406. What has been the nature of those competitions; how many have competed for the vacancies?—The proportion, I think, has been about three to one.

1407. Have those persons generally been those who could pass?—Some have been unable to pass; I remember seeing at the bottom of some of the lists, that some had been unable to pass, and some had been very close to the candidates who were selected.

1408. Am I to understand you to say that the competition has not made much difference?—I understand that it has not; I am informed not.

1409. It does not amount to a great deal more than a fixed examination does, the competition being so small; and taking into account the number that do not pass, and so on, do you think that it really gives you a much higher standard of ability than you obtained under the old system of examination under the Board?—I should say that it was a higher class so far as literary education is concerned.

1410. You think that competition has done that?—I think it has done that; but I do not think that we have a higher class as regards the social position or general qualifications of the candidate.

1411. Would you wish to see the system of competition extended to any other part of your department?—Certainly not to the day-pay officers.

1412. Who would that include?—That would include the weighers, and the tidewaiters; as their duties are mechanical and physical, I think it would be extremely inconvenient, if a public competition was opened for them upon the sole principle of an educational test.

1413. If there was to be an examination at all, would it not be necessary that there should be some physical test, such as lifting heavy weights, and things of that kind?—Yes.

1414. Do you think it would be possible, supposing the Government were willing to give up their patronage, to institute any system by which those officers could be chosen from schools under inspection, or in connexion with the Government; or have you ever thought that those offices could be made a sort of small prize to boys who were otherwise fitted for them, in schools inspected under the Committee of Privy Council?—I hardly see how that could be, with regard to the day-pay officers, because they do not come into our service until they are 20 years of age; in fact, they are men when they come.

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1415. They would require the strength of a man?—Yes.

1416. Are there any other offices in your department as to which you think that your system could be possibly worked, so as to give some encouragement to a boy from one of those schools?—I hardly see in what way it could be done; but I am not prepared to say that it could not be effected.

1417. It would not be worse for the department if you allowed them to be chosen in some other way than by patronage?—I think it is not very material to the department how the clerks and officers are chosen, provided they are morally and physically fit for their work. I believe that a good officer is made much more by the department, and by the training which he receives, than by the circumstances under which he is either nominated or brought into the service; and I think that it is for that reason that we find so little difference between the officers appointed previously to 1855, and those appointed subsequently; they have all come into the service and undergone the same training; they have fallen into their ranks, and the result has been very much the same.

1418. If any means could be devised by which it could be made a sort of prize to stimulate the pupils in the schools I have mentioned, and if it did good in that way, there would be so much gained, and nothing lost to the public?—I am not aware that there would be anything lost to the public.

1419. Colonel *Sykes*.] You stated, did you not, that there were 5,842 servants in the establishment; can you state what is the average annual number of vacancies in that establishment?—The average annual number of vacancies calculated for the last five years is 433. I can tell the Honourable Member the number of tidewaiterships that were vacant. The number of persons nominated to be tide-waiters in 1858 were 155, and of those nominations 24 were cancelled as not being qualified in all respects; in 1855 the total number was 194, and 31 were cancelled.

1420. With regard to those vacancies, whether in the tidewaiters, or any other branch of the establishment, who recommends the parties to fill them up?—We only know that they are sent by the Secretary of the Treasury.

1421. Have you nothing to do with the nominations?—No, we have nothing to do with the nominations; the Board of Customs have no appointments whatsoever.

1422. In fact, then, it is some party or other who recommends to the Treasury certain individuals?—I understand it in that way. It is the duty of the Board to report to the Treasury all offices as they fall vacant, and which it is required to fill up; and in course of time, the Secretary of the Treasury forwards the nominations.

1423. You have no knowledge of the parties prior to their coming to you, nor any control over their examinations?—None at all; they are examined by the medical officer of our department; he examines them physically, but nothing beyond that.

1424. With regard to their mental, moral, and other qualifications, you have no means of knowing at all what they are?—No, none at all.

1425. The office of landing-waiter is one of very considerable responsibility, is not it, as he has the power of examining all the goods which are landed, the goods which are chargeable with duties, and others which are not chargeable with duties, and it rests entirely with him, does not it, to report whether he has seen in the packages duty-chargeable articles or not?—That is the landing-waiter's duty.

1426. Therefore, he has in his power a very considerable means of either suppression or fraud; and it depends entirely upon his honesty whether the revenue is defrauded or not?—Yes; subject always to the control of his landing surveyor, and other established checks on his conduct.

1427. Are there any means adopted to ascertain the previous life of individuals of that class; what their habits have been, who are their connexions, and whether their characters stand high; are there any testimonials required as to character?—There is a long list of queries given to the officer, which he has to answer, stating who his father was, what his line of life was, where he was educated himself, how he has been employed since the time he left school, and requiring the names of referees as to character; all that form is gone through, and submitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, and upon that they give their certificate of the qualifications of the officer.

1428. That is a simple verbal reply to the queries put by yourselves; how do you

you come into contact with those individuals, if they are sent to you only from the Treasury?—The officer is bound to get those papers filled up.

1429. How do you come into contact with them at all, if they are only sent to you from the Treasury; can you only do it after they are sent to you from the Treasury; have you no patronage?—No.

1430. How do you come into contact with them, then?—Their qualifications are put into the papers belonging to the party, and we see them afterwards.

1431. Then is it the duty of the Civil Service Commissioners to investigate all those queries, whether they have been rightly answered or not?—I am inclined to think that a preliminary inquiry is made by the Civil Service Commissioners, and a more formal inquiry after the competitive examination, viz., as to the age, health, and character of the candidate is made by the Board of Customs.

1432. *Chairman.*] The Committee are to understand that a certain number of inquiries are made as to character in the case of every candidate?—Yes; I cannot charge my memory at this moment whether those forms are sent out from our office, or from the office of the Civil Service Commissioners; I know that we inquire as to the age of the party, because it is done through our collector at the different ports.

1433. Colonel *Sykes.*] You cannot say whether any steps are taken to verify the answers that are made to those questions?—No; but I presume that duty is performed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

1434. You admit that the investigation into the character of an individual is is of essential importance to the safety of the revenue?—It is, no doubt, of importance.

1435. But so far as you are concerned, you really have no means of determining it?—We have no means of determining it.

1436. Have any of those who have obtained certificates at the examinations instituted by the Society of Arts, and the Oxford and Cambridge middle class examinations, who are generally persons of the lower branch of the middle class of society, made applications to your department for admissions into that branch of the service?—I do not remember any such applications being made.

1437. Persons with such certificates of intelligence and ability would be very useful in the department, would they not?—That depends to what extent their education has gone, because there is no doubt that looking to the very monotonous nature of the ordinary duties of a Custom House clerk, a very high standard of education would be rather injurious than favourable to the discharge of his duty.

1438. Are you not aware that that examination is not of a very high intellectual standard, but that it is rather of a practical character than otherwise; and that therefore parties possessing such certificates would not be elevated above the performance of the duties of clerks on your establishment by reason of their acquirements?—I am not aware of the extent of the education which is required in the case which the Honourable Member has put.

1439. Mr. *Clay.*] Was it not the case, that formerly all the vacancies in the Customs were reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, and filled up in the ordinary way?—Quite so.

1440. At that time you had no means of rewarding deserving officers by promotion at your own option?—Only by recommending them to the Treasury for promotion; but I should remark that the Honourable Member is speaking of a period long before my experience. I understand the Honourable Member to say that formerly all promotions, as well as original appointments, were made by the Treasury.

1441. Was it not the case that every vacancy that occurred used to be reported to the Treasury, and to be filled up by the Treasury?—Yes, that was so.

1442. There has been some change made of late years, and a proportion of the vacancies has been filled up by the Board of Customs; is that so?—That is not so, except in the cases already referred to.

1443. Are all the vacancies in the Customs now reported to the Treasury?—All the vacancies in the Customs not filled by promotion are reported to the Treasury.

1444. Has there not been, within your recollection and within the last few years, a certain proportion of the vacancies which have not been reported to the Treasury, and which have been filled up by the Customs?—I believe the

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Honourable Member is speaking of the junior appointments, the landing waiters, of which I gave an account a short time ago, when the Treasury agreed that two out of five vacancies amongst the landing waiters should be placed at the disposal of the Board, as a promotion for deserving officers in the inferior branches.

1445. Is that the only exception?—Yes.

1446. Have those places always been filled up by the Board by competition?—Always by competition.

1447. That has been a competition, of course, amongst its own officers?—We make a distinction between London, Liverpool, and the outports. The vacancies in London were filled up by the London officers; at Liverpool the vacancies have been filled up by the officers at Liverpool, and the outport vacancies by a competition from all the outport officers.

1448. You have stated, have you not, that there has also been competition in the clerkships?—That has been with regard to clerkships in the secretary's office only, and it has been confined to the clerks already in the department.

1449. There have been very few instances in which clerkships have been filled up by competitive examination; is not that so?—It has become the practice, within the last two or three years, that all the clerkships are filled up by competitive examination in London and Liverpool.

1450. But not in the other ports?—In some few instances in the other ports, but not in the small ports.

1451. Are you aware on whose recommendation the competition for clerkships in London was adopted; was it on the recommendation of the Board?—The Board did not interfere; they made no recommendaon on the subject. It was the act of the Secretary of the Treasury.

1452. Are you aware of any reason why that which was considered good for the clerks in London should not have been considered equally good and just for the clerks in the outports?—I am not awarwh at was the motive of the Secretary of the Treasury in adopting that course.

1453. Do you see any objection to clerkships in the different outports being filled up as they are in London?—I see no distinction between the outports and London in that respect.

1454. It was, then, with reference to the officers who had been appointed on competitive examinations in London only that you gave your opinion that they were neither better nor worse than their predecessors?—That was so.

1455. They have been reported to you, have they not, as being equally good?—Yes, equally good.

1456. If the public get as good servants by open competition as by the old system of patronage, without saying that they get better servants, does it appear to you that it is in itself a fair system; or do you see any circumstances in the old system of patronage which make it appear to you preferable to the new system of competition?—I should prefer looking at the question merely as it affects the efficiency of the officers; I do not desire to give any opinion as regards the patronage question.

1457. On those grounds you have no opinion to give against the preference, because you find that your officers, as I understand, are as useful as they were before?—That is the general opinion; but I am bound to say that some of the heads of the departments have given an opinion against the system, as making the young men rather above their situation, and inclined to be dissatisfied with the monotonous nature of the duties which they have to perform.

1458. Your Board introduced the system of competition for clerkships in the secretary's office, did they not, among your own clerks?—Yes.

1459. You did it in order to get the best officers, and you have succeeded, as you believe, in doing so?—Yes; but the Honourable Member must allow me to point out the difference between the two cases: there, we had personal knowledge of our officers, they being already in our service; and we were enabled to examine them, not only in naked questions of educational acquirement, but in the practical knowledge of Custom House business.

1460. The one competition you appear to have introduced in order to provide yourselves with the best public servants, the other competition you appear to have introduced because you thought that those men who complained of having no opportunity of rising had some claim, as a matter of justice, to be admitted to compete; and in order to satisfy this claim of justice, you introduced competition

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tion among them. I ask you therefore whether the result of the expediency in the one case, and the justice in the other, which induced you to adopt competition in those two cases, does not lead you to suppose that there may be both expediency and justice in introducing competition for the first filling up of vacancies in your establishment?—I should say, in answer to that, that the officers of the Board of Customs have a claim upon our justice; but that the young men in public schools, who it is now proposed should be allowed to compete, appear to have no such claim; so that it becomes rather a general question, irrespective of the Board of Customs, whether it is desirable to establish a system of general competition.

1461. Does not it appear that the service of the country stands on somewhat different grounds from that of the service of an individual, and that every man in the country may be considered, supposing him to be fitted for it from his character and attainments, to have as good a claim upon the service as any one else?—I think that is a political question, which I am not prepared to give an opinion upon.

1462. You were asked just now by an Honourable Member whether there was any reason why the vacancies amongst the lower officers on your establishment should not be given to successful pupils of schools, under Government superintendence and assistance, as prizes; and you gave as a very good reason to the contrary that you required men, and that they were not allowed, in the lower offices, to enter until the age of 20: at what age do they become clerks?—At 16 to 25 they become clerks, and from 20 to 25 day-pay officers.

1463. Do you see any reason why some at least, of the clerkships might not be given in that way, as prizes to successful pupils in schools under Government superintendence?—If they pass the requisite examination, I see no reason why they should not.

1464. Of course, it is understood that they would have to pass the requisite examination. But you see no reason, as I understand you, why those appointments should not be given as prizes to successful competitors in the schools under Government superintendence?—I see none at all.

1465. What is the salary at which a clerk enters?—From 70*l.* to 80*l.*; 70*l.*, 75*l.*, and 80*l.*

1466. Can you give any opinion as to whether it would be probable that, if vacancies were given in that way to successful scholars in those schools, who are of a much poorer class than those who generally enter your service, it would not still be a considerable prize to them if the salary at which they entered was even less than it is now; or do you consider that a salary of 70*l.* or 80*l.* is the minimum that is required for maintaining the respectability necessary for clerks in your establishment?—I am quite of that opinion, that it would be improper to reduce the salary.

1467. Mr. *Roebuck.*] With regard to the mode in which people are appointed in the Customs. The first class, as I understand, are appointed by the Treasury, but their rise afterwards is determined by the Custom-house authorities themselves?—Quite so. I was stating to the Honourable Member that formerly all promotions, as well as first appointments, were made by the Treasury; but somewhere about 30 or 40 years ago that system was changed, and the Treasury agreed to leave all promotions to the Board; and they have from that time rested in the hands of the Commissioners. When I first came to the Board it still was supposed that political influence and private interest would go a great way in obtaining promotion for the officers; but the Board have resolutely set their face against all applications of that nature; and I am happy to say now that I pass six months at a time without ever receiving an application from an officer's friends to assist him in obtaining promotion. The officers themselves are entitled to write, and we are glad to receive their communications as to their claims for promotion; but they have entirely discontinued to apply to their friends to intercede for their promotion, under the firm conviction, not only that it does not do them any good, but that it positively does them harm; and if such an application is made, immediately they have a letter sent to them to say, "You have violated the rules of the Board, in obtaining an application of this kind to be made to the chairman; and your promotion, instead of being advanced may perhaps be retarded by the step that you have taken."

1468. Mr. *Tite.*] Then, in point of fact, the Treasury have the appointment of all the junior clerks?—Yes.

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1469. What is the limit as to age?—The limit as to age for clerks is 16 to 25; for landing-waiters, 20 to 25; for tide-waiters and weighers, 20 to 25; and for messengers from 21 up to 35.

1470. Are those limits strictly obeyed?—They are strictly obeyed by the production of the baptismal certificates, or certificates of age.

1471. I understand that in your practice before the introduction of the system of examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, you carefully examined the parties sent, and considered it consistent with your duty to reject them if you thought that they were not proper candidates?—Yes.

1472. The present system, as I understand, is, that three or four persons are nominated by the Treasury for one vacancy, and that the best out of the three or four is sent to you, according to the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes.

1473. When does the medical examination take place; is it before the competitive examination?—After the competitive examination.

1474. When does the verification of the age take place?—I think that takes place after the examination.

1475. The Civil Service Commissioners can tell the Committee exactly the course taken as to the verification of age and character, can they not?—I believe that the verification of both takes place after the competitive examination; and for this reason, that if it should happen to be unsatisfactory, you save the candidate the trouble of producing his certificates.

1476. This applies, as I understand you, to the vacancies occurring in London. What is the case with regard to the vacancies occurring at Liverpool, where, I take it, there is a very large establishment; are the appointments there made by the Treasury?—All the first appointments are Treasury appointments in the same way; every new person introduced into the service must be recommended and appointed by the Treasury. Clerks at Liverpool are now selected by competition.

1477. Does that rule apply throughout England?—Yes, it applies throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

1478. With regard to the competition which occurs in your own establishment, the competition is amongst your own officers for particular advancement and particular situations, is it not?—Or rather for the transference from one branch to the other.

1479. With regard to the collectors, is it not the practice to transfer them from one port to another, where greater intelligence is required, or greater pay is obtained?—It is.

1480. Does that apply to any other officers?—Tide-surveyors and landing-surveyors are also removed from one port to another.

1481. Does that involve any advance of rank, or any advance of emolument, or both?—It involves both.

1482. That is strictly confined, so far as you know, to the merit of the party, without any external influence?—There is no external influence; merit and seniority are the considerations. We are bound to admit that seniority as well as good conduct has its due weight; but it has no positive claim.

1483. There is no competition in the case?—No, it is entirely in the discretion of the Board.

1484. Mr. *Roebuck*.] When a person is first appointed by the Treasury, do you then have any veto upon him; do you put him to any trial, and, after a certain number of months, we will say, having tried him and found him wanting, do you find yourselves capable of rejecting him?—Every officer is subjected to a probation of six months, and he is then placed under an officer in the discharge of his duty. He is considered as a probationary officer, without any claim to the pay of his office; and he only receives his pay if he is eventually reported as competent to discharge the duties. During that time he is very strictly watched, and if his conduct is not entirely correct in every respect, we notify to him that we have to report to the Treasury that he has not given satisfaction, and his nomination is cancelled.

1485. So that you have, in fact, a veto upon the appointment by the Treasury?—Yes.

1486. Sir *William Hayter*.] Has that veto been exercised of late?—Yes, it arises from time to time; there was a case a few months ago.

1487. Are you aware whether lately there have been a greater number of instances

instances of persons being rejected upon probation than formerly?—I do not think that there has been any difference; it has been about the same.

1488. You alluded to a class of men, temporary clerks and temporary officers, who, you said, were occasionally, after a long period of service, recommended by the Treasury for superannuation, or were permitted to attain superannuation?—Yes.

1489. That was the practice heretofore?—Yes.

1490. Could that practice be now adopted under the Superannuation Act, Is any person entitled to superannuation who has not obtained a Civil Service certificate?—I believe he has no claim; but I am not aware that the Act restrains the Treasury from granting a modified superannuation allowance, and putting it in the estimates for the consideration of Parliament.

1491. You have stated that the persons who are now submitted to the Civil Service examination are the clerks and the landing-waiters?—Yes, those are submitted to the competitive examination, and gaugers also.

1492. Are they all examined?—Yes, they are all examined.

1493. You are now going, as I understand, to consolidate the offices of the tidewaiters and landing-waiters?—Yes, tide surveyors and landing waiters.

1494. Will the effect of that be that there will be a competitive examination for all?—If the Treasury think fit to continue the system of competitive examination.

1495. Assuming that the system of competitive examination is continued, and that the class of searchers are done away with, there will be the class of tidewaiters, and the competitive examination must be either exclusively confined to the clerks or be extended to all the tidewaiters?—It is impossible to say what course the Treasury may think fit to take upon that contingency, because our plan is this, that the amalgamated establishment will consist of two or three classes; the higher class will represent what are now landing-waiters, and the lower class will represent what are now tidewaiters. Therefore, the persons who will enter will enter for the junior class, to perform the inferior duties; then they will be promoted to be landing waiters in their turn. Therefore whether, under those circumstances, the Treasury may think fit to have a competitive examination, I am not able to say, but we mean to propose also that some of the vacancies for the higher class shall be filled up by direct appointment by the Treasury, in order that we may get some younger men in a superior position to occupy the vacancies.

1496. So that, at the present time, the inferior class are not proposed, as a matter of strict regulation, to succeed to the first class?—Yes, they will succeed, but they will not succeed to all the vacancies in the first class.

1497. Will not the persons for the first class enter as junior appointments in the first class?—Yes, if that proposal is adopted by the Treasury, in that case it will become an original appointment, and the officers will be in the situation of landing waiters appointed; and of course as such they will be subject to competitive examination.

1498. Will their generic name be that of tide-waiters?—I think they are to be called out-door officers in various classes.

1499. You state that all the searchers are to be done away with, in consequence of there being no duties, such as they have hitherto discharged, now remaining to be discharged?—Yes, as regards their distinctive duties; but I should say that they will have to do the same duties with regard to tea and sugar and the larger articles of import. But our reason for consolidating the two departments is to enable the waterguard officer who is now precluded from acting as a searcher, to perform the searcher's or landing waiter's duties. In consequence of the distinction of the two classes, you may have two officers, one man can do one duty and another man can do the other; but they cannot do each other's duty. Therefore it leads to very bad economy in the employment of the officers; but by putting them upon one establishment, and making one man competent to double duty wherever you find the man, you will make him available for any service that arises. If a tide-waiter is now employed to examine passengers' baggage, and pass free goods and goods of a certain amount, we think that he might be entrusted to perform the other duties of a landing waiter.

1500. The effect of the alteration that is proposed to be made at the Customs will be, that there will be a great mass of redundant officers?—I am afraid it will be so.

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1501. Could those officers be appointed to any other position, except in the Customs, unless by competitive examination?—I should hope so. I am not aware of the regulations which the Treasury may make, but I hope that they will take into consideration the claims of those officers whom it will be our painful duty to discharge, or rather to place upon the redundant list, and that the Treasury will be enabled to appoint them to various offices without requiring them to undergo a competitive examination, provided they are qualified in other respects for their duties.

1502. If those who are on the redundant list were to be appointed again by you, should you consider them in the class of first appointments, so as to require them to submit to competitive examination?—No; and I think that the Treasury have come to an understanding with the Civil Service Commissioners (as to which I do not speak very confidently) that the officers who are re-appointed in that way will be admitted without any further examination.

1503. Does that understanding with the Civil Service Commissioners extend to the appointment to other offices besides the Customs; the office of Inland Revenue, for instance?—I am not able to answer that; we have never sent an officer to the Inland Revenue that I know of since the new mode of examination has been in force.

1504. Supposing some vacancies were to occur in the Inland Revenue, for which some of your redundant out-officers were competent, do you apprehend that they would be considered as junior appointments, so as to require them to be submitted to competition before the Civil Service Commissioners?—I should hope not, because that would militate very much against their chance of obtaining re-appointment. I believe it has been decided that they are not to be submitted to competitive examination.

1505. Are all the clerks, both in London and Liverpool, and all the outports, subject to competition?—I think not at the outports; there has been a competition at Dublin, and at some of the large ports, but as a general rule, I apprehend that the appointments of clerks at the outports have been made without competition.

1506. Would it be an easy matter to get a competition for a clerkship, say at Thurso, or at some small creek or port in the north of Ireland or Scotland?—It would not be very easy, more particularly as at the outports, the great value of a clerkship is the circumstance that the candidate belongs to the place; it would not be worth while to come from a distance to obtain a junior clerkship at an outport.

1507. Is not local knowledge sometimes a very material element?—I do not know that; I think that the argument goes the other way, I would rather that they had no local knowledge, or local connexions, so far as the interests of the service are concerned.

1508. In the letter which was written by you on the re-organization of the Civil Service, you state, with regard to that class of officers with respect to whom physical qualifications were more essential than intellectual acquirements, "There are in the Customs nearly 3,000 established officers in the subordinate grades of weigher, tide-waiter, boatman, messenger and watchman. Such persons, in common with all others as previously stated, are required on appointment to office to produce certificates of character, showing the course of life they have led, and satisfactory proof of their age; they are also subjected to an examination in reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic. The duties of these situations are for the most part, as their designations imply, either mechanical or physically laborious only, and I am satisfied that the persons admitted to them are neither incompetent nor below the duties they have to perform, whether as respects character or general qualifications; indeed, under the existing system, too many instances occur of men who have accepted the office of weigher or tide-waiter whose station in life and previous education fitted them for superior situations, and who have consequently found it very irksome to be employed daily in the laborious routine of out-door duty, weighing heavy goods or washing the deck of a vessel, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and compelled to pass day and night on board ship. The literary acquirements of such persons are thrown away, and they become dissatisfied with their position. Now if all appointments to these offices were made by competition and literary test, we should have, I fear, many such persons admitted to the establishment, and injury

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and detriment, instead of benefit to the service, would be the result." And you state further on: "It is obvious that a youth even of the middle classes of society, who has passed his time at school, and been chiefly employed in the cultivation of the mind, would not be so efficient in such a capacity as a hardy mariner or labourer, accustomed to bodily exertion from his youth." Then you go on to suppose in such cases that it would not be "necessary to have recourse to competition and literary test to provide men to fill them. Indeed the more rational conclusion would be, that as robust health, hardihood, bodily activity, and good moral character are the qualifications chiefly required for officers in these grades, it would be proper to select them by competition in those respects." Do you still retain that opinion, or have you any reason to vary it?—I still retain that opinion. I am inclined to think that open competition for tide-waiters and officers of that class would be injurious to the service, unless there were some examination also into their mode of life and physical capabilities.

1509. Are they not examined in those things which are comparatively useless, and not examined in those which are essential, namely, bodily strength, robust health, and those other qualifications required for the discharge of their duty?—I cannot say that they are not examined as to their health, because there is a medical examination; but there is no competitive examination in that respect; and my apprehension is, that by confining the competitive examination to educational questions, persons would be invariably selected whose mode of life entirely disqualified them for the laborious duties there described.

1510. Would not an examination such as a soldier undergoes, as to the width of his chest, for instance, be a better test of the candidates' capability to discharge the duties that they have to perform, than merely an intellectual one?—I think the test should rather be applied to their mode of life. You want seafaring men; men who have been used to out-door work and laborious occupation. Those who have been very much at school or behind counters, and who have been engaged in trades and professions of that kind, are really disqualified for discharging the duty; and yet if the test were competitive, they would be undoubtedly the persons to obtain the vacant places.

1511. Your experience, both as the head of the Customs and in the previous position which you held as Secretary of the Treasury, would enable you to form an opinion whether the office of tidewaiter is very much sought after by competent and incompetent persons?—Not very much.

1512. Not so much as that of weigher?—No, not so much as that of weigher.

1513. The wages of a tidewaiter are higher than those of a weigher, are they not?—They are.

1514. But a weigher's position is more sought after than that of a tidewaiter?—Yes.

1515. Is that because the situation of tidewaiter is more laborious and more exposed to the weather?—Yes, it is more laborious and more exposed to the weather; and the hours of the service, also, are much longer.

1516. Have you had any representations under the present system of the incompetency of the persons appointed as tidewaiters in respect of their bodily health?—Yes, we have; and among the replies to my inquiries from the various officers of the outports, no doubt there are several letters in which they state that the tidewaiters are not quite the class of men that they would prefer.. One person states that two rejected candidates were good seafaring men, who had been in the Custom-house cruisers; who knew their duties and were well able to perform them; and yet they were rejected because they could not spell quite so well as others who had turned out physically to be not so eligible.

1517. Supposing that there is open competition to that class of officers, and that they are examined upon their intellectual acquirements, however important those intellectual acquirements may be, the necessary consequence would be that the most competent would be selected with regard to those intellectual acquirements with respect to which they were examined?—Yes; I think we should obtain persons who are intellectually superior, but physically inferior to the duties which they have to perform.

1518. You think that that would be the result of open competition with that class of officers?—I do think so.

1519. With regard to the clerks, are those that have been lately appointed inferior, or superior, or of the same class and character, as those who had been previously appointed?—The reports to me go to show that they are of very much

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much the same character. The question was whether they were superior in intelligence and usefulness in the discharge of their duties; and the answer is, in most cases, that they are very much the same.

1520. Have you been in the habit, or has it ever occurred to you to recommend for the junior positions in the Customs, the sons of any well-deserving and well-conducted officers of the establishment?—Yes. I have frequently made such recommendations to the Treasury; and I am happy to say that, almost in every case, the applications that I have made have been complied with; and it has been a very great gratification to me to see that the son of a deserving officer, who may have lost his life in the service, has been provided for by the kindness of the Government in the same department in which his father served so meritoriously. The Secretary of the Treasury has in most cases generously conferred clerkships on the sons of deserving officers under such circumstances.

1521. Do you think that that has had a beneficial effect upon the service generally?—Yes, I think it has.

1522. Is it considered a graceful reward for the long and meritorious services of the father that his son should have an opportunity, providing that he is competent, of being placed in such a position as a clerk of the Customs?—I think that it does much good. It must not be forgotten that a person who joins the establishment of the Customs or any other department, such as the Inland Revenue, is entirely devoted to the service; his time is entirely occupied by it, and he is unable to form any connexions, either social or political; and really, if he has any desire, like any other man, to provide for his family, he finds that he has not the same opportunity of doing so: his only resource is, to go to the head of the department and say, "Can you do anything for me, for you are the only person that I can look to?" And under those circumstances, when emergencies arise, I think it is extremely desirable that you should be able to say, "The Government under whom you have served will provide for your son if he can pass the usual examination."

1523. If there was open competition with all the world, he might stand his chance with all the world, but the merits of his father would not be considered in the slightest degree?—No doubt that would be so.

1524. Do you think that the knowledge in the office that such a possible reward was hereafter altogether forbidden would have an injurious and depressing influence upon the officers of the department?—I do not think that they would feel any discontent on the subject, but I think you would take away the stimulus which the other system gave them; they would acquiesce in the new arrangements, and would probably endeavour to give their children such an education as would enable them to compete, but the other system has its advantages, which ought not to be taken away, except upon very strong considerations.

1525. Have you found that such clerks as have been appointed from the sons of old and meritorious officers have been equal to others in the discharge of their duties, or inferior in any respect?—No; I think that they have come up to the average, quite so.

1526. Can you say whether such a rule of recognising the services of old officers does not prevail in other departments of the State; in the army and navy?—It has hitherto prevailed; but whether it will continue to do so, I am not able to say.

1527. If all the civil offices are to be open to free and unlimited competition, do you see any reason why the naval and military offices ought not to be open to the same free and unlimited competition?—Certainly; there is no argument upon which the exemption can be based; if it is good for the one, it is equally good for the other.

1528. Are you aware of the rule prevailing in the Bank of England with regard to the appointment of the sons of officers to that department?—I am not aware what the rule is.

1529. Are you aware that there is a rule that the sons of deserving officers are appointed, if they are competent, to positions in the Bank?—I have always understood that they are very liberal to the sons of their own officers.

1530. In the great establishments, such as the railways and banks, did you ever hear of any clerks being appointed by open competition?—No; I have not yet.

1531. They are as desirous, are they not, as the Civil Service, of getting fit persons to discharge their duties?—I presume they are.

1532. But

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1532. But in none of these great establishments, as far as you have heard, are people appointed by the system of open competition, which is now recommended?—I believe not.

1533. Mr. *Roebuck.*] If by giving an appointment to the son of a deserving officer, you give him precedence over a person who would beat him upon a competitive examination, is not the public in that case the sufferer; have you not an inferior officer in the place of a superior person?—If he is superior for the discharge of his particular duties, I admit that it would be very undesirable to take that course; but if the other man is competent to discharge those duties, and will do them quite as well, I do not think that we have gained anything by having obtained a man who was superior in educational attainment.

1534. But the mode adopted by the competitive examination is to determine that a man who has the superior qualifications upon that examination is a superior person, and therefore ought to be appointed?—I do not think that it proves that he is a superior person, nor does it prove that he is more qualified to discharge the ordinary duties of a custom-house clerk than the other man would be.

1535. Do not you think that the necessary conclusion from what you have now said is, that the competitive examination is not the right mode in the present case?—I am confining my observations entirely to the custom-house business.

1536. But does not it lead to the conclusion that, in your opinion, the mode of determination of the person that ought to be appointed by competitive examination is an improper mode?—I do not say that it is an improper mode. I think the Honourable Member was putting to me whether any injury would be done to the service by giving an appointment to the son of a deserving officer in preference to giving it by competitive examination; my answer is, that if the person sent to me as the son of an officer is competent, and likely to make an efficient clerk, I have gained nothing by having another person sent to me after having been selected by competitive examination.

1537. I put it again to you whether, if you could obtain this competent person without a competitive examination, the competitive examination is not a matter of surplusage?—It may be a matter of surplusage, so far as regards a common custom-house clerk.

1538. That is a person appointed by competitive examination?—Yes.

1539. *Chairman.*] I understand your argument to be that with regard to the duties you have been describing which are performed by the junior servants of the office, a large number of those are of so mechanical and routine a character, that any person of ordinary intelligence and steadiness can perform them equally well?—Just so.

1540. Therefore, so far as the purposes of the office are concerned, there is no room for superior acquirements?—That is so, with this qualification, that the number of situations requiring superior attainments are very few, and we are quite sure to obtain a sufficient number of persons to fill those superior appointments, as we have hitherto done, without having recourse to competitive examination.

1541. Sir *William Hayter.*] Do you conceive the result of a competitive examination absolutely to establish the superior fitness of the persons elected, except in those matters in which they are examined in competition one with the other; or, to put it in other words, do you think that the result of a competitive examination in the specified articles absolutely establishes the fact that the person who is superior in that competitive examination will make the better clerk?—I do not think it will give you any security that he will make a better clerk, and I think that that is the opinion of the majority of the officers who have been consulted upon this occasion, as contained in the papers which I have in my hand.

1542. What are those documents to which you refer?—They are extracts from some of the replies to queries which I desired to be issued, asking the opinion of the heads of the departments and the collectors at the outports, as to the result of the recent system of examinations.

1543. Are those reports made to the Board officially?—They are made to me officially.

1544. *Chairman.*] Are they of a confidential character?—They are confidential as regards the names of the officers. The circular that I requested to be issued, is in these terms: "Immediate. The , with reference to the practice in regard to the examination of candidates for admission to the

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Civil Service, under the Order in Council of the 21st May 1855, is requested to state his opinion, whether the persons admitted to the service in the capacity of landing-waiter, clerk, tidewaiter, &c. since that date, have been found to possess more intelligence and usefulness in the discharge of their duties than the class of persons previously admitted, pointing out any instances in which the persons admitted since May 1855 have been found unsuited for the service, or have exhibited superior aptitude for business." I beg to hand in to the Committee extracts from some of the replies which I received to that circular (*delivering in the same*). I have selected several with reference to the appointment of tidewaiters, because with regard to clerks I think that the service may not gain, but, at all events, it will not lose by the competitive examinations. I think that I am bound to state my opinion, that with regard to tidewaiters, I believe it would be positively injurious to the service if they were selected by competitive examination, solely upon the ground of proficiency in reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

*Vide* Appendix.

1545. Sir *William Hayter.*] Would that observation more strongly apply to boatmen?—Certainly it would.

1546. Mr. *Roebuck.*] Could you not have such a mode of examination as would test the qualities that you require in a tidewaiter?—Then it must be a competition of character as well.

1547. Could you not frame a competition such as would bring out the qualities required by you in your tidewaiters?—No doubt it is possible that by giving a preference to men who have been bred to the sea, or who could row in a boat, that might be done; I should make the fact of a man having been a sailor stand for 500 marks.

1548. Would not it come to this, that your present mode of examination for tidewaiters was incorrect?—I do not think it is incorrect as regards positive examination, because we have got what we wanted; but I think that the mischief will arise when you come to competitive examination, that you will entirely supersede the other qualities by educational qualities.

1549. In determining between two men, whether the one or the other is the more fit to be a tidewaiter, is there not a mode of examination that would bring out the qualities which you require in a tidewaiter?—I am not prepared to say that there is not; but it would require some ingenuity, I think, to devise a means by which it might be done.

1550. If it might be done, then the conclusion to which we come about the present mode of examination is, that it is not a mode that is suited to bring out the qualities requisite for a tidewaiter?—Certainly the present mode of examination is intended to secure what cannot otherwise be secured; that a tidewaiter shall be able to read and write, and do the first four rules of arithmetic; not as a test of general qualification, but that he may be able to keep a tidewaiter's book.

1551. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] What is the cause of the employment of so many temporary clerks in the Customs?—The uncertainty of the amount of business which there may be to discharge; for we find that the business in almost every port fluctuates more or less. In any department, if an application is made for an additional clerk, instead of recommending to the Treasury, that a permanent clerk should be appointed and the establishment enlarged, we obtain power to appoint an extra clerk; that extra clerk remains for a year, and is then discharged, and perhaps he goes on for another year, and in that way he becomes more permanently employed. There is considerable economy in keeping one or two supernumerary clerks attached to an office, because their salary is not so high, and it does not compel us to improve the classification of the office. If there are 30 clerks in the office, there are so many in the first class, so many in the second, so many in the third, in certain just and fair proportions; and if you add five clerks at the bottom, you must not only increase the junior class, but the first class and second classes, at considerable expense to the public; whereas by adding two or three extra clerks, and keeping them as extras, we avoid the expense of increasing the establishment.

1552. When you came to the establishment, did you find a large number of extra clerks?—It has been always the practice, more or less. I think, on one occasion, the Treasury recommended us not to employ so many, and they have been absorbed into the establishment; we have not so many as in former times.

1553. Have

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1553. Have you been in the habit of absorbing them into the establishment as much as you could do so with advantage to the service?—I think we have; I think that the tendency has been in that direction.

1554. Are the temporary clerks submitted to any examination at all?—Yes, they are.

1555. Of what nature?—A temporary clerk, appointed by the Treasury, has to undergo the same examination as an established clerk; not a competitive one, of course.

1556. Are they examined by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes. Extra clerks may be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they have been employed in the Customs, and were first appointed before they attained the age of 25 years; however, they require the same examination as the established clerks.

1557. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] With regard to those extra clerks at the advanced age of 35 or 40, is there not a great objection to their commencing the service then, from this cause, that they soon become too old to fill the office for which they are appointed, and they are not entitled in any way to superannuation; and there is a great difficulty in providing for them when you get rid of them, if it is for the good of the service that they should be got rid of?—The extra clerks are required to enter at the same age as the established clerks, unless they have been previously in the public service.

1558. In that case they would be entitled to superannuation, would they not?—They would be in that case.

1559. Mr. *Lowe.*] Can you give the Committee any information about the number of vacancies that occur each year in your office?—I cannot state the number, but a return of vacancies of five years shall be prepared for the Committee. (*See Appendix*).

1560. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Will not the present reduction in your office almost put a stop to any fresh appointments for several years to come?—It has put a stop to them; since the month of November we have suspended the filling of vacancies, and will continue to do so; I should think, for some time, there will be no new appointments.

1561. *Chairman.*] You refer to the present alterations in the tariff?—Yes. When I became aware of the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I suggested at once that no vacancies should be filled up.

1562. Sir *William Hayter.*] Does that apply to all the officers?—All the officers in our department. I do not think that any one vacancy has been filled up in any branch of the service.

1563. *Chairman.*] For how long do you suppose that the ordinary vacancies will be suspended by the operation of the new tariff?—I should think that in about two years' time we shall manage to have absorbed most of the officers; it will depend entirely upon the facility which the Treasury may have in placing them in other departments. I believe there is a strong feeling on the part of the Treasury that the officers ought to be provided for, and they will be provided for so far as they can be.

1564. There will not only be a stoppage of vacancies in the Customs, but also in the other departments, consequent upon that?—Yes. I believe that the vacancies in the Inland Revenue Office have been stopped already, in order that the Customs officers may be absorbed; but on the other hand the abolition of the paper duty will create a great reduction in that establishment also.

1565. Mr. *Lowe.*] When you begin again, after the reconstruction of the department, will not you be so reduced that you will not have so large a number of vacancies?—The number of vacancies of course annually will be smaller, the establishment being smaller.

*Jovis*, 26° *die Aprilis*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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| Mr. Clay. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Sir William Hayter. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Stanley. |
| Sir William Jolliffe. | Colonel Sykes. |

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STANLEY, IN THE CHAIR.

*John Tilley*, Esq., and *Anthony Trollope*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*J. Tilley*, Esq., and *A. Trollope*, Esq.

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1566. *Chairman.*] (To Mr. *Tilley.*) WHAT appointment do you hold in the Post Office?—One of the Assistant Secretaries.

1567. How long have you held that office?—About 10 years.

1568. (To Mr. *Trollope.*) What is your office?—I am one of the surveyors.

1569. (To Mr. *Tilley.*) Can you state generally what is the number of persons employed in the Post Office Department?—24,860.

1570. Can you state generally into what branches the office is divided?—Into heads of departments, clerks, sorters, letter-carriers, messengers, and postmasters.

1571. Can you give the Committee the relative number, approximately, in each of these classes?—In the chief offices of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, there are 3,955; in the provincial establishment, that is, the country post offices in England and Wales, there are 15,137; in Ireland, 2,432; in Scotland, 2,791; in the surveyors department, 97; 192 persons in the colonies, and 216 mail guards, and porters connected with the conveyance of mails.

1572. What is the number of clerks?—616 in London, 89 in Dublin; 67 in Edinburgh, and 763 in the provinces.

1573. First, with regard to these clerks; what are the limits of age as to their first appointments?—They must not be younger than 17, and not older than 24.

1574. At what salaries do they begin?—I may say, generally, that they come in at 80 *l.* a year.

1575. And with a prospect of rising to what; what is the highest amount to which they have a prospect of becoming entitled?—£. 800 a year; but that is not as clerks, but as heads of departments, all of whom rise from the clerks.

1576. They have all the prospect and possibility of rising?—Exactly.

1577. The appointment of the clerks rests solely with the Postmaster General, I apprehend?—The appointment of the clerks in London, but not of the clerks in the country post offices; the postmasters appoint their own clerks, at Liverpool, Manchester, and all the other country offices.

1578. You mean that the local head of the department appoints his own clerks?—Yes.

1579. Has it been the practice of late years to nominate more than one person, and to have a competition between them for the appointment?—Yes; in the London office it has, for the last two or three years, I think.

1580. How many have been nominated upon the average to each vacancy?—Generally three.

1581. The examination has been conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, has it not?—It has.

1582. With regard to the next class of officials whom you named, the sorters what are the ages at which they are appointed?—They all come in as letter-carriers, and the ages are between 18 and 21; I am speaking of the sorters in London now.

1583. The sorters and letter-carriers form one class; the sorters being promoted from among the letter-carriers; is that so?—Exactly.

1584. On what salary do they begin as letter-carriers?—At 18 *s.* a week.

1585. They

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1585. They also are appointed by the Postmaster General?—Yes; they are appointed by the Postmaster General.

1586. In regard to these appointments, has it been the practice to have any competition?—No, it has not.

1587. They have been simply nominated?—Yes, simply nominated.

1588. They are required to pass a certain examination, are they not?—They are.

1589. Are you aware what that examination is?—Writing from dictation, reading manuscript, and working some small sums.

1590. What is the number of sorters and letter-carriers taken together?—Two thousand two hundred and sixty-one; perhaps I may state that it is the opinion of the Post Office, as it appears in our Report, that even that examination is rather more strict than is desirable.

1591. The duties of messenger, I presume, are the same as those of messengers in other offices?—Not exactly; the messengers in London are all of the same class as the sorters and letter-carriers, and they stamp the letters; only a few of them go with messages; the larger number of them stamp the letters, and assist in the general sorting of the office.

1592. What are their salaries?—The same as those of the letter-carriers; they are all in the same class.

1593. You spoke of the letter-carriers being promoted to the office of sorters; does that apply to the messengers also; have they the same opportunity of promotion?—Precisely the same; if they qualify themselves, they may be made sorters, the same as the letter-carriers.

1594. Lastly, as to the postmasters; what is the number of those?—Seven thousand nine hundred and seventy is the number of postmasters in large and small towns; that is, in England and Wales.

1595. Sir *William Hayter.*] Including Ireland?—No; it does not include Ireland.

1596. Colonel *Sykes.*] Is that inclusive of postmistresses also?—Yes.

1597. *Chairman.*] These appointments also are made by the Postmaster General, are they not?—Yes, the principal ones; in the largest towns they are made by the Postmaster General.

1598. Who makes the smaller appointmenis?—The Treasury.

1599. Sir *William Hayter.*] That is up to 150 *l.* a year, is it not?—Up to 120 *l.* a year; all above 120 *l.* are appointed by the Postmaster General.

1600. *Chairman.*] Is there anything in the nature of an examination for them or not?—No, I think not; it has been decided that they are not junior appointments.

1601. You spoke of an opinion which is entertained at the Post Office, that the present examination for letter-carriers was too severe?—I did.

1602. In what does that examination consist?—What they fail in principally is spelling, I believe; it is writing from dictation, reading manuscript, and elementary arithmetic.

1603. They are not required, I presume, to perform any duty beyond that which the name of their office implies, the delivery of letters?—Only so long as they are letter-carriers; but there is no other examination before they are made sorters, and, therefore, they may be required to sort letters.

1604. If promoted, they would be required to sort letters?—Just so.

1605. That duty involves the necessity of their being able to read with ease and fluency, but does any part of their duty consist of writing?—They may have to write "cannot be found," or "dead," on the outside of a letter; but practically there is no writing.

1606. Nor have they anything, I presume, to do with accounts?—No, nothing with accounts.

1607. It appears then that a limited competition has only been introduced into the Post Office in the case of clerks?—In the case of clerks only.

1608. You have had opportunities, then, of observing how this system has worked?—Some opportunity; but it has only been in operation, I think, about two years; but, so far as we have seen of it, we do not perceive that there is much difference in one way from the other. I do not know that they are more or less useful than they were before.

1609. Do they come apparently from the same class of society as before?—Exactly.

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1610. You do not see either much advantage or disadvantage, so far as the office is concerned?—I think we may say that.

1611. Are you aware whether there is much anxiety to obtain these appointments; is there a large number of competitors?—I should think that there is some anxiety to obtain them; but the applications to the Postmaster General are not nearly so numerous as they used to be some years ago. I do not think that there has been so much anxiety as there was.

1612. In the case of letter-carriers, they may be promoted to become sorters, but is there any prospect for them of rising above that grade?—No, not beyond the grade of sorters; but there are several classes of them, so that they may get pretty good wages, but they still remain sorters; a few of them may get wages as high as 50 *s.* a week.

1613. In no stage of their official occupations are they required to possess qualifications superior to those which are necessary for the duty of sorting?—No.

1614. That, however, is not the case as regards the clerks?—No; certainly not.

1615. If you have men of superior ability and good education in that class, are there opportunities given to them of rising to comparatively high appointments?—Yes.

1616. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] You state that postmasterships are not considered as junior appointments, and therefore they have to undergo examination, have they not, to get a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners?—Those whom the Postmaster General appoints have been previously in the service, and therefore they get a certificate on their original appointment; but when they come in as postmasters for the first time they are not entitled to pensions, and therefore no certificate is necessary.

1617. Under the new Superannuation Act they would not be entitled to superannuation, unless they get a certificate?—No, but they are not entitled to superannuation; at least those of them are not who are appointed for the first time as postmasters.

1618. What is the distinction between those postmasters who are entitled to the superannuation and those who are not?—The distinction is, that those who are appointed from out of doors to postmasterships, and whose salaries are not more than 120*l.*, do not give up their whole time to the duties of the office, and therefore it is understood that they shall not be pensioned.

1619. You take certain salaries as indicating that the postmasters give up their whole time to the office, and therefore they are considered to have claim to superannuation?—Yes.

1620. Those persons must have certificates from the Civil Service Commissioners at some stage or other of their official career?—Yes, they must.

1621. As a matter of fact, they are all appointed from among persons who have entered in some other position?—That is so.

1622. From what class are they generally appointed?—Generally from the clerks in the office; sometimes from the clerks in the post offices in the country, or sometimes from the Post Office in London.

1623. You state that applications for appointments for clerkships have been less numerous of late; to what do you attribute that?—I do not think that it is anything connected with the Post Office; I think that such situations are not so attractive as they were; there is more demand for labour, probably.

1624. Are the salaries lower than they were formerly?—I think not; I think altogether that the prospects of the office are much better.

1625. But you think that the applications are less numerous?—I believe they are; it does not come immediately before me, but my impression is that they are less numerous.

1626. Do you attribute that to the necessity of passing an examination?—I should think not.

1627. You do not think that that deters people from making applications?—I think not.

1628. With regard to appointments by competition, you have had no cases of appointments by open competition, have you?—None.

1629. The appointments are all strictly nominations by the Postmaster General, subject only to the necessity of passing a test examination in certain cases, and in other cases passing an examination in which three or four nominated

nated persons are allowed to compete with each other?—Yes. That is the only difference between the present and the old system.

1630. Have you at all considered what would be the probable effect of opening the clerkships (I only speak of the clerkships) to open competition?—Our impression is that we should not get persons, probably, who were so likely to make useful clerks, although they might be more educated.

1631. What security have you now for getting useful clerks, which you would not have under the system of open competition?—I think that the Postmaster General takes some pains to find out something about the people.

1632. Are you aware of what steps he takes to ascertain the character of the people, and their qualifications?—Not precisely; that would be more within the knowledge of the private secretary; but I have sometimes spoken to the Postmaster General about the candidates, and he would say that he would send such and such a man as suitable for such and such an office.

1633. Do you suppose that he has a personal knowledge of the qualifications of those whom he recommends?—Not of the individuals, but of the people who recommend them; he knows something of their belongings, I think.

1634. Would it not be possible, under a system of open competition, to take care that no one should come in who was not recommended by people who knew something of his belongings?—I think that if you increased the number of candidates, you would have the danger of not getting people whom you knew.

1635. You state that the applications have become less numerous; that would show that the Postmaster General has a smaller number of persons to select from?—Yes.

1636. Does it not, to a certain extent, put him to a disadvantage, that he has less chance of getting good men if the number to choose from is more limited?—I do not think that that has been the effect; we have not got worse men.

1637. Do you think that it being the case that the number of applications are rather falling off, if there were a system of open competition, there would be any danger of a very great influx of competitors?—I cannot answer that question.

1638. The objection which I understood you to take to the system of open competition was, that there would probably be so many more competitors that it would be more difficult to ascertain their character?—There would be more, certainly; but whether there would be any great influx, I cannot answer. I think also it is very desirable that the Postmaster General should be able to appoint the sons of officers in the department.

1639. Is the appointment of the sons or members of the families of officers of the department practised to any great extent?—Not to any great extent as regards the clerks, but to a considerable extent to the letter-carriers. In the last year 70 letter-carriers were appointed who were the sons of other letter-carriers.

1640. *Chairman.*] Out of what total number?—About 300.

1641. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] What is the objection which you take to the present system of examination; in what respect do you consider it too severe?—We think that the examination itself does not appear to be very severe, and I believe that it is not at all severely managed by the Civil Service Commissioners, because they have been good enough sometimes to show me the examination paper, by which I have been able to form an opinion as to the severity of the examination; but we think it deters men who would be good letter-carriers from accepting the appointment; they are afraid of it.

1642. Do you mean that it deters them from applying for the appointment, or from submitting themselves for examination?—From submitting themselves to examination; they fancy that it is something very fearful, and that they have no chance of passing; possibly they could pass, but they think the idea of going before the Board of Examiners is something terrific; and after having asked for the appointment, and obtained a nomination, they throw it up.

1643. Before the appointment of the Civil Service Commission, was there any system of examination of the officers?—Yes; they were always examined to see whether they could do their duty; we used to hand them a certain quantity of letters, to see whether they could read the directions well.

1644. Do you often receive complaints of the letter-carriers making mistakes in the addresses of the letters?—No, I think not.

1645. I presume that you would consider that open competition was still less

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applicable to the case of letter-carriers than to that of clerks?—I think it would be very unfortunate in the case of letter-carriers.

1646. Why do you think so?—Because we should only get men that could pass from their knowledge of reading, writing, and so on, and not men who are active and well adapted for letter-carriers.

1647. Do not you suppose that it would be possible to devise such a system as would secure the rejection of men who were not fit physically to do their duties?—It might be possible, but it would be rather difficult, I think.

1648. Is not there a system of medical examination?—Yes, there is.

1649. Do you find that the system of medical examination has any good effect upon the Post Office?—From the number of rejections, it must keep out a number of men who are not fit for the service.

1650. Would not that be equally applicable to a system of open competition?—I think showing that a man is healthy does not necessarily show that he is active.

1651. But what steps are taken to ascertain the activity of the men who are now appointed?—It is very common to employ them under the name of what they call auxiliary letter-carriers; that is, as assistants to the other letter-carriers.

1652. Before they are appointed you test them by certain proofs?—Yes; we let them do the work of letter-carriers.

1653. Would it not be possible to provide that every man, on his appointment as a letter-carrier, should do the work of a letter-carrier for a certain time?—Yes; but those men who can do the work of letter-carriers are afterwards rejected by the Civil Service Commissioners.

1654. But supposing that you had a system of open competition, and supposing that all persons who succeeded in obtaining appointments under such open competition were appointed on probation as auxiliary letter-carriers, for a certain time, they might be rejected if the Post Office found, within so many months, that they were not fit for their work; and would not that secure that the men would be fit for their work in point of activity?—I should not think that you would find the proper men willing to come on such a chance as that.

1655. Do you find any difficulty in getting them to come as auxiliary letter-carriers now?—No; because most of them suppose that they will remain.

1656. Would they not have the same reason for believing that they would remain if they had been already passed by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Certainly if they had been passed; I thought that the question was on the supposition that they had not been passed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

1657. As I understand it, the present system is, that you do appoint a man as an auxiliary letter-carrier, without requiring him to go before the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes; we have two sets of auxiliary letter-carriers.

1658. Does that apply to the case of the auxiliary letter-carriers in London or in the country?—We have two sets in London, some at 9 *s.*, and some at 10 *s.* a week; those at 9 *s.* a week do not go before the Civil Service Commissioners, because we do not consider that they are entitled to pensions.

1659. Then you have a body of auxiliary letter-carriers in London at 9 *s.* a week, who are appointed, and who do not go before the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes.

1660. After those men have been employed as auxiliaries for some time, do you, if you are satisfied with them, send them to the Civil Service Commissioners in order that they may be put upon the other class?—A certain number of them, such as the Postmaster General nominates; the head of the office recommends that a certain number should be made regular letter-carriers.

1661. What becomes of the others?—If they go before the Civil Service Commissioners and are rejected, they must go away.

1662. But what becomes of these auxiliaries at 9 *s.* a week, whom the Postmaster General does not think fit to send to the Civil Service Commissioners?—They would remain at 9 *s.* a week.

1663. Then are they kept on for a long period of service?—As long as they remain they receive 9 *s.* a week.

1664. They would have no claim to pension?—No.

1665. Are the duties that are performed by them very different from the others?—No; they have only perhaps one delivery, or a very much smaller quantity of work, and they have time for other occupations.

1666. Are there men employed in London as letter-carriers who are allowed

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to take other occupations?—I think they are chiefly employed in the suburbs of London.

1667. Do you find that those men are equally efficient with the others; with those upon the other part of the establishment?—I believe they are; because they would be got rid of very quickly and very easily if they were not; they would be employed from time to time, and if the head officer did not report favourably, they would be sent away.

1668. Can you give any good reason for maintaining the distinction between these classes?—I think one reason is that there is no limit as to the age at 9*s.* a week.

1669. (To Mr. *Trollope.*) Have you anything to say upon that point?—The auxiliary letter-carriers with whom I am acquainted are those in the country; we have a large body of them at Glasgow, and at some other offices; I have nothing to say with regard to them in London.

1670. (To Mr. *Tilley.*) With regard to those who are at 10*s.* a week; are they generally appointed direct to the 10*s.*-a-week class, or have they most of them passed through the 9*s.*-a-week class first?—I do not think that there is any rule about it, but there are many young men amongst the 9*s.*-a-week class likely to make good letter-carriers who would be employed at 10*s.* a week; but a great many of the 10*s.*-a-week class come from out of doors.

1671. If a young man has been employed for some time at 9*s.* a week, and a vacancy occurs in the 10*s.*-a-week class, and he gets a nomination to it, he must go before the Civil Service Commissioners?—He must.

1672. You have stated, in answer to a question just now, that you thought a man would not like to go before the Civil Service Commissioners first, and pass an examination before them, and then run the risk of his being rejected on probation as an auxiliary letter-carrier; but you do not see that there is any objection, on the other side, to their beginning as auxiliary letter-carriers, with a prospect of going before the Civil Service Commissioners afterwards, and being rejected by them after they have had their probation; you think that the prospect of having to pass the Post Office probation has a greater effect in deterring them than the prospect of having to pass the Civil Service examination?—I think the Civil Service examination is more alarming to them than that of the Post Office.

1673. Do not you think that the men would be more likely to prefer a system which got them through the more alarming examination first, leaving the less alarming probation to the last?—I think that very many of them come without any particular idea of getting beyond what they get; we offer 9*s.* a week, and they are very glad to take it.

1674. Do you deliberately give it as your opinion, that if a system were devised by which letter carrierships were thrown open to public competition, subject to this, that a man, after he had been selected by open competition, had to undergo six months' probation as an auxiliary letter-carrier, he would shrink from offering himself for such a competition as that?—If the honourable Baronet is speaking of a competition before the Civil Service Commissioners, I think it will be so.

1675. Colonel *Sykes.*] In your opinion, would not a system of competition stimulate mental culture, increase self-respect, and probably guarantee good conduct?—I do not know that it would; we have not found those men who have passed the best Civil Service Commissioners' examination, and who have volunteered some higher subjects, better letter-carriers than other men.

1676. Is it your opinion that the want of a prospect of rising in the department may not be operative in diminishing the number of applications that used formerly to be made to the Post Office for employment?—I was speaking then of the clerks; the clerks have better opportunities of rising than they had before.

1677. Are the applications as numerous as they were before for the lower appointments; namely, as letter-carriers and sorters?—I think they are not.

1678. Is there the same diminution with regard to them?—I think there is; but I do not attribute it to the Post Office, for I believe they have the same diminution in the police.

1679. You do not attribute it to the want of a prospect of rising in the case of the parties who are so engaged?—I do not.

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1680. How many hours in a week are the letter-carriers employed?—Forty-seven.

1681. And for the 47 hours how much do the letter-carriers and auxiliaries get per week?—The letter-carriers come in at 18*s.* a week.—(Mr. *Trollope.*) Perhaps I should explain that 47 hours is the time that we profess that the letter-carriers should work; at the present moment, owing to the office in London being in a transition state, it is possible that they may work more; but we are in hopes that we shall reduce any overplus in the quantity of work to about seven and a half hours a-day; the matter is now under consideration. I think probably at the present moment they may work as much as eight hours a day, for six days a week. I am referring to the letter-carriers; seven hours and a half, or seven hours and twenty minutes a day is what is wished to be arrived at, though it may be a little over that at present.

1682. (To Mr. *Tilley.*) What number of miles do you calculate each letter-carrier traverses in the execution of his duty daily?—I have never had the calculation made.

1683. Is he walking all these eight hours?—No; he is employed in the office a considerable time out of the 47 hours a week.

1684. The letter-carriers have considerable trust reposed in them in carrying money letters, and other articles in envelopes; what means are taken by the Post Office to ascertain their antecedents, and their previous character?—That is principally ascertained by the Civil Service Commissioners, who take great pains to ascertain; they make inquiries from the schoolmaster, and the persons with whom they have lived almost from the time that they left school to the time that they become candidates.

1685. The auxiliary letter-carriers get 9*s.* a week, do they not?—A few of them get 9*s.* a week, but a great many get 10*s.* a week.

1686. The maximum sum is 10*s.* a week?—Yes, the maximum is 10*s.* a week.

1687. Have they the same duties to perform as the regular letter-carriers?—They have comparitively very small duties to perform; and if they perform more duties than those for which they are engaged, they are paid extra.

1688. Have they the same responsibility in carrying letters containing bulky enclosures, which are evidently not mere paper?—When they are employed for the other letter-carriers they have. In the event of the letter-carriers being sick, or absent from illness or other causes, the auxiliary takes his duty. Perhaps I may mention that Mr. Trollope is one of the gentlemen employed as a committee to inquire into that part of the subject, and he can give better evidence on that point than I can.

1689. (To Mr. *Trollope.*) Is it a fact that men receiving 9*s.* a week are exposed to temptation, carrying in their hands envelopes which, from their contents, they evidently know cannot be letters?—No; that is not a fact in the way in which the Honourable Member puts it. The men who are employed at 9*s.* a week are only so employed for a short period of the day, and therefore it cannot be supposed that they are men living on 9*s.* a week, and therefore exposed to temptation because of their poverty. The men who are employed by the Post Office, and who receive 9*s.* a week, are only employed for a short period, and they are men who are able to make up their income by other work, in some other way. Many of our men do not have other employments. A great many of our auxiliary letter-carriers, those who wish to devote themselves to the Post Office, give other labour, and then they are paid extra. In fact, the auxiliaries are as highly paid as the fourth-class letter-carriers. Taking one thing with the other, they receive as high a remuneration as fourth-class letter-carriers, or about the same.

1690. Is it the practice to employ them casually during the week, or are they employed from week to week?—They are engaged from week to week; but the nature of our work is such, that there is always a large quantity of extra work to be done; and as to those men, I think it may be said that any auxiliary letter-carrier who wishes to get such extra employment can have it.

1691. (To Mr. *Tilley.*) You do not adopt any means for ascertaining the character, the honesty, and the antecedents of the letter-carriers in the department itself?—We make some inquiry, I believe; but the inquiry is so very strictly conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, that it would not be of much use our making it. Nothing could be done superior to the way in which that part of the work is done by the Civil Service Commissioners.

1692. Can

1692. Can you supply the Committee with the average of the vacancies in the different departments annually for the last five years?—I will put in a return:

RETURN showing, on an average of the Five Years ended 31 December 1859, the Yearly Number of Vacancies to which Appointments have been made in the Post Office throughout the United Kingdom.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clerks | 111 |
| Sorters, letter-carriers and labourers | 535 |
| Mail guards | 14 |
| Rural post messengers | 710 |
| Head postmasters, sub-postmasters and letter receivers | 1,264 |
| TOTAL | 2,634 |

1693. You stated, did you not, that the postmasters and postmistresses in the country are appointed by the Treasury?—If their incomes are under 120*l.* a year, they are appointed by the Treasury.

1694. Sir *William Hayter.*] I understand you to say that all appointments in the Post Office, of every description, except the postmasters and postmistresses in the country, under 120*l.* a year, are made by the Postmaster General, or by his authority?—They are.

1695. Were you in your present position when Lord Clanricarde was Postmaster General?—I was; he held that office from 1846 to 1852.

1696. Previous to his being appointed Postmaster General, I believe the appointment of all the postmasters and postmistresses in the country was in the Treasury?—It was.

1697. An alteration was made about that period, by which the Treasury abandoned the appointment of the postmasters in the country in all cases where their salaries were above 120*l.* a year?—The alteration took place in 1854. It was originally, I think, 175*l.* a year; afterwards it was reduced to 120*l.*

1698. Was not there a condition attached to that alteration, namely, that the persons who were to be appointed postmasters in the country should be appointed by the Postmaster General out of the existing clerks, by way of promotion?—It was.

1699. And that rule has been subsequently adhered to?—Strictly.

1700. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] Lord Clanricarde was not then Postmaster General?—No; Lord Canning was Postmaster General at the time.

1701. Sir *William Hayter.*] Are there any postmasters or postmistresses in the country, below 120*l.* a year, who follow that business entirely and exclusively?—A good many.

1702. Are any of them entitled to superannuation?—They are not.

1703. None, I presnme, are entitled to superannuation except those who have obtained the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, and none get the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners except those who have passed through the inferior grades of the Post Office, and are ultimately posted to higher positions than 120*l.* a year?—That is the way it works.

1704. By which Postmaster General was the limited competition of clerks established?—By the Duke of Argyle.

1705. That has been subsequently followed, I believe, by Lord Colchester and Lord Elgin, the subsequent Postmaster Generals?—It has been followed by subsequent Postmaster Generals.

1706. You state that there was a limited competition established, and continued in the Post Office, from the time of the Duke of Argyle; were representations made by the Civil Service Commissioners from time to time, that there should be an open competition?—I do not know that they have ever pressed it exactly in terms; they have always hinted that it would be an improvement; they may have done so.

1707. The Post Office authorities did not concur in the propriety of adopting that view?—They did not.

1708. I see in a letter which appears to have been written by you to Mr. Maitland, so late as the 16th of November 1859, and which is to be found in the Fifth Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, at page 135, you state, "His Lordship concurs in the opinion that while the system of open competition impairs the responsibility of the chief of every department in which the officers are

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thus selected, experience may show that it is not free from the dangers of driving away from the public service men of strong native talent, energy, and zeal, who, though possessing in a high degree the qualifications really required, may be deficient in ordinary knowledge." That was an observation made by you as comprising the opinion of Lord Elgin?—It was.

1709. Is that your own opinion?—It is. I concur with Lord Elgin in that opinion.

1710. Not only has not an open competition been established in the Post Office, but have not you found it requisite from time to time, or upon some occasions, to lower the examinations that had been first suggested by the Civil Service Commissioners?—I think I must not say, first suggested; I believe we suggested the examination, but we have lowered it.

1711. Of course, the Civil Service Commissioners act upon the suggestions of the department?—Yes.

1712. And the department have suggested that the test examinations should be lowered?—Yes; we have.

1713. Why did you do that?—Because we found that we had difficulty in getting proper men for letter-carriers; that was the principal reason why we reduced the test.

1714. Is it not altered also with regard to the clerks?—I do not know that we lowered it as to the clerks. I do not distinctly recollect it if we did; but I do not think it is materially lowered; it may have been altered a little.

1715. Then the observation of the Commissioners applied principally in that respect to the letter-carriers and sorters, the persons as to whom physical power is more essential?—Exactly.

1716. Did not the Civil Service Commissioners complain that your test for the clerks was below that of the ordinary departments?—They did.

1717. I think in that same letter to which I referred, of the 16th of November 1859, you make this statement: "First, with regard to your remark that the list of subjects for examination for ordinary clerkships is less comprehensive than any of those which had been arranged with other public departments, I am to state, that this list was fixed after full deliberation, and is based on the conviction that it is, on the whole, disadvantageous to require candidates to show a knowledge beyond that needed for the performance of the duties which they will have to discharge upon their appointment; these, as respects the large majority of post-office clerks, are of a simple, routine character; and to demand of such persons high educational attainments would be to ensure discontent with those duties, and with the salaries suited thereto." That is stated by you as the opinion of the then Postmaster General?—It is.

1718. Do you concur in that opinion?—I do.

1719. Do you concur in that opinion for the reasons which are there stated, or have you any reasons to add to them?—I may say, from experience, that we have found sometimes that those persons who have passed a much higher examination are not, probably, such good clerks, and are not so well contented with their situations as some of those who have not had so much education.

1720. Do you happen to know whether in the other departments the same character of discontent has arisen, in consequence of the superior attainments of the lately appointed clerks under the Civil Service Commissioners?—I have not heard of such a case.

1721. It has been given in evidence before this Committee, from one of the large departments of the Civil Service, to this effect; and I will ask you whether your observation with regard to clerks in your department concurs with the observations that are made here: "It has been represented to me" (this is from one of the principal officers in the department to which I refer) "by some of the principals, that amongst the clerks recently appointed there are those who evince a strong disposition to look upon their duties as beneath their abilities. Sorting documents, which is a work of much public importance, they say ought to be done by a messenger, and it has only been by a peremptory order that they could be induced to discharge that most necessary duty. They are fond of argumentative displays, and have exhibited, towards their principals and the public, a degree of presumption and self-sufficiency which could not be tolerated." I ask you whether those appointed in your department under the new system have evinced the same sort of conduct, or whether they have been obedient, steady, regular, and efficient servants, and as good as those

those appointed before?—I think they have been efficient, and regular and obedient.

1722. You do not concur in that statement with regard to your department?—I do not.

1723. In your department the competitors are selected by the Postmaster General alone?—By him alone.

1724. If there were an open competition, open to all the world, do you apprehend that evils such as those which I have stated to exist in one of the departments of the Civil Service would probably arise in all?—That is our impression; we have always feared that that might be the result.

1725. Sir Rowland Hill wrote a letter, which I believe is referred to this Committee, on the re-organisation of the Civil Service, and in which he makes this statement, "Of the qualities constituting a good public officer, good principles, good habits, sound judgment, general intelligence, energy, and positive acquirements, the last, though the least important, is the one upon which the competition" (speaking of open competition) "would mainly turn; and though positive acquirements do give some indication with regard to other qualifications, yet experience shows that the test is often fallacious, especially where the progress attained is the result of any strong stimulus, whether of hope or fear." Do you concur with Sir Rowland Hill in that statement?—Yes, I do.

1726. You stated, I think, that in the Post Office Department, the claims of meritorious and deserving old officers are considered?—They are.

1727. And that consideration is given by occasionally presenting the sons of such officers for examination to the Civil Service Commissioners?—It is so.

1728. Have you found, as a general rule, that that is calculated to give content, and to be received with gratitude by those officers whose sons are so selected?—I believe very much so.

1729. Do you think that the entire absence of those appointments would be injurious to the service?—I think it would, because such an appointment acts in two ways; it does good to the men whose sons are appointed, and the sons generally are very useful and good officers.

1730. Of course if there was to be an open competition, the merits of the father, however great, would never be taken into consideration; it would depend merely upon the intellectual ability of the son?—Just so.

1731. Therefore that element, if it is an element for good, would be entirely excluded from the appointments in the Civil Service?—It would.

1732. I think you stated that, out of about 300 appointments, 70 sons of old and meritorious and efficient officers have been appointed in the course of last year?—Yes, 70.

1733. With respect to the letter-carriers in London, the standard of the examination to which they have been subjected has been lowered, has it not?—It has been.

1734. It consists now of three qualifications, does it not; writing from dictation, reading manuscript, and elementary arithmetic?—Yes.

1735. Are there any tests of physical power?—Nothing more than the ordinary medical examination, so as to show that they are in perfectly strong health.

1736. I think in a letter which you addressed to Mr. Maitland on the 24th of February 1858, you state, "I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that His Grace has decided that candidates for the situations of letter-carriers in the metropolitan offices of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, shall not be passed by the respective medical officers unless they are five feet five inches in height, and are able to lift two weights of half a hundred weight each." Is that test, so far as it is a test, still continued?—Not the test as to weight; and we have also reduced the standard to five feet three inches.

1737. It has been lowered?—It has been lowered.

1738. Can you say why it has been lowered?—Because we could not get people to come; we could not fill up the vacancies.

1739. What are the wages?—They come in at 18*s.* a week.

1740. Are you aware that policemen and porters, and persons of that class in the different railway companies, and in the police force, are five feet eight inches?—I was not aware of that.

1741. And are you aware that their wages are about the same as those of the

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letter-carriers?—The mode of appointment of a policeman is very different from that of a letter-carrier; if the letter-carriers were appointed in the same way, we should get more people. The police is open to everybody; if a person comes and writes his name, and he appears a person likely to suit the police, they make inquiries as to his character, and he gets appointed; but the appointments of the letter-carriers are in the hands of the Postmaster General, and he writes to his friends, and offers them the appointment.

1742. According to the example you have given of the police force, an open competition would be the best?—Not an open competition, if it were an educational competition. I should like to see an open competition, though not dependent upon an educational test before the Civil Service Commissioners.

1743. Would you wish to have a competition of physical strength?—Yes; a competition of physical strength.

1744. Is there any period of probation which the clerks and the other persons in the establishment undergo?—Six months.

1745. What is the course which is taken at the close of the probation; is there a statement made by the head of the department, or in what manner is it done?—The head of the department reports to the secretary whether such and such a person is a fit person to have his appointment confirmed.

1746. The Commissioners were anxious, were they not, to establish an open competition with respect to letter-carriers, both in town and country?—I believe so; that is my impression.

1747. I think in the document to which I refer, the letter written by Mr. Maitland to you on the 14th of July 1859, he states: "With reference to the proposed examination of candidates nominated as 'rural post and other messengers, &c.,' and as 'porters in the offices of Deputy Postmaster General, &c.,' the Commissioners have to express their regret that a standard even lower than that adopted in the case of London letter-carriers has been chosen. They are not ignorant of the observations, which are often repeated, as to the inexpediency of requiring educational qualifications from persons whose salaries are small and whose duties are of the simplest character. But they must avow their conviction, that in the lower ranks of society, at least as much as in the higher, diligence and self-denial, shown in the pursuit of knowledge, afford better guarantees for subsequent good service than the recommendation of political patrons or personal friends. A system of open competition is, they believe, necessary, in order to enable the departments to secure the services of the most eligible class of candidates." Do you concur in the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners, that there should be an open competition both in town and in country, or in either, with regard to those persons with respect to whom qualifications of physical strength are more essential than intellectual ability?—I do not, if the qualifications are to be educational.

1748. It is stated here that the standard for London letter-carriers is higher than the standard for the rural officers; is that so?—It is so.

1749. It says, "Rural post and other messengers"?—The rural letter-carriers are merely required to write their own names and addresses, and to read the addresses of the letters, and add a few figures together.

1750. In one of the letters contained in the Fourth Report of the Civil Service Commissioners it is stated, that a rural post-office messenger at Birkenhead was refused admission by the Civil Service Commissioners because, in writing a page by dictation, he committed five orthographical errors; that would not be the case now, would it?—I think that he must have been a letter-carrier at Birkenhead.

1751. This letter is dated the 8th of May 1858, from Mr. Maitland to yourself, and he says, "I am to add that, in a short piece, written from dictation, five mistakes have been made, each of which has been subsequently corrected. If the objection above adverted to should be removed, the Commissioners will be unable to grant their certificate without a distinct assurance that the mistakes were discovered by the candidate himself, and that no suggestion or assistance was given him as to the manner in which they should be corrected"?—It would be a letter-carrier, not a rural messenger, at Birkenhead.

1752. Where does the distinction between a letter-carrier and a rural messenger begin?—A rural messenger is a man who has to go into the country, and deliver at stray houses, and in villages; a letter-carrier is a man who delivers in the streets of any town.

1755. In

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1753. In small towns, when a man both delivers in the town and in the country, would he be considered a rural messenger or a letter-carrier?—If there are any such (it must be a very small town indeed where they would do the two duties), he would be a rural messenger.

1754. Are the Committee to understand that the letter-carriers in the country are subjected to the same examination as the letter-carriers in London?—It is the same.

1755. Must they write from dictation, have some knowledge of arithmetic, and read manuscript?—Yes.

1756. Have you established any medical officers under the department in any of the provincial towns of England, for the purpose of examination?—We have, in some of the large towns, such as Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds.

1757. Are those medical officers to examine the clerks as well as the messengers and letter-carriers?—For all persons.

1758. Who pays them their fee?—We pay them a very small retaining fee, and they get a fee for every examination, which the candidate pays.

1759. Practically they are paid by the candidate who is examined before them?—Exactly.

1760. Therefore the rural messenger with 10 *s.* a week is obliged to pay the medical fee for examination?—He pays it himself.

1761. Does the department itself inquire into the age, and character, and health of the candidate before he is presented to the Civil Service Commissioners, or do the Civil Service Commissioners make the inquiries?—We inquire into these matters before we send him to the Civil Service Commissioners.

1762. Do they take your inquiries as sufficient for them, or do they make additional inquiries?—If they are not entirely satisfied, they make additional inquiries.

1763. Colonel *Sykes*.] I think you stated that you did not inquire into character?—We make the inquiries ourselves, but by means of the Commissioners' forms; we make the inquiries in the mode which the Civil Service Commissioners have suggested.

1764. Sir *William Hayter*.] Have you, since this mode of examination of the rural messengers has been adopted, found that the rural messengers are a better class of men?—Just the same; certainly not better.—(Mr. *Trollope*.) We have had no improvement, certainly; I think they are much about the same.

1765. (To Mr. *Tilley*.) Would it be possible to throw open the position of rural letter-carriers to the world?—I should think not.

1766. In many districts there are very few persons, are there not, who are capable or willing to accept such a place?—There is very often great difficulty in finding proper persons.

1767. Then, do I understand your general opinion to be, that no improvement has been obtained by the limited competition which exists with respect to clerks, in obtaining more able or more efficient persons, and that no difference has been obtained by the examination of the rural and country letter-carriers?—There has been no improvement in the case, and if there has been an alteration in the letter-carriers, it has rather been for the worse than for the better.

1768. Do you contemplate that, if it were to be open competition, that that open competition would be still more injurious, as tending to introduce inefficient people as to strength and activity?—I think that probably it would be more injurious.

1769. Mr. *Maguire*.] On what authority do you say the letter-carriers are worse than they were before?—Because they are frequently not such strong and active men as they used to be.

1770. Why did you lower the standard or the test by which you could have that physical strength?—Because we could not get people at all.

1771. Could you have got people at all by the limited system, or more certainly by the limited system than now, when you could select from a larger number of candidates?—We do not select from a larger number of candidates than we did before.

1772. But if you did select them from a larger number of candidates, would not you, amongst other qualifications, find the physical qualification more abundant from which to select?—If you make physical qualifications the only test, no doubt you would.

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1773. You say that one of the evils is, that you cannot get those necessary physical qualifications; therefore I say, would it not be better to have the field of selection enlarged, taking you on your own statement?—I do not think that it would make much difference if the people are to be sent back, because they are not sufficiently educated. They might be much stronger men, but if they were not well educated they would be liable to rejection.

1774. Again, if a larger number of persons apply as candidates for a situation, have not you a better opportunity of selecting those who are the best suited for the work; is not that the natural result?—We should, if we fixed it ourselves; but it would come to the same thing if you kept up the educational test.

1775. I think you stated, in answer to an Honourable Member, that the Post Office authorities were opposed to open competition?—Yes.

1776. You were asked a question by an Honourable Member near me, and you gave an answer somewhat different from what he expected. You stated that those who had been recently appointed under the competitive system proved to be efficient, regular, and obedient?—Yes.

1777. What better possible result could you have, as the test of any system, than that?—I think the Honourable Member asked me with reference to the clerks, generally speaking; whether the clerks in the Post Office were efficient and obedient; and, speaking generally, I say that they are.

1778. I will go closer; to those who have been appointed under the competitive system does that description apply?—I think that they are not such useful clerks as those appointed before.

1779. Are they efficient?—They are tolerably efficient.

1780. Are they regular?—They are regular.

1781. Are they obedient?—They are obedient.

1782. Where is the discontent manifested in a clerk, if he be at the same time efficient, regular, and obedient?—I do not think that I said that the clerks were discontented; at least I did not mean to say that the clerks were discontented; I was speaking of the letter-carriers.

1783. You think that there is no discontent amongst the clerks who have been appointed under the new system?—No, I think not.

1784. And you say that they are efficient, regular, and obedient?—Yes; but certainly less useful.

1785. Are they less obedient?—No.

1786. And not less regular in their attendance?—No.

1787. You stated that one of the results of open competition would be driving men of talent from the public service; will you explain what you mean by that?—I mean that persons who are very well suited in every respect, useful men, and men of intelligence, may not be able in competition to show so much education, or have so much quickness in answering questions as another man, though he may be perfectly well suited for the Post Office, and he may be beaten by a man who is less suitable.

1788. If men are discontented at being put into a department which is unsuited to their intellectual capacity, do not they know that they must rise from that department to others; they are not always in the same department, are they?—No; but the rise is not very rapid.

1789. But in most of the departments of the Post Office in which an intelligent man is put, is there not some chance of his rising to a position in which his intellectual acquirements or faculties will have a larger field for exercise?—There is some chance, but if it is not equal to his expectation he becomes disappointed.

1790. Does not a man, in a short time, become reconciled to his fate, and fall into the regular routine of the office?—The system of competition has not been long enough in operation to enable me to speak to that; it has not been in operation more than about three years.

1791. Do not you think that it is fair to the public to have the doors flung open to every deserving person, than to have a certain number of persons introduced through the Treasury doors?—Not unless you can prove that you have a better class of officers.

1792. How do you prove that if the selection is left in the Treasury, that selection, originating in political influence, can be better than the results of open competition?—Certain persons in favour of open competition think that they

they would be better clerks, and certain persons against open competition think that they would not be so good.

1793. But will you explain your own views?—I am not in favour of competition, because I think that you would not get such good clerks, and that the public would not be so well served.

1794. Do you think that if I wished to get a situation for the son of some person in my borough who has served me, I should inquire very minutely and strictly into all his moral qualties; is not my first desire to get the appointment, and, if I have political influence, to use it with the Treasury, and that they would be really more anxious to use me than to make very minute inquiries: is not that the natural course of things?—I cannot answer about the Treasury; I am speaking of the Post Office.

1795. Supposing that there is one vacancy in the Post Office, how many candidates are there for it?—When it is a competition, three are sent in.

1796. If three are sent in by some influence, through the Treasury, how can it be said that those men would be better than those men who would come forward freely, competition being thrown open to the world; how would you secure that they should be better?—In some degree, because the Postmaster General only sends to the Civil Service Commissioners persons whom he chooses to send; in the other case, he would have no influence over it.

1797. What knowledge has the Postmaster General of the antecedents of those persons, as to their moral character?—He would know something of the person who recommended them, if he were in the habit of recommending; and if any person constantly sent up bad candidates, the Postmaster General would not be likely to send them forward; he would rather rely on persons who were more careful.

1798. Supposing that he was not in the habit of sending very many, but only some few occasionally, how would the Postmaster General know whether they were qualified or not?—If he knew nothing against a man he would presume that he was qualified.

1799. Do not you think that if there were a public examination, a good class of men would come forward?—I doubt very much whether you would really get better men.

1800. What is your reason?—Because I think it would only be an educational test.

1801. What else do you require?—We require good conduct as well as education.

1802. Suppose now that the rule was open competition, would it not be easy to know what a man's moral character had been as well under such a system as under the present system?—I think that we should know something less of his belongings.

1803. Why are there not the means of getting the same knowledge of the man: supposing there are 100 men, could not you get the history of those 100 men, their antecedents, their position in life, and their moral character, as easily in the case of those 100 as in the case of 10?—You could not exclude a person, unless you had a good reason for excluding him; a man might not be of bad moral character who might not have been brought up in a satisfactory way.

1804. Have you that satisfactory result under the present system?—To a certain extent we have.

1805. Have you it as fully as you would wish?—Perhaps not.

1806. Mr. *Clay*.] Formerly, I believe, the clerks in the Post Office were appointed by the Treasury, in the same way as they were to all the other departments?—Never, I think.

1807. Do you speak only of the clerks in the London Post Office, or do you extend your observation to the clerks in the country post offices?—I do not think that the clerks in London or the country post offices were ever appointed by the Treasury.

1808. What was the alteration that was made in 1854; had it regard simply to the postmasters in the country post offices?—Previously to 1854 the Postmaster General appointed the clerks in the country offices; since that, the postmasters of the country offices have appointed their own clerks.

1809. The postmasters in the country now appoint their own clerks, but previously they were appointed by the Postmaster General?—They were.

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1810. Without any interference of the Treasury at all?—Without any interference of the Treasury at all.

1811. Are you quite clear of that from your own experience?—Quite clear.

1812. My recollection has been somewhat different?—At no time, I may say, did the Treasury appoint the clerks.

1813. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] The postmasters are appointed by the Treasury, but the Treasury do not interfere with the appointment of their clerks?—No, and they never did.

1814. Mr. *Clay.*] Those were always in the patronage of the Postmaster General?—Yes.

1815. Since you have made that alteration of allowing the provincial postmasters to appoint their own clerks, do you think that there is any improvement, or the reverse, in the officers appointed?—I should say that there has been a very great improvement.

1816. Have you reason to believe that that patronage (because it is patronage in exactly the same sense as that in the hands of Members of Parliament, or any one else) has been fairly exercised for the good of the service, without any undue bias of private or political interest?—I have no doubt of it; I do not think that there is any political influence now exercised.

1817. Your objection to open competition appears to be, that it is not a perfect test; that a good man may be beaten in competition by a man less qualified than he is to make a good public servant?—It is.

1818. But although the examination is not a perfect test, does not it appear to you to be better than no test at all?—I think that there should be an examination for clerks, certainly, but not a competitive one.

1819. You mean an examination simply as to their competency?—Certainly.

1820. Are you of opinion that there is serious evil to be apprehended in getting men who are too good for their situation?—I think so.

1821. You would rather have, of course, I will not say a dunce, but an ordinary plodding, dull man, than a man of greater acquirements and more natural ability?—I do not say an ordinary plodding or dull man, but I would rather have a man who has not been educated above the salary which he is to be paid.

1822. I think I understood you to say, that the letter-carriers and rural messengers were, if anything, not as good a class of men now as they used to be; and if there was any difference, it was rather for the worse?—It is so.

1823. Do you attribute that to the result of the new way in which they are selected?—I think it is chiefly because we have to look for a certain amount of education when we do not want it; we want muscle more than education.

1824. The scale of wages for these men is very low, is it not?—About 12*s.* or 14*s.* a week for the rural postal messengers.

1825. Some of them are even less than that; some of those rural messengers have not more than 7*s.* or 8*s.* a week; is not that so?—Some of them who have very short walks indeed may get as low as 10*s.* a week.

1826. Have the wages of that class of servants been raised within the last eight or ten years?—Somewhat; there is a tendency to increase them, I think.

1827. There is nothing like a general raising of those wages?—There is a general raising of the wages of rural messengers,

1828. Are you aware that within the last 10 years the rate of wagesfor employment generally through the country has risen?—I dare say it has.

1829. And that the price of living is somewhat higher than it was?—Possibly it may be so.

1830. That being the case, does not it appear to you that the falling off which you find in the efficiency of this class of servants, and the increased difficulty in getting them, more probably arises from the rate of wages being maintained at the same figure, when wages all through the country have risen, than from any idea that the men have more education than is good for them; does it not appear to be a very probable cause for the deterioration in this class of servants, that whereas wages have risen everywhere else, their wages have not risen?—It may be so, but it has not been so represented to us. Mr. Trollope, who has had a great number of these messengers under his control, remarks, that wages have risen considerably.

1831. (To Mr. *Trollope.*) What has been your experience in the matter?—I have

I have no doubt that the wages have risen more or less. But although in Ireland we have raised the wages as a general measure, there has been no such general measure in England; the wages have been remodelled by degrees, but not perfectly as yet. On the balance, they have been been raised.

1832. (To Mr. *Tilley*.) Are you aware what the lowest rate of wages for any rural messenger in England is?—I may say, for a man who is fully employed, 12*s*. a week.

1833. Some of those men are not fully employed, and they get lower wages; are you aware of there being any such rate of wages as 7*s*. a week?—I have no doubt, perhaps, that there is such a rate as 7*s*. a week, in the case of men who are employed one or two hours a day.

1834. Mr. *Collins*.] Do not you know that it is a fact that many of those men who are employed upon wages at from 7*s*. to 10*s*. a week are joiners or boot-makers, or carrying on some other trade, and that the time devoted to the post-office does not prevent them making their livelihood from their ordinary occupations?—Yes, that is so.

1835. Then the reason why you do not pay them full wages is, that you do not employ the whole of their time?—Yes.

1836. So far as I gather, your objection to competition is, the creation of an educational test as opposed to a muscular test?—Yes.

1837. Are you aware of the mode in which candidates are appointed to the great railway companies in this kingdom?—I am not.

1838. You think that if those appointments were perfectly open, and you had the means of devising your own test, you then would be able to secure, as we do for the police, and for railway appointments at the same rate of remuneration as you have now, men of larger stature, and more capable of carrying weights which you think that the Post Office requires?—I think so; that is an alteration which I should wish to have made.

1839. Seeing that they have nothing to do with writing returns, you think that an educational test is not of very great importance in the delivery of letters?—Just so.

1840. Your objection is not so much to competition, as to creating competition by education?—By reason of the educational test, they are being frightened away by the Civil Service Commissioners.

1841. Sir *Stafford Northcote*.] Is not the Post Office department one which is very trying to the health and strength of the men who are employed in it?—I should not think that it is particularly trying to the health, but it is very hard work from the early hours in the morning, and very fatiguing.

1842. The confinement is close, is it not?—The confinement is close, and they are very early hours.

1843. The holidays are rather short?—All letter-carriers have a holiday for a fortnight; and all clerks for a month.

1844. But it is a department which, as compared with many other departments, requires a good deal of physical health and strength for the proper performance of its duties?—I think it is.

1845. With regard to the letter-carriers and sorters, that would be peculiarly the case?—I think so.

1846. Would it not even to some extent be so with regard to the clerks?—Yes, I think so, to some of the clerks in the sorting offices, from the early and late hours.

1847. Do you find that the stricter system of examination into the health of the candidates has had the effect of preventing the admission of men who have not the physical strength to stand the work?—I think it must necessarily have done so.

1848. Are a considerable number of men who are nominated, rejected on the ground of health?—In the year 1858, out of 373 candidates, London, 110 were rejected by the medical officers before appointment.

1849. Before the introduction of this system, was it frequently the case that the man's health broke down, and that they were obliged to absent themselves, and they had to pay for substitutes?—I do not think that was the case to a much larger extent than now.

1850. You do not think that there has been any improvement in that respect?—I do not think that there has been any improvement in that respect.

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1851. Was there a medical inspection before the appointment of the Civil Service Commissioners?—No, there was not.

1852. You have not found, in spite of the large number that have been rejected, that there has been an improvement generally in the health of the men appointed recently?—I have not.

1853. Do you consider that those rejected were improperly rejected?—No; but I think that they were rightly rejected for reasons that would not have been apparent for some years, because they were supposed to be comsumptive, or to have a tendency to consumption.

1854. (To Mr. *Trollope.*) Has it been found that the men's health has broken down generally?—We have been inquiring into that matter lately, and we have had some medical evidence before us. And I think that the letter-carriers and sorters last as long as ordinary artisans at their work, and that the clerks last as long as men in professions and occupations of a similar nature in other employments.

1855. The system is, that if a man is obliged to absent himself for a certain time, he has to pay a substitute?—He has to pay it from the first.

1856. Has a sorter or a postman no leave of absence at all, without paying for it?—He has a fortnight's leave of absence, which he does not have on account of being in ill health; that is the recreation that is allowed, but if he is absent from duty on account of ill health, he pays for his substitute.

1857. Is there any reduction of his salary on account of that fortnight's leave of absence?—No; nothing on account of that.

1858. (To Mr. *Tilley.*) Are you aware that that reduction, in order to pay the substitute, has been complained of by the men as a hardship?—I think I have heard some complaint of that kind, but not to any great extent; I think that they all feel that it keeps them to their work.

1859. You are not aware whether there has been any difference in the amount of those leaves of absence from ill health, since there has been a medical examination, compared with what it was before?—I am not aware.

1860. With regard to those appointed by the country postmasters; are not the clerks appointed by them required to pass the Civil Service examination?—They are; papers are sent down, and they are examined at the town.

1861. Have the postmasters in any cases resorted to competition for obtaining clerks?—I do not think they ever have.

1862. Was not there a case in which the postmaster at Cambridge invited an open competition?—I was looking at that yesterday. The postmaster said that there was something of that kind, but I do not think that there was really open competition.

1863. You say that the clerks who have been appointed under the new system are generally less efficient than those who had been appointed under the old system; do you mean to say, as a general rule, that they are an inferior class of men, or that they are at present less efficient than those who have had some experience?—I think I did not say that of the clerks.

1864. I understand you to say that the clerks who had been appointed since the new system of the Civil Service examination were less efficient than those who were appointed before the establishment of the Civil Service Commission?—I did not intend to say that; I said that the clerks were about the same, but the letter-carriers and rural postmasters were not so good.

1865. You do not see any inferiority on the part of the clerks?—I think not.

1866. With regard to the rural messengers, postmen; I understood both yourself and Mr. Trollope to say that the rural post-messengers were worse than they were formerly?—To a certain extent.

1867. (To Mr. *Trollope.*) In what respect are they worse?—I do not think that a good messenger would be the worse because he has been so passed; but I think that certain men, who would be very valuable to us, are debarred from holding the situation.

1868. You mean that men who are good men have been rejected?—Yes; and that such men have declined standing for the appointment.

1869. You attribute that entirely to the effect of the examination upon them?—I will explain it by an instance: a postmaster finding it impossible to get a clerk who would pass the Civil Service examination for certain work, asked me to procure one for him. I took great trouble and got a man exactly fitted for the work which he had to do, which was important to the public, but not of a very

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very high quality. I got a man fit for this special work, when four or five had been rejected by the Civil Service Commissioners. I sent him from one town to another, and he also was rejected by the Civil Service Commissioners, because he could not spell. He would never have been called upon to spell a word. It was extremely necessary that he should sort with rapidity, and he was a remarkably fast sorter; but he was rejected. The postmaster asked me to get another man for him; I declined, because I had no power of doing it. I recommended a considerable increase of salary, and that increase of salary was obliged to be given; so that a higher rate of payment was incurred, and a man much less fit for that work was appointed.

1870. (To Mr. *Tilley*.) With regard to the question of spelling, or any other point in the Civil Service examination, is it not the case that the Postmaster General lays down the subjects and the nature of the examination which he thinks fit, and that the Civil Service Commissioners are bound to give effect to his instructions in the matter?—It is so, for we were anxious to get rid of the spelling, and I saw the Civil Service Commissioners upon the subject; but they were so strongly against it that we thought it better not to press the matter.

1871. Supposing that, in spite of their representation, the Postmaster General had determined to overrule them, it was in his power to do so, was it not?—It certainly was.

1872. If, therefore, the Postmaster General considers it desirable to lay down physical tests to exclude educational tests, to any amount that he chose, he has it in his power to do so?—He has.

1873. I understand that the difficulty which you have is really to get men who are physically fit for the duties of those messengers and letter-carriers?—Yes, and men who are willing to face the Civil Service Commissioners.

1874. But the difficulty of getting men physically fit has been found so serious that you have actually reduced the standard of height, and have dispensed with one of the tests, namely, that of lifting weights, which you had previously proposed?—It is so.

1875. Did the Civil Service Commissioners make any objection to those tests, either as regards height or as regards the power of lifting heavy weights?—No, they did not.

1876. Supposing the Postmaster General had stated to the Civil Service Commissioners that he considered that those tests and the educational test were inconsistent the one with the other, and that he thought the physical test the more important of the two, do you not suppose that the Civil Service Commissioners would have been obliged to lower their educational test?—I suppose they would have had no power to resist.

1877. Upon the whole, you want something of the same kind of qualification for your letter-carriers as the police want for their policemen?—Yes, and the railway porters.

1878. And the police get what you do not get?—Yes, they get much better men of that kind than we can get.

1879. They offering something like the same kind of remuneration that you offer?—It comes to about the same.

1880. The two points of difference, as I understand, are these: in the first place, yours is a close system of nomination, whereas the police is an open system of competition; and secondly, your close system of nomination is connected with an educational test, whereas, I suppose, it is implied that there is no such educational test, or not so strict an educational test, in the police?—There is not so strict an educational test in the police; the examination is altogether in the hands of the police; the candidate is examined by the inspectors of police.

1881. Is there any kind of educational test in the police?—There is some educational test.

1882. Do you know to what extent?—I think writing a few lines and reading a few lines; they must all read, certainly.

1883. Then supposing that the Postmaster General were to lay down as a condition for the appointment of the letter-carriers, that they should be able to satisfy the same moderate educational test which the police satisfy, and that they should also satisfy the Commissioners with regard to health and character, and that he would then have an open system of competition for those appointments in which preference should be given to those who appear to be the most physically qualified, do you not think that in that way you would get a class of men whom you now find it impossible to get?—I think we should.

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1884. Is not that a system of open competition, as distinguished from the system of nomination?—It is, certainly; but it is not competition dependent upon an educational test.

1885. You object, not to competition simply, but to competition depending upon educational tests?—I do not in the least object to competition for that class of men.

1886. Sir *William Hayter.*] Do not the police, when they examine a man, have him before them, and judge generally, from his physical qualities, of his capacity for the situation which he has to fill?—Precisely.

1887. Although he may be superior in point of education, he may be inferior in physical power, and in that case I presume they would prefer the physical qualification to the intellectual?—Yes, they take exactly the man that they want.

1888. You were speaking, just now, about the numbers that have been rejected; can you tell me what number have been rejected after probation?—I have not any return as to that.

1889. Do you know, from recollection, whether more have been rejected, on the average after probation, since the Civil Service examination, or before?—I do not think that there has been any particular difference.

1890. You were asked also with regard to the laborious duties which they have to perform; are not the lives of the officers insured, generally speaking?—I believe some of them may effect an insurance.

1891. Have not arrangements been made with certain insurance offices, with regard to insuring the lives of the different officers?—There have.

1892. Do they take them in the mass, or do they take them each personally?—They only take the individuals who choose to insure.

1893. Do you know whether there has been any rise of the price of insurance on account of the performance of the duties that they have to discharge, and whether those duties are considered injurious, generally, to health?—I have not heard of that.

1894. You have not heard that there is any rise of price by the insurance companies?—Not any, I believe, in London generally.

1895. You were asked about the lowering of the test for the letter-carriers and sorters, and so on; were not representations made to you by practical officers, that the persons appointed were inefficient?—There were.

1896. And it was in consequence of the representations made to you by practical officers, of the inefficiency of those persons that you were obliged to lower the test?—That was so.

1897. I think that a statement is made, somewhat to this effect, by you in the letter that I referred to before, dated the 16th of November 1859, where you state: "Indeed amongst the London letter-carriers who have been admitted on the higher scholastic standard, the practical officers of the department are decidedly of opinion that these unfortunate results have already manifested themselves, and they have repeatedly urged the necessity of lowering the standard of examination." Do you concur, upon reflection, in the truth of the statements embodied in that letter?—I do.

1898. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] All those inefficient persons were nominated by the Postmaster General, were they not?—They were.

1899. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] You draw a distinction between the manner of appointment to the police force; are not the police recommended by the Commissioners of Police?—I think that any person may come and write down his name as an applicant, or any person may recommend any one in the Metropolitan Police.

1900. Is not that the case with the Post Office?—No.

1901. By what means does the Postmaster General obtain a knowledge of these candidates?—He offers the appointment to certain individuals, or individuals write to him, but the individuals themselves do not come and present themselves.

1902. In the one case they must be recommended, and in the other case they offer themselves?—Yes.

1903. I gathered from an answer that you made, that you thought that if a person volunteers as a candidate to fill an office which is open to all the world, you would have less security for that man's being an efficient and well-conducted man than you would if he were recommended, through some department,

ment, to the Post Office?—I was speaking of clerks generally; a clerk would not be as likely to be a useful clerk.

1904. Of course, the physical tests that you think so essential refer chiefly to letter-carriers and sorters, and not to clerks?—Not at all to clerks.

1905. With regard to the clerks, there is far less objection to the nature of the educational test that is required than there is as to letter-carriers and sorters?—Certainly.

1906. Do not some of the London letter-carriers carry on trades as well as fulfil the duties of their office?—I think that some of them keep shops, probably, which are managed by their wives.

1907. Are not some of them tailors and shoemakers, as well as letter-carriers?—I think not, the letter-carriers; I think that they would not have time to attend to any business of their own; there may be some few, but they would scarcely have any time to attend to it.

1908. Are they forbidden by any regulation of yours to carry on a business or trade?—No.

1909. There is no regulation against their doing so at hours when they were not employed as letter carriers; they might be carrying on some trade of that kind?—They might, if they liked it.

1910. Would that be an objectionable state of things, do you think?—I do not think it would.

1911. *Chairman.*] It is only a matter of custom, I presume, that prevents any applicant for employment at the Post Office from offering himself altogether without recommendation?—I should hardly think that the Postmaster General would put his name down for an appointment, if he applied.

1912. There is no regulation against it?—No.

1913. In the case of the police, which you say is open to any one, it is only open so far that any one may apply?—Exactly.

1914. The selection is made, is it not, by arrangement, by the will of the Commissioners of Police?—I think it is made by the practical men in the police; I do not think that the Commissioners look upon it as patronage, but the person whose business it is to see the candidate represents that A. and B. are fit, and they are appointed accordingly.

1915. I think it is one of your objections to entirely open competition for the minor appointments in the Post Office, that there would be, in fact, no great number of candidates to compete?—There would not be; I think it was more with regard to the rural messengers that I was asked.

1916. I am speaking of letter-carriers and messengers?—I should not think that there would be a great number of candidates if it was an educational test.

1917. If there were a large number of candidates, it would be a proof that you are paying something more than the fair market price of the labour that you require?—It would, certainly, so far, if there was a very large number.

1918. Whereas it is your object to pay precisely that rate of wages, and no more, which would command the labour that you require?—Certainly.

1919. Mr. *Maguire.*] I think you stated that in the case of letter-carriers being absent from the office, even on account of illness, they are obliged to pay for a substitute?—It is so.

1920. Suppose that a man falls ill of a fever, or some disease imperilling life, and he is away from his office three weeks in consequence of *bonâ fide* illness, in that case does the Post Office make that man pay for a substitute?—Yes, it does.

1921. Does it inquire into the circumstances of the case?—No, it is done without any reference whatever to the illness.

1922. Suppose a letter-carrier is a married man and has a family, and that that is his entire means of support, and he is a fortnight or three weeks, or even some months ill from a fever that strikes him down, do the Post Office authorities make no inquiry into the circumstances?—He gets some portion of his wages, but he must find a substitute.

1923. What proportion of his wages does he get?—I think it is always the same, but I forget what the scale is.

1924. Is it regulated by circumstances?—No, it is not.

1925. Is the case inquired into?—No.

1926. Does such a case as I speak of ever arise?—Certainly, it must arise.

1927. Do not you think that it is a great hardship to ask the man to provide

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a substitute?—No. I think the same system applies throughout all day-labour employments, such as bricklayers, and so on.

1928. All my questions are in reference to a previous answer of yours. Did not you say that the letter-carrier, if he were absent, was obliged to pay for a substitute?—Yes.

1929. At what time was the change made by which the postmasters in the country and provincial towns were allowed to appoint their clerks?—In 1854.

1930. Are you certain that since then no appointment has been made by political influence?—I do not say that I am certain. I have a very strong impression that there has not.

1931. Going to the city of Waterford, Dublin, or Cork, do you mean that no clerks, have been appointed by political influence, influence outside that of the postmaster who wants a new clerk?—I think that no appointment has been made upon the ground of its being a political appointment.

1932. Do you think that none of those appointments were made by the Treasury on the application of a Member of Parliament since 1854?—No, not of clerks.

1933. You are positive that no appointment has been made in the provincial towns, save by the postmaster direct?—Exactly.

1934. And that he was in no way influenced either by the Post Office authorities or by the Treasury?—Certainly not influenced by the Post Office authorities.

1935. You think that he has either made the appointment himself, or has yielded to some personal local influence?—Precisely.

1936. Are you positive of that?—I am as positive of it as I can be of anything.

1937. (To Mr. *Trollope*.) Will you state your opinion upon the subject?—I would state it almost more strongly than Mr. Tilley does. I may state my strong conviction that neither the Post Office nor the Treasury, nor any portion of the Government have ever intervened in any possible way since the new regulation, and I will go further than that, and say that I do not think any political feeling of any kind ever influences the appointments; the Postmaster has so direct an interest in getting the best man that he can.

1938. Does the Postmaster make the appointment of his own authority?—Altogether; as much as I would myself, with regard to my own servant.

1939. Sir *William Hayter*.] (To Mr. *Tilley*.) Is there a Treasury Minute which expressly directs that the Postmaster General shall make a selection from his clerks to those appointments above 120*l*.?—Certainly, and he has always done so.

1940. Mr. *Maguire*.] Who appoints the letter-carriers in particular provincial towns such as Cork, Waterford, and Limerick?—The postmaster of the town.

1941. Since when has that been?—Since 1854.

1942. Do you know whether appointments of that kind, or patronage of that nature, has been offered to persons since 1854 by the Postmaster General?—It has not.

1943. I am sorry to seem to doubt that; but will you endeavour to recall as accurately as possible the time since when the Postmaster General did not place appointments of that kind in the hands of Members of Parliament?—I believe some instances may have happened since 1854; but it is entirely put an end to now.

1944. Since when?—I think that the whole of the patronage was entirely given up by Lord Elgin, the present Postmaster General.

1945. Before that, the Postmaster General did, in case of a vacancy, even of a letter-carrier in a country town or village, place the patronage at the disposal of the local Member?—Not of any clerks at all.

1946. I am speaking of letter-carriers?—In some of the small provincial towns, he did it.

1947. Provided that the test is adapted to the requirements of each class of departments, you have no objection to the principle of open competition that I am speaking of?—I think that there would be still the same objection as to clerks that we have entertained.

1948. In the case of letter-carriers, so that your idea is carried out, and that the test is adapted to your exact requirements, you are satisfied to throw it open to the whole world?—Yes, as to the letter-carriers, I would.

1949. Mr. *Clay*.] On what grounds do you form the opinion which you give so confidently, that the patronage at the disposal of the provincial postmasters is exercised solely with a view to getting the most efficient servants?—The

officers

officers are very frequently inspected by the surveyors, who are over the postmasters; and I think that it would be found that if there were any improper appointments, we should very likely get complaints.

1950. Persons may be very valuable clerks, but still they may have been selected because they are among the friends of the postmaster, or because they have the same political opinions with himself?—Possibly that may be so.

1951. You are aware, of course, that patronage in the hands of an individual is not unfrequently exercised for the benefit of his family and friends, and also not unfrequently influenced by the political opinions of the man himself. What reason have you to suppose that in the instance of the Post Office that is not true which is true in almost every other department?—I think, in two or three cases, we have had complaints from Members that patronage has been exercised politically; but we have inquired into these cases, and it has always turned out that there was a mistake, and that there was no political patronage; in fact, if the postmasters were in the habit of exercising their patronage politically, we should very soon hear of it; but there would be no harm if you were to recommend a person that you knew, and that person was fit for the office. I should not call it a political appointment because you were a person that the postmaster was willing to oblige, if you recommended a proper person.

1952. If you found that the postmaster acted upon recommendations, if they came from gentlemen holding one class of political opinions, and took no notice of recommendations that came from gentlemen holding other political opinions, you would suspect that the appointments were somewhat influenced by his political opinions?—Yes; and it would be our duty to censure the postmaster for doing so.

1953. Have you any reason for believing, as you think, that no such exercise of patronage exists?—I believe that it does not.

1954. *Chairman.*] Is there any other statement that you wish to make to the Committee?—Not that I am aware of. I may here perhaps state that Mr. Maitland, in giving evidence before this Committee on the 19th of March this year, in answer to Question 160, by some accident fell into an error by which he turned against us our own evidence, where we said that the examination before the Civil Service Commissioners was more stringent than our own; he is there stated to have said, that we had rejected before the appointment of the Civil Service Commissioners a larger per-centage of candidates than had been rejected by them; but Mr. Maitland forgot that we had sifted all the candidates before they went to the Civil Service Commissioners for examination, and had excluded all persons who were not qualified for appointment on the ground of age, health, or character, while the numbers he quoted as of candidates examined by the Post Office, previous to the Civil Service Commission, included all persons who were not qualified from all causes; I find that taking the rejections from all causes of London letter-carriers the per-centage of persons rejected since the appointment of the Civil Service Commissioners is 45 per cent., whereas it was only 26 per cent. before the appointment of the Civil Service Commissioners.

1955. Mr. *Maguire.*] (To Mr. *Trollope.*) What was the amount of the rise of wages of the letter-carriers in Ireland?—It is over 30 per cent.

1956. What is the average rate of payment now?—It is according to a scale adapted to the distance they have to go, running from 6*s.* up to 11*s.* a week.

1957. What is the average rate of payment, provided a man devotes his entire day to the service of the Post Office?—It depends upon the distance that he walks; if he walks a distance equal to 16 English miles, he would have 10*s.* a week; that of course is varied by certain other circumstances.

1958. Considering that a letter-carrier is to a great extent open to temptation in carrying money letters, besides which a certain amount of intelligence is required from him, do you think that that is a sufficient remuneration, considering that a labouring man in the same village would earn as much as that?—I think it is; he is a labouring man.

1959. He must be an intelligent man, and have the confidence of his employers?—Not necessarily more intelligent than a man who follows the plough.

1960. But a man who follows the plough has no temptation to violate his duty, and rob the public, or steal letters?—There is a temptation to rob his employers.

1961. But he merely follows the plough, and certainly you do not attempt to put a labouring man on the same footing as a letter-carrier?—I do not put him above a letter-carrier. I have considered the subject very much with regard to Ireland, and I think that the sufficiency of our wages there is proved by the

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general honesty of the men; as far as the one question may be presumed to act on the other. We rarely have an instance in which an Irish rural post letter-carrier is guilty of theft.

1962. How do you reconcile the answer given by Mr. Tilley, with your statement as to the letter-carriers being appointed solely by the postmasters in Ireland; you state, do you not, that the local postmasters appoint the letter-carriers, and that that has been the case since 1854?—We began the new arrangement in 1854, and it has extended from the large to the smaller towns; at present, they appoint all the letter-carriers, but that does not include the rural messengers.

1963. What is the practice in their case?—They rest with the Postmaster General; the vacancies are reported to the Postmaster General, and the appointments are made. I believe it comes, as a matter of fact, to Members of Parliament who support the Government, but we know nothing of that. I mean that, officially, they are made not by the Treasury, but by the Postmaster General. We should be glad to have that done away with, if we could, and these appointments also given to the local officers.

1964. Do not you think that it would be a good thing to have it done away with?—I think it would be a good thing if the postmasters appointed them, or some officer of the Post Office.

1965. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Has not considerable inconvenience arisen in the appointment of provincial letter-carriers in England, on account of the limitation of age?—I think not; but great inconvenience arose before there was a limitation of age.

1966. By limiting the age, as is now done, has not a difficulty arisen in finding persons of sufficient trust, and at the same time sufficiently young for your requirements?—I think not; no doubt if the appointments were open to all ages there would necessarily be more applicants, but I think that any evil resulting in that way, is a great deal more than compensated for by the benefit that we derive from getting young men. We were very much impeded, at one time, by the kind of letter-carriers that we had, Gentlemen's servants, whom those gentlemen would no longer put up with, were appointed letter-carriers, and there was no mode of pensioning them, and then it became a hard task to get rid of them when they were altogether incapacitated by age. We have had many cases of that kind, and it was felt to be a great grievance; but we have got rid of it now. I think that this is one of the best of the new arrangements that we have made. Moreover, a man who does not come in young never makes himself really useful. I have lately had much to do with Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and in those towns we have got a very excellent set of young men; so much so, that a gentleman from the London office, who went to review some of those offices, some time ago, expressed himself as greatly gratified, and we think that that is owing very much to the regulation with regard to age. As a rule, we get very good young men in those large towns.

1967. What is the present limitation of age for letter-carriers?—Seventeen to twenty-four.

*William Corbett*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*W. Corbett*, Esq.

1968. *Chairman.*] I THINK you are the Assistant Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue?—I am.

1969. How long have you held that office?—About six years; but I have been in the service over 40 years, in the Excise branch of the Inland Revenue.

1970. You are well acquainted with the department in all its branches, I presume?—I am, with regard to the Excise branch, the out-door department; and with regard to that branch of it in the chief office.

1971. Can you state generally what is the whole number of persons employed under the Board of Inland Revenue?—The whole number would be, perhaps, close upon 6,000. I will not speak positively as to the number, but it would be between 5,000 and 6,000.

1972. Can you explain to the Committee generally in what manner that department is constituted; what are the various classes of officers employed and what are their duties?—The out-door officers consist of collectors, who are the superior class, the supervisors, and two classes of officers, division and ride officers; and there is a junior class, who may be considered on probation, under the name of assistants.

1973. Does

1973. Does that make up the whole of the out-door officers?—Of the excise branch, it does; in the stamps and taxes branch there are inspectors and surveyors of taxes.

1974. With regard to the collectors, from what class are they taken, how are they appointed?—They rise from the lower ranks of the service; all the collectors have entered the service as assistants, in the lowest branch, and they rise gradually through the ranks of ride and division officers, and supervisors, then there is an intermediate class, called surveying general examiners, but those officers are in Somerset House.

1975. So that, so far as entering the out-door branch of the excise is concerned, it is enough for the Committee to consider the case of assistants?—It includes every man in the service.

1976. What are the limits of age at which an assistant is appointed?—He must be 19, and not exceed 25.

1977. And at what salary does he begin?—He enters at the salary of 60 *l.*, as an assistant, and when employed to do the duty of another officer he has 2*s.* extra a day for the time he is employed.

1978. Taking the department of stamps and taxes, you spoke of the inspectors and surveyors of taxes, how are they appointed?—They are appointed as supernumerary surveyors of taxes first, and are promoted in the same way by the Board.

1979. Do they enter the service as supernumerary surveyors?—Yes; all of them.

1980. Within what limits of age and on what salary?—The age is, I believe, the same as in the excise; but I am not clear as to the salary.

1981. I suppose it is not very much higher than that which you have mentioned?—No, not much; perhaps it is 90 *l.*, but I am not clear as to the salary of the stamps side.

1982. Does that include the whole of the out-door officers under the Board of Inland Revenue?—The whole, except some few in London and Liverpool, which are called export and import officers, but they are very few, and are taken from the same officers and confined to the shipping of goods on drawback.

1983. Do you know what proportion those out-door officers in the two departments constitute of the whole 6,000 persons employed in your department?—The excise branch, I should say, would be over 4,000 of these, taking the collectors, the supervisors, the officers, and assistants.

1984. The stamps?—The stamps would make the difference. The stamps are not so numerous.

1985. Then those who are employed in-doors form comparatively a small proportion of the whole service?—Yes; perhaps between 600 and 700 altogether, taking the whole establishment in London.

1986. Will you state to the Committee the different offices comprised in the in-door branch, in the same manner as you have stated the out-door officers?—There is the Secretariat branch, which is one department in the office, and the Comptroller of Legacy Duty another; and besides those, there are the Accountant General's branch; the Receiver General's branch; the Stamping department; Fire insurance; Warehouse-keeper; Special Commissioners of Income Tax; Surveying General Examiners; and there is also the Inspector General of Taxes.

1987. Do all of these rise in the same manner as the out-door officers, from the junior grades?—They all do, so far as the clerkships are concerned.

1988. Do you know what number of clerks there are on the establishment?—Not the whole. I know the number which we have in the Secretary's office, to which I am attached; we have 57 on the establishment; but I did not take any memorandum of the whole number.

1989. Will you state in what manner the assistants whom you mentioned just now, and the supernumerary surveyors, are appointed; is it by simple nomination, or has competition been introduced between a limited number of candidates?—They are nominated by the Treasury.

1990. You have no official knowledge, therefore, of how the nomination takes place?—Not at all; the nomination is sent by the Treasury to our Board, certificates of health and age are obtained and transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, who then examine them in London, if they are within 40 miles of it; otherwise, they are examined in the country, from sealed papers sent down by the Commissioners.

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1991. Is that the case with a supernumerary surveyor as well as the assistants?—I believe so.

1992. Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether these appointments are made by the Treasury in the way of simple nomination, or whether several candidates are appointed to compete?—So far as regards the assistants in the Excise branch, they are all appointed by direct nomination.

1993. What is the case with regard to the supernumerary surveyors?—I rather think that there has been some competitive examination for them, but I am not quite positive.

1994. Is the same the case also with regard to the junior clerkships?—The junior clerkships' appointments all rest with the Treasury. I am aware that there has been competition there.

1995. Is there a period of probation fixed?—There is with regard to in-door clerks; they are reported upon to the Treasury after six months; but with regard to the out-door officers, they are for six weeks placed under the instructions of the supervisors and officers, and when certified as competent, they are appointed assistants.

1996. Previously to the regulations of May 1855, when the system of examination by the Civil Service Commissioners was introduced, was there an examination carried on by the Board?—There was.

1997. And the Board, I presume, at present fixes the qualifications which it requires?—When the Civil Service Commissioners were appointed, they were acquainted with what the Board's examination consisted of, and the same has been followed; the only difference has been the dropping of the examination in book-keeping by double-entry, with regard to the out-door officers; that was discontinued after about two years, I think, of the Civil Service examinations.

1998. Are you aware whether the examinations are more severe as conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners than they used to be when conducted by the Board?—They are, I think; the system of examination is more stringent.

1999. The number of rejections is greater, is it not?—Yes, much greater.

2000. Does it appear to you that there is any material difference in the class of young men who now enter the office?—I cannot say that there is much difference in the performance of their duties, and I think, myself, that many young men are rejected by the Civil Service Commissioners from the fact of their getting very nervous; I believe that men who would be well qualified for our officers thoroughly break down through fear of the examination, and I have seen that result in the examination which has been in force in our own department since 1840, with regard to the promotion of our out-door officers; our out door officers cannot attain the rank of supervisors without undergoing a strict examination in London, and I have seen men who were I knew quite competent, but who could not command themselves, and they could not do the work assigned to them.

2001. It is a *vivâ-voce* examination, or is it conducted by papers?—It is conducted by papers.

2002. On the whole, you are not of opinion that there has been much change in the manner in which the duty has been carried on since the Civil Service Commission was established?—I cannot say that it has made a great difference in the performance of the duties by the officers who have passed that examination.

2003. You state that the system even of limited competition has been applied in a very slight degree in your department?—With regard to competition for the first appointment, it has been very slight indeed; there is no such thing in the appointment of the out-door officers; their nomination is direct, and a man either passes his examination or is rejected.

2004. Probably, therefore, you are not able, from your own experience, to give any opinion as to the working of the limited competition system?—No, I could not speak as to that.

2005. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] Are you not aware that in April 1859 there was a competition for no less than 21 supernumerary surveyorships of taxes at one time, in which there were upwards of 60 candidates?—I was not aware of that; my portion of the business is confined altogether to the excise branch, so that the papers would not pass through my hands; I knew there had been some competition, but I was not aware that it was to that extent.

2006. Your

2006. Your duties do not bring you in any way into contact with these junior supernumerary surveyors and assistants, I suppose?—No; not at all.

2007. Therefore, until they rise to the higher branches of the office, you have very little means of judging whether those who are appointed are better or worse than the men who were appointed some years ago?—So far as regards the excise branch, we have the means of judging, because every supervisor of excise makes a return every six weeks of the work done each day, and the examination of the books of the officers under his superintendence, and he is bound to report all their blunders and mistakes; and in that way we have a general knowledge of every officer from the time of his entering the service.

2008. Are you generally of opinion that those who have entered within the last two years have been less efficient than those who entered previously to the system of examination by the Civil Service Commissioners?—I should not say that.

2009. You have not found that they have been above their work, and discontented, or insubordinate?—No; I am not aware of any case of that kind.

2010. Have you found that it has been necessary to reject any of them on probation, to any great extent?—We have no probation at the excise side; a party after passing the Civil Service Commissioners, is placed under instruction in the survey of traders, liable to excise survey, and if, at the end of six weeks, he is certified as qualified, his appointment is then fixed.

2011. Are there many rejections during those six weeks?—No; that is very rare indeed.

2012. What was the former system of appointing; were they always appointed by the Treasury?—A certain number were appointed by the Commissioners of excise as a Board, and, individually, they had a certain number of appointments also.

2013. Do you consider that the system of the Commissioners appointing a certain number of them is an advantageous system, or otherwise?—I think, judging of the service from my own experience, which is one of 40 years, and the great number of men with whom I have been in contact, who must have been appointed by the Board, they were just as good men as any that we have had since.

2014. Are you at all aware what Mr. John Wood's practice was in appointing?—Yes.

2015. Do you remember that on some occasions he threw open the appointments that were in his gift to some kind of competition, or placed them at the disposal of the masters of public schools?—Yes, he gave them in that way; he had the nominations positively, and he gave them to the patrons of schools for deserving young men.

2016. Did you get good men in that way?—Yes; there are some two or three in the service now, who are good men, who were appointed in that way.

2017. Those young men are, I suppose, in the first instance, called upon to perform duties of not a very arduous character, but subsequently they rise to duties of considerable importance, do they not?—Even in the first stage, they have very important duties, indeed, to perform; so far as regards charging very heavy sums of revenue at distilleries and malt-houses; that is to say, even when they are assistants, they are so engaged; if an officer is ill, or from any other cause, is absent from his regular appointment, then one of those juniors takes his place.

2018. Have you had many complaints of men being appointed who are not physically competent for the duties which they have to perform?—No; they cannot be appointed now except under a medical certificate.

2019. Have you ever suffered from having any considerable number of men physically incompetent?—No; not any considerable number, because the Board required a certificate from their supervisor that a man was healthy and active, and apparently fitted to undertake the physical duties of an officer, which are very arduous, requiring a great deal of night attendance in many cases; we have not had many instances of that kind, though we have known some.

2020. What is the kind of duty which most involves the physical character of the officers for its performance?—At the distilleries their attendance is very frequent; I may say during all hours of the night.

2021. Have they any duties to perform that requires bodily strength?—Yes; from the circuit of country that they are obliged to visit in a given time.

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2022. Do you think that since the examination has been made stricter you have had a difficulty in getting men able to do that work?—No.

2023. You do not find, in point of physical qualifications, that they have fallen off at all?—No.

2024. Do you find that, in point of character, they have fallen off at all since the new regulations?—I do not think they have.

2025. Have you any reason to be dissatisfied with the present system?—I do not think we have.

2026. Do you think that it admits of improvement?—I do not know what improvement will be made. I believe that many young men are rejected by the Civil Service Commissioners purely from that nervousness which they could not overcome, who would make good officers.

2027. What do you think would be the effect of opening those appointments to absolutely open competition; that is to say, allowing any young men who can produce a proper certificate of character, and who come within the limits of age, to present themselves for examination, with a view to being appointed by competition?—I cannot say that I think the effect of that would be in any way to injure the service; because, I should suppose that as good men would be selected by that system of examination as are selected now on nomination; I cannot see that it would injure the service at all.

2028. Mr. *Hennessy*.] Has it come to your knowledge that certain supernumerary surveyors were nominated by the Society of Arts?—I am not aware at all of the working of the Stamps and Taxes branch of our establishment; I can only speak as to the Excise branch of the Inland Revenue.

2029. Do you know that the limit of age in your department is fixed at 25 years and one month?—It is fixed at 25 years by the Board; the range is from 19 to 25; but in consequence of some one or two cases occurring, I think, about two or three years ago, where a party was on the verge of 25 when he got his nomination, but the papers could not possibly be completed in the country before he attained that age, there was a correspondence with the Civil Service Commissioners; and a regulation was then made that, provided he was nominated before he was 25, and appeared for examination within a month after, he was to be allowed to pass; and that system has been adopted since.

2030. Sir *William Hayter*.] Your knowledge is confined entirely to the Excise branch?—Yes.

2031. Does that comprise the special officers of Income Tax?—That belongs to the Stamps and Taxes.

2032. You know nothing whatever of that branch, nor of the appointment of their clerks as to age?—No.

2033. You mentioned that formerly a portion of the appointments resided in the Commissioners?—Up to 1830, the Commissioners had appointments.

2034. Do you know what portion of the appointments they had?—They had then the whole of the in-door appointments to the Excise. I am talking of the Excise Commissioners who were then in being; it was separate from the Board of Stamps and Taxes at that time.

2035. When the Boards were consolidated, did the whole of the patronage revert to the Treasury?—Yes, prior to that. In 1830, the Treasury took one-half, and soon after that they took the other half, except as to the Commissioners then in being; and as they gradually retired or died off, it got lost; the last Commissioner who had any nominations was Mr. Stephenson, and he died, I think, in June 1858.

2036. Mr. John Wood and Mr. Stephenson were the two last?—Yes.

2037. Were the Commissioners in the habit of giving any of those places to the sons of old and meritorious officers in the department?—Yes. And it was an invariable rule, that, as a Board, they gave (and they still retain that portion of their patronage), 10 out of every 100 appointments in the out-door department to the sons of deserving officers, and they are yet given.

2038. Can any one now be appointed; have the Commissioners the power now of appointing Excise officers?—The Board, as a body, has that power.

2039. Have they been in the habit, and are they still in the habit, of conferring those appointments, not unfrequently on the sons of meritorious officers?—It is confined strictly to the sons of meritorious officers; nobody outside the service ever gets one of those appointments.

2040. Is that by a regulation of the office, or is it done on the direction of the Treasury?

Treasury?—I cannot speak to that; it is of very old standing, and I presume it was an arrangement on the part of the Board, at the time being. Each Commissioner, and there were 13 of them, would have a certain number of appointments, and 10 per cent. was taken as for the Board, to be given to the sons of meritorious officers. *W. Corbett, Esq.* 26 April 1860.

2041. That has continued for a long period?—A very long period.

2042. Do you think that it has had a good effect on the office, as tending to produce content and satisfaction in the minds of the officers?—It has.

2043. Should you regret to have it done away with?—I should indeed. The Board laid down restrictions that a man must have attained a certain rank, and have a certain number in family; he must at least have been a division officer. The object of that was, that he should have shown some interest in desiring to get forward in the service.

2044. It was in the nature of a reward to the meritorious servants?—Exactly.

2045. It has given general satisfaction, and you would be very sorry, would you not, to see it repealed?—Very sorry; and the value which the service sets on it is shown by the number of applications beyond the vacancies which the Board can dispose of. It is a difficult task for the Board to go over all those cases, and select such as they think most deserving.

2046. The Board take those that are the most meritorious officers?—Yes; they go through all the applications when there are vacancies, and select those they consider the most deserving cases.

2047. Are those persons who are so nominated by the Commissioners examined by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Exactly in the same way as the Treasury nominations; they are liable to rejection, and many are rejected.

2048. So that you think that they must be competent for their duties?—They must.

2049. Has your observation for the period which you have been in the department, led you to see that these men are better, or worse, or on the average the same, as the other clerks?—I think, generally speaking, that the sons of officers are better officers; for this reason, that they have been conversant with the practice of their fathers, and know something of the work when they come into it; they are all confined to the out-door officers.

2050. If the interest of the public servic is alone to be considered, you would recommend that that principle should still be adopted?—Decidedly so; where the man's character is good.

2051. You were asked whether certain persons have not been recommended by the Society of Arts; of course, if they have been so recommended, they must have come from the Treasury?—The appointments must have been made by the Treasury.

2052. The Society of Arts must have applied to the Treasury, and the Treasury must have made some appointment in consequence of it?—Yes; the appointment would have come from them.

2053. Do you happen to know whether there have been such appointments?—It is not within my knowledge.

2054. Do you know whether pupil teachers have been appointed upon the recommendation of the Committee of Council on Education?—I am not aware that any have been appointed to the in-door departments, but I am aware that the late Mr. Wood did appoint them to the Excise Department; I am aware of that fact, of my own knowledge.

2055. Do you know that there were at one time a pretty considerable number of appointments of that class?—I do not think that there could have been very many.

2056. The office of supernumerary surveyor of taxes is under your department, is it not?—It is under the same Board, but it is in a different branch.

2057. Does it not happen frequently that you are obliged to have persons who have a special knowledge of certain subjects, such as, for instance, a surveyor of taxes for Scotland, should you not require him to have a knowledge of Gaelic?—Yes, and the excise officers also; if it is possible, we select a man who has a knowledge of Gaelic.

2058. So that if it was thrown open to the world, and sombody was appointed who did not know Gaelic, you would be sending somebody who did not know the language of the people?—Yes, and a difficulty also frequently happens in Wales on that account.

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2059. In Ireland does the same thing occur?—Not so much in Ireland.

2060. But in Wales and Scotland it is absolutely necessary for the persons who are appointed to understand the language of the country?—In parts of Scotland it is, and parts of Wales.

2061. Did I understand you to say that, as far as your observation goes, since this limited competition has prevailed, you see no material difference in the officers appointed, as to their competency and ability?—I cannot see any material difference.

2062. You think that they are neither better nor worse than formerly?—I should not say that they were better. I think we had just as good and as efficient officers prior to it. With regard to the clerks, we have not had the means of judging; there are 18 clerks who have been appointed in the Secretary's branch since the Civil Service Commissioners were appointed.

2063. Are they appointed to the secretary's branch direct, or by selection from the other offices?—They are directly nominated by the Treasury.

2064. Are they nominated to the secretary's office at once?—Yes; but there are some few who have been transferred from other departments to the secretary's office.

2065. As being a superior description of office?—Yes; but all those clerks are still employed as junior clerks; they are copying clerks, in fact.

2066. Mr. *Maguire*.] If I understand you rightly, it seems that the competitive system has not been applied to your department?—Not generally. I believe there have been some appointments to the surveyorships of taxes, where two or three competed for them.

2067. Could you give me any idea of the gross number of persons that have been appointed in the years 1858 and 1859 in your department?—I could not speak accurately; but in the Excise, in the out-door branch, we generally have between 100 and 200 every year.

2068. In the in-door branch, could you give any idea as to the number?—In the in-door branch there are not so many.

2069. Would you say 100?—No.

2070. Or 50?—No, nor 20 in the Excise branch.

2071. Taking it roughly, not far from 500 have been appointed to the out-door and in-door situations in your department within two years?—Very probably.

2072. All these appointments are direct appointments from the Treasury?—They are.

2073. Are they direct individual appointments?—Yes; the parties are named.

2074. The party getting the office in consequence of that nomination?—Yes.

2075. Those were not submitted to competitive examination?—Yes, some of them were. The course pursued is, that if a vacancy occurs, the Board report to the Treasury that a vacancy exists for a junior clerk in the Secretary's Department. There is a party nominated; the person named by the Treasury is examined by the Civil Service Commissioners, and if he does not pass he does not get the office.

2076. Is it a competitive, or rather an individual examination?—It is an individual examination, but I believe there has been a competitive examination in some cases; I cannot say in how many.

2077. It is the exception, and not the rule?—It is the exception.

2078. Now as to out-door appointments; the rule is all the other way, is it not?—They are all direct nominations.

2079. Did not I understand you to say, that all the out-door appointments are made direct, and that there is no competitive examination, unless in rare instances; and that as to the in-door appointments, there is no competitive examination; is that what you said?—It is, as regards out-door officers, but for in-door appointments, competition exists.

2080. If that be the case in your department, you have practically no means of testing either the advantage or disadvantage of the system?—No; there is no means of testing it; it is a mere matter of opinion.

2081. What means have you of practically testing it; if all the men are appointed by the direct nomination of the Treasury, and not submitted to competitive examination, how is the system to be tested in your case?—I do not see any means of forming an opinion beyond this: that if there were 400 vacancies, there may have been 700 or 800 examinations before they were filled.

2082. If

2082. If I understand you distinctly, all the out-door appointments are made direct by nomination from the Treasury, and the parties so nominated are not compelled to compete for the situation with rival candidates?—That is so.

2083. In that case there are no possible means of testing the system?—We have no direct means.

2084. You have no direct means of testing the system by contrast with any other system?—No.

2085. You tell me that, except in very rare instances, the parties nominated by the Treasury are not compelled to compete with others?—There have been some for in-door officers.

2086. It would be rather an exception, and the general rule is that of direct nomination; therefore you are not in a position to give any practical opinion upon the one system or the other?—No, and so I said.

2087. With regard to the nervousness of candidates, and the fear of breaking down, I believe that that is an evil attendant upon all systems of examination; generally speaking, if a man had to come before examiners, and either an appointment or the ratifying of an appointment, or some superior position, depended upon his success, he is flurried and nervous; as I understand, he is as flurried and nervous before your examination as he is before the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes, very likely, except that the Civil Service examination, is carried out in a different way to what it used to be for out-door officers, because the examination was conducted by our supervisors.

2088. Would any evil result from throwing open all those important out-door situations of which you speak to open competition, provided, as an Honourable Member said, that those parties bring proof of their good character and good moral conduct?—I said that I cannot see that we should not get as good officers if it was thought advisable to open it.

2089. Why have your department not adopted a general system of competitive examination?—I do not think that it is in the province of our Board to say whether they will or not; it is in the hands of the Treasury; they simply report the vacancy, and leave it to the Treasury to fill it up.

2090. Did I understand you that, if the competitive system has not been applied to your department, the heads of your department are not responsible for its non-application, but the Treasury is responsible?—I do not conceive that our Board are responsible.

2091. Sir *William Hayter*.] Did not you make a mistake just now, when you stated that all your out-door appointments are made direct?—All in the Excise branch.

2092. That does not include the supernumerary surveyors of taxes?—No.

2093. Are the supernumerary surveyors of taxes out-door appointments?—They are out-door appointments; but I guarded myself, and spoke with regard to the Excise branch; and the surveyorship of taxes is in the branch of Stamps and Taxes, with which I am not connected.

2094. Mr. *Maguire*.] You hold to the answer which you have given me, do you not, with regard to the branch that I have specified to you, namely, the out-door officers in the Excise?—Yes; the supernumerary surveyors, and the surveyors and inspectors of taxes, are all out-door appointments, but I confine my answer to the Excise out-door officers.

2095. Mr. *Clay*.] Is the number of vacancies which you have had in your department within the last few years, any actual guide at all as to the number of vacancies to be expected hereafter?—I do not think it is, for this reason: since the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget has been introduced, we have ceased filling up vacancies altogether; as we must have a considerable reduction in consequence of the abolition of the paper duty; any reduction of duties reduces our establishment.

2096. You apprehend that, for some time to come, you will make no fresh appointments?—It must take some time; that is to say, for the out-door branch.

2097. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] In order just to clear up what you stated in the previous part of your examination, in your branch, which is the Excise branch, all first appointments consist of Excise assistants?—That is the first step; all first appointments are to that office.

2098. They are directly nominated by the Treasury, are they not?—Yes; the individuals are named to our Board in each case. The course is, that when we find our establishment running down (40 is the number now that the Treasury

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generally nominate) it is reported that we want 40 assistants. Then the Treasury, send the names perhaps, one or two to-day, and two or three to-morrow, and no more for a week; the nominations are taken up, and individually dealt with.

2099. They are subject, are they not, upon their nomination by the Treasury, to examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, if they are within 40 miles of London?—Yes.

2100. If they are beyond that distance, what is done?—There are sealed papers sent from the Civil Service to our Board, by whom they are transmitted to the collector, with special instructions as to the mode of the examination; that nobody is to be allowed to have any interference with the candidate, and that he must not leave the room till he finishes the paper put before him, just in the same way as examinations are conducted in London.

2101. Mr. *Collins*.] Are you aware that a certain number of permanent extra clerkships in the Treasury are thrown open to competition among the clerks from the Inland Revenue and other Revenue Departments?—I am aware of that, because one in our department succeeded in obtaining an appointment at the last examination.

2102. Is it placed in the hands of the Board to decide which persons should be allowed to present themselves as candidates?—Yes.

2103. On what principle do you proceed in selecting those who should offer themselves?—The Board have an examination of those who offer themselves, and select those whom they think best in this prior examination.

2104. There was a competitive examination within the department, and the successful competitors were sent up?—Yes, that is the way in which it was done.

2105. What is your opinion of that system as it affects your department; do you think that it is a good one?—I think it had a good effect. I think there have been but two instances in which we have sent young men up, and in the last case, one of them succeeded.

2106. Do you think that it would be desirable to extend that system by opening to all the young men, from time to time, appointments for which they might compete in another office, or would that derange your own office?—It should be confined to the juniors; it might derange the department if men who had been trained to our work were unsettled; they might be looking forward to going away; therefore it should be confined to juniors, if anything of the kind were in contemplation, or carried out.

2107. Do you know whether the young men value it as a privilege?—I think they do; but it was confined to those who were not established clerks; there were some extra hands to whom it was confined.

2108. Have you a considerable number of extra clerks?—No, we have not had for the last two years, when our establishment was re-arranged; we have not many extra clerks now.

2109. Mr. *Maguire*.] You require rather a high standard of intelligence and education, do you not, for your out-door as well as in-door appointments?—For out-door appointments the candidate must be conversant with vulgar and decimal arithmetic, and he must be generally intelligent.

2110. Would you be afraid of well-educated men in your department?—My fear for a well-educated man in the surveying branch of our department is that he would think the work too great drudgery.

2111. That does not apply to your own department?—Not in the in-door department, nor to the surveyors of Stamps and Taxes.

2112. You stated, did you not, in answer to an Honourable Member, that very important duties immediately devolve upon the person who assumes office in your department?—Very important, so far as charging the revenue is concerned.

2113. Besides integrity, they require intelligence, do they not?—Yes; care and intelligence.

2114. Does not education increase a man's intelligence rather than counteract it?—It does.

2115. Therefore education is essential?—Yes; it has always been held necessary that they should possess education to a certain amount.

2116. Generally speaking, your men are very intelligent, are they not?—Generally speaking, they are.

2117. Do you not think that it would be fairer to the public at large to have those situations thrown open to them, and that all men of good character, and intelligence

intelligence and capacity should be allowed to compete for such appointments rather than to have a certain number of persons appointed through their peculiar influence?—I think that is a matter of opinion altogether.

2118. I suppose you must have formed an opinion upon it; have you considered whether one of the public, who had no political influence, or influential patronage, would not think it far more fair, if he were a man of character, education, and ability, to have a right to compete for a public situation, than depend upon this chance of patronage, to get it?—I have no hesitation in saying so under these circumstances.

2119. Would not the general public feel the same?—No doubt.

2120. Sir *William Hayter.*] That rule would exclude any power of appointing the sons of meritorious officers; do you think therefore that that rule ought to exist to that extent?—No; I think it would be injurious, if you had a rule that would exclude them, but I do not see why that rule should exclude them; they are part of the public, and ought to have the same opportunity of offering themselves as anybody else, if such a system were introduced.

2121. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] It would be quite possible, would it not, to preserve one-tenth part of them, and throw open the other nine-tenths?—Yes.

2122. Sir *William Hayter.*] Do you think that, if a person looks forward to occupying a situation as a matter of right, he is likely to be as good an officer as if he is appointed by some other person?—I think a good deal of a man's conduct may depend upon the fact of his having got an appointment through another.

2123. If he claimed, as a matter of right, to be examined, and if, being examined, he were to be successful, is it not likely, rather to lead to insubordination than submission?—It might have that effect, except that the discipline of the service would of course apply there.

2124. Do you know whether, in the other departments complaints have been made with respect to the insubordination of those officers who have been so appointed by competition?—I have not heard of anything of that kind.

2125. Mr. *Maguire.*] You do not mean to say that every man who is appointed by political influence conducts himself respectably and efficiently?—No.

2126. Are there any instances to the contrary?—Certainly.

2127. Therefore, if some of the men who were appointed as the result of competitive examination were insubordinate or badly conducted, you would not say that that was the result of the system, but the result of human imperfection?—Yes.

2128. You would not attribute it to the system?—I do not know that I should.

2129. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] Have you ever known instances of persons appointed by patronage, in which the patrons have interfered to try and get them promoted, or otherwise forwarded in the department?—Yes.

2130. That is a danger which would not arise in the case of appointments by open competition?—Not exactly from the patrons, but still it would be open to application to other parties than the Board; our Board's regulations are rather stringent as to any extraneous application.

2131. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] After the best consideration which you can give to this matter, have you any reason to think that there are any present deficiencies in the administration of your office, which require to be remedied by such a change as the introduction of a system of general competition?—No; I do not think that I could at all say that there is anything in the carrying out of our duties that would require any such change.

2132. Mr. *Maguire.*] Might not there be a change on the ground of public policy, as well as an account of the internal necessities of the department?—Certainly there might; but that is a different question altogether.

2133. Even admitting that you have no such evils as require so revolutionary a change, might not the change be made upon public grounds, totally irrespective of that?—No doubt, if it were so determined, it might be made; but I should like it to be clearly understood that we have no such necessity in the management of our department at the present time.

*Lunæ*, 30° *die Aprilis*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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|---|---|
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Sir William Hayter. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Stanley. |
| Sir William Jolliffe. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Tyte. |
| Mr. Maguire. | |

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STANLEY, IN THE CHAIR.

*Joseph Timm*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*Joseph Timm*, Esq. 30 April 1860.

2134. *Chairman.*] WILL you state what office you hold?—That of Solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue.

2135. How long have you held that office?—I have been solicitor to the Board of Stamps and Taxes and the Board of Inland Revenue 31 years.

2136. What number of clerks have you in your office?—I have now 25 clerks.

2137. With whom does the appointment of them rest?—With the Treasury.

2138. Do they come to you on probation?—Yes, for three months.

2139. And within that time you have the power of rejecting them if they are found to be unfit?—Yes.

2140. What are the limits as to age?—I believe the limits are from 16 to 25; but I must observe, that I have had some considerably above that age appointed by reason of their having had experience in a solicitor's offices before coming into my department.

2141. With regard to those who come to you from private offices, do they begin like the rest, at the lowest grade; do they begin as junior clerks?—Not always; of late years they have, but formerly they used to be placed in the higher grades of the establishment.

2142. They were put over the heads of others there?—Yes.

2143. But that practice is discontinued?—Yes; of late years they have come in at the bottom.

2144. Then you have none at present in your office except junior appointments?—None of those who have been in a solicitor's office, do you mean?

2145. None can enter now except as junior appointments, can they?—That is the rule.

2146. What is the salary that they begin at?—£.100 a year.

2147. Are the qualifications required fixed by you or the Civil Service Commissioners, or who has to decide upon them?—I presume they are fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners and the Board.

2148. Can you state what those qualifications are?—Writing from dictation, arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, English composition, and the general principles of equity, common law, and conveyancing.

2149. That last being a special qualification required for the work of your department?—Yes.

2150. To what position can one of those clerks rise in the ordinary course of promotion?—He may rise to be the head of the clerks in my establishment; they are divided into five classes.

2151. Perhaps you can explain to the Committee the system of your establishment?—My establishment is divided into five classes of clerks, and besides those, I have two that are called Property-tax clerks; they were appointed, in the first instance only during the existence of the Property-tax, and they are not considered eligible for promotion.

2152. They are considered temporary clerks; but it has happened that the appointment has lasted a considerable number of years?—Yes. Then I have in the first class, two clerks.

2153. What

2153. What is the highest salary?—The salary of the first class begins at 500*l.*, rising by 20*l.* a year to 600*l.* The second class commences at 300*l.*, rising by 20*l.* a year to 400*l.*; there are four clerks of that class. The third class commences at 200*l.*, rising by 15*l.* a year to 290*l.*; there are four clerks of that class. The fourth class commences at 150*l.*, rising by 10*l.* a year to 190*l.*; there are five clerks of that class. The fifth class commences at 100*l.* a year, and rises by 10*l.* a year to 140*l.*

2154. In the ordinary course of promotion, according to your experience, how long would it take to rise from the junior grades to the highest?—It would depend upon the clerk himself.

2155. Is he promoted by seniority or by selection?—By selection of the clerk best qualified to fill the vacancy.

2156. But is the promotion by selection, with a certain general regard to the claims of seniority?—The rule by which I am directed to guide myself is, to recommend for promotion the best clerk below the vacancy, but of course in the case of equal merit in two or more clerks, the claims of seniority have a preference.

2157. You are not able to state what is the average length of service which passes before promotion is attained?—I have one clerk who holds one of the first class clerkships of the office, who has been 36 years in the service; he was, I should think, 30 years before he attained that position. The other clerk in the same class has been about 25 years in the service, and he was about 20 years before he attained it; he attained it recently by being put over the heads of four or five others, for his very superior ability.

2158. Are you cognisant of the manner in which those appointments are made, whether by nomination or by competition, among a limited number of candidates?—Hitherto they have not been appointed by competition.

2159. They have been appointed by simple nomination in every case?—They have.

2160. Is it your opinion, judging from the experience of the system in other departments, that you would obtain more efficient public servants in your office by a system of competition if the system of competition were introduced?—I am not prepared to say that. I have no reason to complain of the clerks that I have; whether I should get better in case public competition were introduced, I am not prepared to say.

2161. You spoke of a certain amount of legal knowledge being required?—I did; but I have only had one clerk that has undergone the Civil Service examination, who has been examined upon that point; previously to that, I believe they were examined in the classics, in Latin; whether in Greek or not I am not prepared to say; but it was thought that legal information would be much more useful in my office than Latin.

2162. You attach more importance to that special attainment than even to much higher general qualifications?—A great deal more, because those higher qualifications would not suffice to raise a man to a superior clerkship in my office, without a general knowledge of legal principles, and experience in legal practice too.

2163. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] As I understand you, you were formerly able to take men of some standing from solicitors' offices, and introduce them into your department, by putting them at once to higher situations, but you are now obliged to appoint them to junior situations; do you find that you are able to get men from solicitors' offices on those terms?—Not generally; but the last clerk of that class that came to my department was a clerk in the office of the Solicitor to the Treasury. His father was formerly a solicitor in Cornwall, and a man of some eminence there.

2164. Is it your opinion that the best way of getting men qualified for the duties of the Solicitor's Department, is to take young men by way of examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, or to take men who have spent some time in a solicitor's office?—For certain purposes in my office, a clerk who is merely able to read and write, and with a general knowledge of arithmetic, might do very well for the lower departments, but he must not expect to rise to the superior classes. I think that if none are appointed but those who undergo the Civil Service examination, the Board will, in the end, be obliged to look to solicitors' offices for their principal law clerks.

2165. For what reason?—Because they cannot acquire in my office that

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general knowledge of the law which is requisite to fulfil the duties of superior clerkships; but when I say that they cannot do so, I must tell you that there are two that have done so, and those two are now at the head of the department; they are, however, exceptions.

2166. I was going to ask you from what class of original appointments have those men come who are now your best clerks, and at the head of the department?—They have been bred up in the office.

2167. In your office?—The first was in the Tax Office, under Mr. Leggatt, the former Solicitor of Taxes; the second was in the office of the Solicitors of Excise; Mr. Dehany and Mr. Carr.

2168. Taking those next in order, those who hold the next important places, are they men who have begun and passed all their lives in the Civil Service, or men who have had some training in a solicitor's office before entering your office?—The first three clerks of the next class have all had some training, one was a solicitor before he came in, the next also was for many years in a solicitor's office.

2169. When you say that the Civil Service Commissioners require that a young man should pass an examination in certain principles of law and equity, to what does that examination amount?—I can scarcely say; I did not know on what points they examined them, until I inquired.

2170. Do you think it possible that a young man, though he may have acquired some general knowledge of Blackstone, and one or two other text-books, can get that kind of knowledge which is likely to be useful to him in your department until he comes in, and sees the actual working of it?—No; and even then, for the want of applying it in practice, he would never make much progress, because he is put into the inferior classes, where his work is mere routine.

2171. Have the young men in those branches an opportunity of making themselves familiar with the law of the department, by degrees?—I give them every opportunity of doing so; and not only that, but when they come into the office, I tell them, that the rule of the office is, that the best men must always go up, and point out to them what they may do, if they apply themselves to the duty; and some of them certainly try to read law books, but they do not continue it long; they say it is very dry work, without an opportunity of applying their information, so that I do not see that it is likely to do them any good.

2172. In the upper branches of the office, do you require men who have a good knowledge of the details of the actual work of your office, and who have a general knowledge of law; or is it sufficient that they should be acquainted with the details of that kind of business which comes before the Board of Inland Revenue?—It is necessary that they should be well acquainted with the principles of evidence, and the mode of getting up evidence for trials, preparing briefs, and such things as those; but the two clerks of the first class although brought up entirely in the Department, being men of very good common sense, and of great application, have made themselves very efficient in their several branches of duty.

2173. I suppose there is no doubt that it is essential that they should know thoroughly well all the Acts of Parliament that relate to your particular department (the Stamp Acts and Property Tax Acts, for instance), and that they should know the various other Acts that relate to matters which fall particularly within the province of the Inland Revenue Department; and that knowledge they would acquire best, I suppose, by actual work in the department?—Yes.

2174. But then, you say, that they require a general knowledge of law, which they are not so likely to acquire there?—Yes.

2175. Would they not acquire that better by actual work in solicitors' offices, or elsewhere, in general practice, before coming into the Civil Service?—Yes, undoubtedly.

2176. Then it is your opinion that it would be desirable that opportunities should be given for introducing into your department, from solicitors' offices and elsewhere, men of some standing, rather than young men?—Yes.

2177. Do you think that the system of examination before the Civil Service Commissioners renders that more difficult than it was before?—Yes, I think it does, because a young man who has been some years in a solicitor's office, and who is a very good lawyer, might not be quite up to the mark to be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2178. Has

2178. Has there been any correspondence between your department and the Civil Service Commissioners as to the necessity for certificates in all cases?—I am not aware of it.

2179. Were you aware that by the Superannuation Act the general law is, that no officer is entitled to superannuation except he comes in by the Civil Service examination?—Yes.

2180. Is there not an exception with regard to persons who have been in a solicitor's office, or is the exception only as to the solicitors themselves?—I think only with regard to the solicitors.

2181. You think it would be desirable to extend that exception to clerks in solicitors' offices?—I think it would.

2182. So as to get men at more advanced periods of life to enter your service?—I think so.

2183. I suppose you have not had instances of men placed upon the Redundant List to any considerable extent?—No, I have not.

2184. Has the patronage of your department always been with the Treasury, or was it ever in the Board itself?—It was always in the Treasury, as far as I know.

2185. Have you ever had incompetent men sent you from the Treasury, or men whom you have been obliged to reject?—No, I have never rejected one.

2186. Is there a term of probation?—Yes, three months.

2187. Does that ever end in the rejection of the man on probation?—It never has done so in my office.

2188. Upon the whole, you have been satisfied with those who have been sent to you?—Generally, I have.

2189. And you do not see any particular change from the introduction of the system of Civil Service examination?—None; I have only had five sent to me under that system, of whom I have four now with me, and they are very good clerks.

2190. Are they better than those you had before?—I cannot say that they are better.

2191. Not worse?—Not worse.

2192. Mr. *Hennessey*.] What are the limits of age?—16 to 25, I believe.

2193. Do you know what class of clerks in solicitors' offices have the limit of age fixed at from 20 to 30?—No, I am not aware of that.

2194. Have any of the clerks passed examinations before the Incorporated Law Society?—Yes, I have one who has, and he has been admitted an attorney.

2195. I suppose there are Standing Counsel to the department?—Yes; we have several; they are appointed by the Attorney General.

2196. Of what sort is the conveyancing in your office; is it of a very difficult kind?—We have scarcely any at all, it is very rarely that we have a case of conveyancing; but a knowledge of conveyancing is necessary, in order to the proper application of the stamp duties on deeds; in fact, it is essential; the clerks cannot without it properly fulfil their duties of examining deeds, and marking them for the stamp duties.

2197. Were any of your clerks articled clerks?—Yes, I have four who have been articled clerks, and been admitted as solicitors before they came to me.

2198. Colonel *Sykes*.] You have said that, generally, you have had reason to approve of the nominations from the Treasury to clerkships in your office; you did not say, absolutely; have you any reservations?—I have one or two clerks now of whom I cannot speak so highly as I should wish to do.

2199. Whom you do not approve of?—Of whom I do not altogether approve.

2200. Were those sent to you upon the nomination of the Treasury?—They were.

2201. Do I understand that you have only one clerk in your department who has been sent to you from the Civil Service Commissioners?—I have four; I have only one who has been examined in common law and conveyancing.

2202. Then my question would apply to the four instead of the one; has there been any indication in the conduct of those four clerks of considering that their requirements placed them above the duties they have undertaken to perform?—I have had five clerks sent; I have four now with me; one left me because he considered his qualifications were superior to the duties he was called upon to perform in my office.

2203. In the other four you have not seen any indications of their considering

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their acquirements above the duties of the office which they have to perform?—No.

2204. Sir *William Hayter.*] You mentioned the subjects in which they were examined, did not you omit Latin?—I believe, in the first instance, they were examined in Latin, and that this examination in common law and conveyancing was substituted for Latin.

2205. Are they examined in any other subjects?—In equity, common law, and conveyancing.

2206. They are examined upon those three heads of law?—I believe they are.

2207. And also as to their knowledge of Latin?—I think not.

2208. Previously to the establishment of the department of the Civil Service Commissioners, by whom were the clerks examined?—They underwent no particular examination; they merely came into my office on probation, but as they only came into the junior branches, quite at the bottom, they must have been very bad if they were not qualified for the duties.

2209. The only test was that of probation?—That was all.

2210. Did you make a report, and do you now make a report to the heads of departments, after the period of probation has elapsed?—Yes.

2211. Have you had occasion to make a disadvantageous report frequently or unfrequently?—I have never made a disadvantageous report, because my report has only been with respect to the clerk's qualifications upon his being appointed at the bottom of the list, where the duties were mere routine, making entries in books, and so on; and if he could read and write, he would be competent for things.

2212. Did I understand you to say that the clerks who have been appointed to your office subsequently to the establishment of the Civil Service Commissioners are neither more nor less competent than those who were appointed before?—Neither more nor less, with the exception of one man. I have only had five clerks who have undergone the examination, and four of them are all very good ones; one of the five left.

2213. Was that on account of considering the duties of the office inferior to his abilities?—Yes.

2214. You stated that you thought it desirable that men should come to you of more standing, and having some previous acquaintance with law?—I think that by-and-by it will be absolutely necessary.

2215. Does that observation apply to the higher departments in the office?—To the higher departments in the office.

2216. Do you think it would be desirable to have a distinction in your office between those who are supplementary clerks and those who are discharging more important duties?—I do; I think that there should be a division of the establishment, and that those who come in to the lower departments should consider that they cannot go up beyond the line unless by their superior qualifications, and that the clerks who have some some experience in law should come in above that point.

2217. Clerks of the kind you suggest would be a class of writing clerks, the junior class?—Yes.

2218. Is the writing of your department usually done in the office, or out of the office?—There is a great deal of writing done in the office by the clerks; there is a deal of routine business; but the copying of briefs and cases, and things of that sort, is all done out of the office, by law stationers; things that require great neatness and great despatch. We sometimes send a brief of 100 sheets to the law stationers at night, to be copied by the next morning.

2219. Do you prepare the briefs for country cases as well as for London cases?—For prosecutions at the assizes we do; but in the case of proceedings before magistrates we do not.

2220. Do you think it desirable that all this preparing of briefs, and things of that sort, should be done in the office, or are you satisfied that it should be done by stationers?—They are only fair-copied by the stationers, and that could not be done in the office by the clerks, because the quantity of work is such that no establishment of clerks that you could have would be able to copy the briefs, and do the work within the time required; and, therefore, I am under the necessity of sending the briefs and cases, and such matters as those, to the law stationers to be copied.

2221. Were

2221. Were those four articled clerks you referred to appointed subsequently to the institution of the Civil Service examination, or when?—They are clerks in the second or third class; they have been there some time; the latest of them has been in my office more thon 10 years.

2222. If you had men of higher standing than those who now enter as junior clerks, I suppose your business could be performed by a smaller number of clerks, so that the public service would gain in that respect?—No, I do not think it could.

2223. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] How are the promotions in your office conducted?—The rule is, that the best clerk below the vacancy is to be recommended by me to the Board.

2224. Many have passed over in that way?—That has been the case.

2225. And to such an extent that you contemplate that it is impossible that junior clerks in your office should qualify themselves in your department to fill the higher clerks' places?—From my experience, I do not think it possible; there are exceptions, but even they were only to fill the highest office in the particular branch.

2226. Do you think that a considerable knowledge of the law is absolutely necessary for the highest appointment?—Yes.

2227. A knowledge of the Acts of Parliament and the legal business occurring upon those Acts?—Not so much as a general knowledge of law, and that is what I find the clerks in my office most deficient in.

2228. To what extent does this examination upon the principle of equity, common law, and conveyancing, carry those clerks; to what point of perfection?—I do not know; I have only had one clerk who has been examined upon these points; he is a young man of very superior qualifications; he is at the bottom of my office, but I have reason to know that he is at this moment trying to get an appointment as clerk in another department, to fulfil a higher office.

2229. The prospect of promotion is not sufficiently great and rapid to induce a young man of superior attainments to pass through the lower grades of the office?—No.

2230. That is one of the reasons why you say that class of men of greater age and higher legal attainments must be admitted?—Yes; the young men who come into the office at the bottom, will not apply themselves to the study of the law; and I do not think they could unless they combined practice with their study; I mean law generally, not merely the limited practice of the law in my department.

2231. Do you know by whom this legal examination is now conducted under the Civil Service Commissioners?—I do not.

2232. Nor are you fully acquainted with the nature of the examination?—I am not.

2233. *Chairman.*] I think the principal objection you have to the present arrangement is this, that there is an interval during which young men who come in at the bottom of your list, have none but mechanical duties to perform?—That is so.

2234. And that they have no sufficient inducement to study the law during that time?—No; it would be very irksome for them to attempt anything of the kind, not having any opportunity of practising.

2235. Their practice would be entirely separated from their reading?—Yes; their practice when they come in does not involve any knowledge of law whatever; it consists merely of routine duties.

2236. Would there be any possibility of employing a lower class of men in the duties which you now throw upon the junior clerks; you said just now that every one who could read and write was fitted for the junior duties?—Yes, for the fifth class; for the lowest class they would; it is merely copying letters, making entries in books, filling up public documents, and things of that sort.

2237. Would there be any difficulty in obtaining a lower class of men to perform that duty, upon the understanding that that would be the duty that they would have to discharge for all their lives, and that they were not to expect to rise?—I would not have such an understanding: it should not be a bar to a man's advancement that he came in at the bottom of the list; he should be competent to be promoted to the highest grade at one leap, if he were qualified; but I would have it so arranged that it should not be deemed a hardship upon

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those clerks if another were brought in out of the profession and put over their heads.

2238. I understand you, therefore, to suggest that it would be be better if you had unlimited power to take men from private offices to fill the higher grades?—Yes.

2239. And that none of those who filled the lower grades should consider that they had a monopoly of promotion, although they ought to be eligible with all the rest of the world?—Exactly; by all means they should have the preference if qualified.

2240. In practice, would there not be much difficulty created?—I think not; in beginning the practice there might be a difficulty, because you would be doing perhaps great injustice to those who are already in the department; but the time will come, I am quite sure, when the Board will be obliged to resort to the profession out of the office for particular clerks to supply vacancies in the superior classes.

2241. Have you sufficient knowledge of the general practice of private offices to know whether promotion is slower in your department than it would be in a private solicitor's office?—No, I have not.

2242. I presume, that all those clerks fare together with the rest of the Civil servants in the benefit of a provision for life?—Yes.

2243. They are entitled to superannuation, and they cannot be removed except for misconduct?—That is the case.

2244. I need not ask you whether that is the case in any private employment?—No.

2245. Are you favourable or not to the creation of a separate class of copying clerks exclusively?—I am favourable to the appointment of a class of clerks which should be considered a class of copying clerks exclusively, but I would give a preference to any clerk in that class to be promoted beyond that class, if he were qualified.

2246. But are you not afraid that if that rule were laid down there would be a great deal of disappointment in consequence of the promotion frequently not going in that channel?—No, I should not be afraid of that, because the qualifications of a clerk who came into the office with a view to be promoted must be very superior indeed to those persons who came in as copying clerks.

2247. You do not think that, under any re-arrangement of your office, the number of clerks would admit of reduction?—I do not.

2248. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] By copying clerks, you mean those who do the duties of junior clerks, not stationers?—No, I call them copying clerks because their duties are principally copying out letters and papers and drafts, which must be copied in books and docketed, and so on.

2249. They would not be competent to perform the duties of law stationers?—It would not be possible, because those duties must be performed in so short a space of time; perhaps we have a trial coming on in two or three days, and there must be four or five copies of the brief by the next morning.

2250. Is that done by parties whose special duties it is to make such copies?—Necessarily.

2251. Mr. *Tite.*] I understood you to say that you had four articled clerks in your department?—Four who have served their articles.

2252. Is the number limited?—No; that was not a necessary qualification, it was a mere accident.

2253. Do you facilitate at all any one of your clerks getting articled, and becoming hereafter qualified to become a solicitor by passing the usual examination?—He could not, while serving in my office, be articled to an attorney.

2254. He might be articled nominally, and yet remain with you?—But that service would not qualify him for admission, he must serve his time to an attorney.

2255. Do you know, in fact, of any of your clerks who have become practising solicitors of respectability?—No; those who have done so had been admitted solicitors before they came into the department.

2256. A young man coming to you must remain a simple clerk in your office; he has no opportunity of becoming a practising solicitor?—That is so.

2257. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] At what age do you contemplate taking such young

young men as you speak of, into your department; would you say the age of 25?—I would take a young man who had just passed his examination.

2258. And you would recommend that if he had been admitted as a solicitor at a higher age, you would put no limit in that respect; you would take those who would come for the salary which you had to offer, and you would recommend that they should be put on the same footing for superannuation as yourself and other solicitors, that is to say, that they should have the appointment for a certain number of years, in consideration of their professional qualifications?—Yes.

2259. When you speak of dividing your establishment, and of drawing a line beyond which men should have no claim to pass upwards, what would be the highest salary you would give below that line?—Perhaps 150*l.*

2260. And what would be the lowest salary above it?—I would begin at the same amount, or nearly so.

2261. With regard to those men whom you would employ at salaries rising to 150*l.*, I understand you to say that they would be employed in copying and filling in papers, and other mechanical work, or semi-mechanical work of the department; I suppose you would give them to do a certain amount of registering, indexing, and so forth?—Yes.

2262. Work which requires something more than the mere power of reading and writing?—Yes.

2263. But do you think that you would be able to get that work done by men who would be content to remain all their lives in the department at 150*l.* a year?—Yes.

2264. But you say that you would give those men, provided they proved capable, power to rise to the higher branches of the office?—Yes.

2265. Supposing you gave that power, would not the possibility of rising to the higher branches tempt into that lower branch men who would not be content to remain there all their lives at 150*l.* a year?—I have no doubt it would.

2266. And if it turned out that those men were not fit to be promoted to a higher branch you would merely have filled your lower branch with a number of men who would be discontented with their position, instead of a number of men who would be contented?—They would have no right to be discontented; they could not complain.

2267. If a man understood distinctly when he entered the service that the highest salary he could look forward to was 150*l.* a year, he would not be discontented that he could not advance beyond; but if he understood that there was a possibility of advancing to any point beyond, would he not be discontented?—I would not hold that prospect out to him, although he should not be debarred from it; he could not then complain at a clerk being put in above that class.

2268. But when a man enters a public office he generally looks forward to the highest places, and if he is told they are open to him, he calculates that he has a chance of getting them, and unless he is told there is no prospect of rising beyond a certain point, he probably becomes discontented if he does not rise above it?—I am afraid there would be much more discontent were you obliged to resort to the method of bringing in a clerk who has had some professional experience, and placing him above those in the present classes.

2269. But would not that discontent be less if the men in the lower grade understood that they had nothing to do with those upper classes?—Yes, it would.

2270. With regard to your practice, as to law stationers, and the sort of work which you give them, do you ever bring in law stationers' clerks to write in your office?—We had one brought in, and he became an exceedingly useful clerk, and after many years' service, he has been put upon the establishment.

2271. Do you know that it is the practice in public offices to have men from law stationers, and to employ them in the offices, and to pay the law sationers so much an hour for their services?—I am not aware of that.

2272. Do you think there is any reason why that should not be done?—I think that would be scarcely practicable in my department.

2273. Why not?—Do you mean, with regard to the copying of briefs, cases, and so on?

2274. I mean with regard to all that class of work proposed to be done by the young men who are not to rise beyond 150*l.* Supposing you were disembarrassed of the present establishment, would it be possible to get the whole work done

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by the day or hour, by men from the law stationers?—No; the work is going on constantly.

2275. You have stated that you had a law stationer's clerk in your office, who remained there a considerable time?—He had merely been in a law stationer's office. He was a very good writer; and, even to this day, when I want anything done in a particularly neat manner, I give it to him to do.

2276. How is he paid?—He is now upon the establishment; he is in the fourth class. His salary is about 180*l.* a year.

2277. But you employed him for a considerable time before he was placed upon the establishment?—Yes; as clerk in the office.

2278. How was he paid then?—He received 90*l.* a year.

2279. Did he receive that from the office?—Yes, as extra clerk.

2280. The law stationer had nothing to do with it?—Nothing whatever to do with it.

2281. With respect to the employment of men in the higher branches, do you think it is desirable that the young men should be transferred from time to time from one branch to another, in order that they may get a knowledge of the whole business, or would you merely confine them to one branch, such as the tax branch?—At present they have been confined to one branch; but I think that if a clerk had had a previous professional bringing up, it would be advisable to change him from one branch to another occasionally.

2282. In point of fact, must not the training of a young man be effected by giving him a knowledge of all parts of the office business?—Yes, and a great deal more knowledge than the office itself would afford him.

2283. You would desire to train your men by taking for that higher branch men who had had some professional training outside, giving them promotion according to merit within the department, and giving them opportunities for learning the whole of the business if possible?—Yes, I would.

2284. With regard to the question of a clerk feeling himself above his work, has it ever happened to you to have a clerk who appeared to think himself above his work before the institution of the Civil Service examination system?—No, I cannot say that it has.

2285. Have you ever had men who have left the office from being discontented with the promotion?—I had once a clerk in my department, a young man who had been in a solicitor's office, and had had a professional education, who left me on that account; he was one of the best clerks in the office.

2286. That is an accident which might happen in any office, and which is as likely to happen in yours as in any other?—Yes, it is so.

2287. Do you see anything in the system of the Civil Service examination to lead you to expect that under it young men would prove more difficult to manage, or more discontented with their situations, than any other young men?—Not merely from that examination.

2288. With regard to health, have you ever had any difficulty on that score; have any of the clerks been men who have scarcely been physically fit for their duties?—I have had some in a very delicate state of health.

2289. Do you mean that you have had clerks who have been from the first of such delicate constitutions that it was not probable they would be fit for their work?—No, I do not think that.

2290. Sir *William Hayter.*] You said that a clerk who had come from a law stationer's had been placed upon the establishment; how long ago was that?—I should think, perhaps 10 years ago.

2291. Was that upon your representation of his fitness?—Yes.

2292. To the Treasury?—Yes.

2293. And he was appointed by the Treasury, was he?—He applied to the Board.

2294. Have you got any extra clerks in your office?—We have two clerks who could, perhaps, be called extra clerks.

2295. In this sense, that they are not upon the establishment?—Yes.

2296. And not entitled to superannuation?—Not entitled to superannuation.

2297. What is their salary?—£. 100 a year each.

2298. They never can rise from that position?—No; one has been 11 years in the office and the other eight.

2299. Are their duties the same as those of the other clerks, or are they of an inferior

inferior character?—They are rather of an inferior character, with respect to one of them at least. *Joseph Timm*, Esq.

2300. Have you, besides those, any clerks to collect the property-tax?—Those are the two. 30 April 1860.

2301. Will they cease to hold their offices when the property-tax ceases to exist?—I suppose they will; I shall have no further use for them.

*Thomas Sargent*, Esq., was called in; and Examined.

2302. *Chairman.*] YOU are employed, are you not, in the Department for Inland Revenue?—I am. *Thomas Sargent*, Esq.

2303. Will you be good enough to state what office you hold in that department?—That of joint secretary to the Board.

2304. Are you in charge of any branch specially of the office?—Yes, the branch of stamps and taxes.

2305. Can you inform the Committee what is the number of the clerks who are employed in that department of stamps and taxes?—There are 33 in the secretary's branch.

2306. By whom are they appointed?—By the Treasury.

2307. Have you any official cognisance of the manner in which the appointments are made; whether by nomination or by competition?—They are all nominated by the Treasury, and since the year 1858 there has been a competitive examination by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2308. What are the limits as to age?—The limits are 16 and 25.

2309. And on what salary do they begin?—£. 90 a year.

2310. Since this system of limited competition has been established, have you perceived any difference in the general capacity of the young men who enter the office?—I think, upon the whole, they may be said to be better educated than those who were nominated formerly.

2311. What is the amount of promotion to which they may reasonably look forward?—There are six classes of clerks, and they have the prospect of promotion to all the offices; to the secretary's office, in fact.

2312. To all the offices within that branch?—Within that branch; within the secretary's department.

2313. But can they be, or are they ever transferred from that office to any other, or is the promotion within the department exclusively?—Exclusively within the department.

2314. So that, if you have a man there of more than ordinary ability, there is no chance for him of being promoted to any other public department?—No; but according to our principle of promotion, he would be selected for the higher offices in his own department.

2315. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] Within that branch?—Yes.

2316. *Chairman.*] What are the special qualifications required in your department?—The qualifications are, writing from dictation, composition, arithmetic (vulgar and decimal fractions), history and geography.

2317. Those are required by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes.

2318. For the juniors?—Yes.

2319. But what are the special qualifications required in the higher branches of your department?—It is necessary to be acquainted with the practice and the law with respect to the various duties which are under the management of the Board.

2320. There is no provision, I presume, for any knowledge of law in the admission of juniors?—None for the secretary's office.

2321. They have to pick it up as they can in the practice of the office?—Yes.

2322. I presume there are some other public clerks besides those 33 who you say are under your supervision?—The whole establishment may be said to be under the supervision of the secretary's establishment acting by direction of the Board; it is a very large establishment, including the in-door and out-door officers.

2323. You speak now of the Department of Stamps and Taxes, and not of the Excise Department?—Of the Stamps and Taxes.

2324. Confining yourself then to that Department of the Stamps and Taxes, will you state, generally, to the Committee, into what classes of officers the public

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servants employed in that department are divided?—The land and assessed taxes, the income tax, and stamps.

2325. Those are the three main divisions of the establishment, are they?—Yes.

2326. What number of persons altogether are employed in the Stamp Department?—Do you mean the in-door department?

2327. Take them separately?—In the out-door establishment there are 300 employed in the taxes in England, and 724 in the stamps. In Scotland and Ireland the numbers are much less; there are 52 in the taxes department in Scotland, and 23 in Ireland.

2328. Are you now taking the in-door and out-door together?—No; I am speaking of the out-door.

2329. Into what classes are those out-door officers divided?—The classes into which they are divided are the inspectors, the surveyors, and the supernumerary surveyors.

2330. Do they all begin as supernumerary surveyors?—Yes.

2331. And rise by grades of promotion to be surveyors and inspectors?—Yes.

2332. What are the duties of the supernumerary surveyors?—They act as assistants to the surveyors in making up the accounts and assisting generally in their duties.

2333. Then, what are the duties of the surveyors?—Their duties consist in examining and controlling the whole business of the districts for which they are appointed; the assessments which are made by the local officers in the first instance are examined by them, and, in fact, all the accounts of the district undergo supervision by them, and the general management of the assessment and collection is superintended by them.

2334. What are the salaries of the surveyors?—They commence at 165*l.*

2335. Rising to what?—They range from 165 *l.* to 460*l.*; there being seven classes of surveyors, and two classes of supernumerary surveyors.

2336. What are the duties of the inspectors?—Their duties are to superintend the proceedings of the surveyors within their circuits of inspection.

2337. Do they travel from place to place?—They travel periodically for the purpose of examining into the state of the accounts and the proceedings of the surveyors.

2338. And what are their salaries?—£.500 a year.

2339. And, I presume, a public servant, who enters the service as a supernumerary surveyor, may rise to be an inspector?—Yes.

2340. And that is the highest promotion that he can look forward to, is it?—Yes.

2341. I presume the qualifications required for all those offices are chiefly a good knowledge of accounts?—The same qualifications are required as for the secretary's office, though not to so high an extent, with this addition, that they are required to have a knowledge of book-keeping by double entry.

2342. Does the duty in any of those cases require a good deal of labour and physical exertion?—Yes; a good deal of physical exertion, because they are required to travel a good deal.

2343. Does that apply to the surveyors, as well as to the inspectors?—Yes; to the surveyors. A surveyor's district may consist of several divisions, each containing in itself 30 or 40 parishes.

2344. He is continually on the move, I suppose?—Yes; he is very often travelling, because meetings of the Commissioners are held frequently for the hearing of appeals in each district, and for other purposes; and there are besides periodical circuits for the receipt of taxes from the parochial collectors; and on all these occasions the surveyor is required to be present.

2345. The duties require a considerable capacity of bodily labour, a thorough knowledge of book-keeping and accounts, and those are the principal qualifications needed; is that so?—The officers must also be thoroughly acquainted with the laws which relate to the taxes, inasmuch as the revenue depends almost entirely upon the knowledge and vigilance of the surveyors.

2346. They require then, also, a thorough practical knowledge of the laws relating to taxes; is that so?—Yes; the surveyors are required to support all charges upon appeals before the commissioners of the district, so that they ought to be intelligent men, well versed in the tax laws.

2347. Now, with regard to the Stamp Department; will you give the Committee similar

similar information to what you have given with respect to the Tax Department? —The Stamp Department has a very large number of out-door officers; in England the number of persons employed is 724; in Scotland it is 178; and in Ireland it is 218.

2348. Making altogether upwards of 1,000 persons?—Yes.

2349. Into what classes are those divided?—There are no classes; they are employed in the distribution of stamps, and they are paid by a poundage on their sales and collections; their place is one chiefly of responsibility.

2350. Those are the distributors of stamps?—Yes; they are the distributors of stamps.

2351. It is simply a question of responsibility for the money passing through their hands?—Chiefly so; they have accounts to render to the office, but the men who hold those offices are for the important distributions, men of position in each county, such as bankers and solicitors.

2352. When you say they are paid by a poundage, what do you mean to imply?—I mean a per-centage upon sales; upon their remittances.

2353. Are those distributors of stamps the only persons who are employed in the out-door department of the Stamp Office?—Yes.

2354. Now, then, with regard to the persons who are employed in-doors in the Stamp Department; how many are they?—The in-door establishment at Somerset House is 701; that is the whole of the establishment, including the Excise; the offices are now so blended with respect to the business of the Excise and that of the Stamps and Taxes, that it is not easy to distinguish the number of officers applicable to each branch.

2355. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] You are aware that recently there has been a good deal done, particularly in the way of appointing supernumerary surveyors, by way of competitive examinations; there have been some competitions in which a very large number of candidates have competed for a large number of places?—Yes, three to each place.

2356. And not only three to each place, but there has been an instance in which 20 appointments have been given away at once by competition amongst 60 candidates?—Yes, in 1858, on the occasion of a considerable increase in the number of supernumerary surveyors.

2357. What class of men do you get by this competitive examination?—They are intelligent men; I find that several of them are men that have been pupil teachers.

2358. Do you think that they are as good as those that were previously appointed by the direct nomination of the Treasury, or do you think that they are better, or do you see any difference?—I think they are certainly as good, if not more intelligent men. As I am informed, they obtained their nominations from the Treasury, through the Society of Arts.

2359. Have any of those who came to you from the Society of Arts been with you for any time now?—Yes, since April 1859.

2360. And those are all young men appointed to quite junior situations, I presume with comparatively unimportant duties?—Yes.

2361. And they will in process of time rise to more important positions?—Yes; they will rise to be surveyors.

2362. There is hardly time to judge what will be the effect of introducing such men to the higher branches?—None of those have yet been appointed to districts.

2363. Do you see any objection to the appointment of these young men; do you find them above their duties, or in any other respect unsatisfactory?—No. There is one instance in which the successful candidate in a competitive examination proved to be a worthless person, and his services were very soon discontinued. But this was not one of the young men who obtained their nomination through the Society of Arts.

2364. These persons are appointed on probation, then?—They are appointed on probation; that is, they are employed at the head office for about six weeks, so as to give the office an opportunity of judging of their capabilities, as well as to give them an insight into the way in which the business is conducted at the head office, and they are placed afterwards under the instruction of a surveyor, who reports to the Board when he considers that they are competent to take charge of a district, and then they are examined by the inspector.

2365. Is the surveyor called upon to report upon every young man at a

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certain definite period after his appointment, or is it only from time to time that he is called upon to do so?—He is only called upon to make his report when he considers that a young man has acquired sufficient knowledge of the duties of a surveyor.

2366. When a vacancy occurs, and the Treasury send you a man, whether he is appointed by competition or otherwise, he is appointed, I suppose, on that probation of six weeks?—He is first examined by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2367. Yes; but I have in view the state of his progress which ensues after that examination. When a young man after having been appointed by the Treasury, and passed the examination of the Civil Service Commissioners, comes to you, is that considered a final appointment, or is it only an appointment on probation?—That appointment is subject to probation.

2368. What is the period of that probation?—He is employed at Somerset House for six weeks, chiefly for the purpose of giving him an insight into the mode of business at the head office.

2369. How long does his probation last?—The Board have made a rule, that persons shall not be reported as fit for surveyorship until they have been kept upon probation for 12 months.

2370. Have any of those young men who were engaged in that large competition passed through the 12 months?—They have only just passed through it; it is from April 1859 that the time runs.

2371. Then you would only about this time be expecting to receive the report of the surveyors?—Exactly.

2372. Formerly, you say, that one of those young men proved insubordinate; did you find formerly that you had improper persons sent to you?—Yes.

2373. And those you had dismissed, as you had dismissed this young man?—Yes.

2374. Do you suppose that that must happen under any system of nomination that can be adopted?—No doubt.

2375. Occasionally young men would come in who were not fit for the appointment?—Yes; the examination of the Civil Service Commissioners is a sufficient test as to education, but of course it cannot ascertain the character of a person.

2376. Do you think that the present system affords less security for the character of the person appointed than the previous system did?—By no means.

2377. Do not the Civil Service Commissioners make inquiries with respect to character?—Yes.

2378. I suppose you require certain physical qualifications, and that the men shall be men of sound bodily health?—Yes.

2379. Do you find, under the new system, that you get worse men, in that respect, than you used to get before?—No.

2380. Was it frequently the case formerly, that the men who were appointed proved to be of weak constitution, and unfit physically for the duties they were called upon to perform?—I think not. I am not aware of that having often happened.

2381. Were any large number of persons superannuated on the ground that they were incapacitated, on account of ill health, from serving for any great number of years?—No, I am not aware of many persons having retired at an early age on account of ill health.

2382. Have there been many reductions of the establishment with regard to your office?—Not in our office; there have been many augmentations.

2383. When these augmentations have been made have you been supplied by new appointments, or have you been supplied by men from the redundant list of other offices?—When the Income Tax Act was passed in 1842 the system of supernumerary surveyors was adopted, and on that occasion the Treasury directed that persons who might be on the redundant list should be employed. Several were then employed as supernumerary surveyors, being of various ages.

2384. Since the time when the Income Tax was established there have been various changes in our fiscal system, some of which have been directed to the abolition of whole branches of the revenue; for instance, the abolition of the excise duties on glass, soap, and other articles, which must have thrown many

persons

persons out of employment. Have any of those persons been transferred or appointed to your department?—No.

2385. Are you, upon the whole, satisfied with the present system of appointment?—I incline to think that the age as regards the persons nominated to the junior clerkships is fixed too high; that probably men whose ages might be from 16 to 18 or 19 would be better than men whose ages were from 16 to 25.

2386. Are any considerable number of persons appointed who are above 20?—We have not had a great many; I think there have been only 10 appointed for the secretary's department since the institution of the Civil Service examination; most of them were youths under 18.

2387. What do you think would be the effect of throwing open these appointments to a general open competition?—I think that at present the test with respect to education is quite sufficient.

2388. Do you see any inconvenience to be apprehended from throwing them open to public competition?—Probably if you were to get very superior men they would be dissatisfied with their places, and would not become efficient public servants.

2389. You do not find, however, that what has been done already with respect to competition has had that effect?—No; but I am inclined to think that young men will prove to be the best officers, more obedient to discipline and more teachable, and likely to devote themselves more to the business of the office as a profession.

2390. Have you ever considered the idea of throwing open those appointments to open competition?—No, I have not.

2391. You are not prepared to express an opinion one way or the other very decidedly, perhaps?—I think there should be some qualifications in addition to that of good education to make an efficient public servant; a man can only become a good officer by great diligence, punctuality, and zeal.

2392. Do you give that as a reason for demurring to throwing the appointments open to competition?—I think it is very likely that a man who had attained 24 or 25 years of age, with very superior qualifications, would not so devote himself to the business of the junior offices as to qualify himself for the duties that might devolve upon him.

2393. Supposing that the age of admission were lowered to what you consider the best standard, say 20, or if you please 18, and supposing that the appointments were then thrown open to open competition, the apprehension which you entertain is, that you might get men who, though well educated, would be wanting in certain moral qualifications for the appointment?—Yes; but such a change as to age would much lesson my apprehension.

2394. What security have you that the men appointed under the present system have those qualifications?—There is none; what I meant to convey was that youths would prove to be the best officers, because you may expect from them a greater amount of diligence and attention to business than would probably be given to the duties of a junior clerk by men of 24 or 25 years of age, who are possessed of considerable talent.

2395. Under the present system you have no security that the men appointed shall be men who have the moral qualifications which you consider necessary for the office?—No.

2396. And I suppose that by a proper system of probation you might relieve yourselves of those who were found not to be fit for their duty?—We have had instances lately of men who were very superior in point of ability and education; men of a very superior description, yet worthless officers.

2397. Mr. *Hennessy*.] Are you aware that, even under the present system, some of the supernumerary surveyorships of taxes have actually been filled up by what might be fairly called open competition?—I am not aware of it; the competition is limited to three persons, I believe, for each situation.

2398. But I think you said that the Society of Arts receive some nominations from the Treasury?—I heard so.

2399. Has it come within your knowledge that the Society of Arts disposed of those nominations by a system of open competition?—I am not aware of it.

2400. Are you aware that in the month of November 1858, 13 candidates were examined for four supernumerary surveyorships of taxes, and that two of those were nominated by the Society of Arts?—We are not aware of the

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persons by whom candidates are nominated to the Treasury; we have no knowledge of that.

2401. Have you been able to trace any of the candidates as having been nominated by the Society of Arts in your office?—Only by their own communications to clerks in the office; it has been stated by several of the nominees that they have obtained the nominations to the Treasury through the Society of Arts.

2402. You could not give any opinion, perhaps, with regard to the qualifications, or the subsequent conduct of those men in your office?—They have been found to be very intelligent young men, and they conducted themselves properly whilst at the head office; I am not aware that any complaints have been received from the surveyors under whom they have since been placed for instruction.

2403. Has it come within your knowledge that all the candidates nominated by the Society of Arts succeeded in obtaining appointments?—I am not aware.

2404. Colonel *Sykes*.] How are the assessors and collectors of taxes appointed?—The assessors are appointed by the commissioners of the district.

2405. And the collectors, how are they appointed?—They are also appointed by the same commissioners, but authority is granted to the Board of Inland Revenue to make appointments in cases where the persons appointed by the district commissioners are required to give security to the Board, and fail to do so.

2406. They are not appointed by the Treasury?—No; they are not appointed by the Treasury.

2407. Are not a great number of those persons shopkeepers?—I dare say most of them are of that class of persons.

2408. Is security never taken from those parties?—Not always.

2409. And yet large sums of money pass through their hands, do they not?—In rural parishes the amount of assessment is inconsiderable.

2410. But not in the metropolitan parishes?—In large metropolitan parishes security is taken by the district commissioners.

2411. But ought not security to be taken, necessarily?—The law does not compel the commissioners to require security; but if they do not require security, it is competent to any person in the parish or the vestry to propose a person who is willing to give security; and in that case the person so proposed alone can be the collector.

2412. Thousands of pounds may pass through the hands of shopkeepers, for instance, which is a very strong temptation to misappropriation, in case there is not a sufficient security given?—Yes.

2413. But security, as I understand you, is not systematically required, in proportion to the amount to be collected?—In large parishes, no doubt, the district commissioners take security.

2414. Whose duty would it be to insist upon the taking of security?—That rests entirely with the commissioners of the district, because, if any failures occur, the deficiencies have to be made up by a re-assessment upon the parish.

2415. Who are the commissioners of the district?—They are gentlemen of the county, nominated as Land Tax Commissioners; they are nominated by Act of Parliament.

2416. How do the names come in in the first instance?—The names are generally sent in to the Bill Office of the House of Commons by the Members of the county.

2417. What I want to ascertain is, how would the places be supplied when vacancies occur?—There is a new Bill brought in at the first Session of every new Parliament (that has been the rule) for adding to the list of Commissioners.

2418. To fill up all the vacancies?—The Land Tax Name Acts include a vast number of gentlemen who are appointed commissioners from time to time; vacancies occur, and fresh lists are sent in and included in the Additional Name Acts.

2419. Is it required that the commissioners shall meet periodically?—There are certain times appointed for appointing assessors, and clerks, and collectors, for hearing appeals, and executing various matters.

2420. I suppose the commissioners do not act when they meet unless there be a quorum present?—There must be a certain number present.

2421. What

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2421. What inquiries are made with regard to the character of those persons through whom large sums of money pass, those shopkeepers and others, I mean?—They being appointed through the commissioners of the district, the Board of Inland Revenue have no knowledge of them; but where the appointments devolve upon the Board, then proper inquiries are made.

2422. The candidates for assessorships and collectorships are not subject, are they, to competive examination?—No.

2423. And the duty performed is paid for by a per-centage?—Yes.

2424. That amounts to a considerable sum, in many instances, I suppose?—Yes, in some; but in the majority of cases the poundage is so trifling, that respectable men cannot be induced willingly to undertake the office; it is an annual office, which is compulsory.

2425. In case these public servants are found insolvent or inefficient, is there, in your office, any power of dismissal?—Yes; there is such a power in the Commissioners by whom the appointment is made.

2426. You can endeavour to secure diligence at all times by the threat of dismissal?—Yes.

2427. Have you had occasion to exercise that power?—Yes.

2428. Can you inform the Committee what number of vacancies occur annually in the various departments of Inland Revenue?—No; I cannot.

2429. Sir *William Hayter.*] You have been asked several questions with respect to the collectors of assessed taxes; those are not appointed, in any way, I believe, by the Treasury?—No; not at all.

2430. The Treasury have nothing whatever to do with them?—Nothing.

2431. Are they appointed by the Land Tax Commissioners?—The Land Tax Commissioners are, *ex-officio*, Commissioners for executing the Assessed Tax Acts.

2432. The Land Tax Commissioners are appointed by Act of Parliament, from time to time, are they not?—Yes.

2433. And in those Acts of Parliament the Land Tax Commissioners consist of a very large body of persons in the particular district?—Yes; and all justices are *ex-officio* Commissioners.

2434. The present Commissioners of Land Tax appoint the collectors?—Yes.

2435. So that, in fact, there is a case of open competition in these appointments for the collectors of land and assessed taxes?—No; the Commissioners appoint the assessors, and the assessors return two or more proper persons to be collectors.

2436. But anybody by application, or by putting himself forward, can, by means of canvassing, obtain the appointment; and people do obtain the appointment by canvassing the collectors?—The office of assessor should be first obtained; and then the person holding that office returns to the Commissioners such person as he thinks fit.

2437. Who appoints the assessors?—The Commissioners.

2438. The Treasury has nothing to do with that?—No.

2439. Have there been great losses to the public revenue sustained in consequence of these appointments by the assessors' losses; I mean by the insolvency of those persons so appointed by the Commissioners?—Yes.

2440. Have not representations upon that subject been repeatedly made by the Board of Inland Revenue to the Treasury, complaining of those public defalcations?—Yes.

2441. But the alarm about the Government patronage has been so great that it still remains in the hands of the Land Commissioners?—Yes; except where the district commissioners are unable to find persons willing to give security; in which case it is competent to the Board to make the appointment.

2442. But the securities are sometimes as bad as the collectors; and the result is that there is no fund out of which to supply the deficiencies which arise?—Yes; that is so.

2443. And the subsequent consequence is, that by reason of those collectors not being appointed by the Government, but appointed by private commissioners, persons are re-taxed for the amount of the deficiencies incurred?—Yes.

2444. The distributors of stamps give very large security, do not they?—Yes.

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2445. Did you ever know, in your experience, of any defalcation arising from the failure of any distributor of stamps?—I am not aware of any case in which we did not recover the full amount from either the principal or the surety.

2446. So that no deficiency has occurred with respect to the public revenue?—Just so.

2447. Those distributors are appointed by the Government?—Yes.

2448. The result is, that when your officers are appointed by the Government there is no loss, and when the officers are appointed by private individuals a great loss is incurred?—The classes of officers referred to are very different.

2449. You were stating, that the different persons belonging to the establishment were examined by the Civil Service Commissioners; does that include porters, messengers, packers, and labourers?—Yes.

2450. All persons who take the first appointment in the department are examined by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes, stampers and messengers and packers.

2451. They are entitled to superannuation?—Yes.

2452. There are some who are not entitled to superannuation, are there not; labourers at weekly wages, for instance?—I am not aware that we have any at present; there were some persons of that class formerly.

2453. Have you not people employed at 16*s.* a week; tellers, and so on?—Yes.

2454. Are there not some telling boys?—There are some machine boys.

2455. Those are not examined, I suppose?—No; they come in at seven or eight years of age.

2456. Do they rise to any appointment afterwards?—Yes; under an arrangement recently sanctioned by the Treasury, they can be promoted to stampers' places when they shall be 17 years of age.

2457. Are they recommended to the Treasury to be appointed as stampers when they come to a certain age?—Yes.

2458. Have the Treasury adopted those recommendations?—Yes.

2459. But when they have been so recommended, that recommendation has been attended to?—Yes.

2460. They come in quite as boys?—Yes, at seven or eight years old.

2461. Would you venture to adopt the principle of open competition for those boys who came in at seven or eight years old?—No.

2462. I believe that the men who are employed at 14*s.* a week are not entitled to superannuation, or subject to examination, are they?—There has been no superannuation granted to any of that class of persons employed in the stamps and taxes branch.

2463. Let me refer for a moment to the office of the Commissioners of Income Tax; is that under your department?—Yes.

2464. Do you know the junior clerks in that department?—Yes, they are all nominated by the Treasury.

2465. Was not that supposed to be a temporary matter, so that the clerks would not be subjected to the same test as to age as the others?—Originally it was so, but as the tax has been going on from year to year that rule has been departed from, and those clerks are all now subjected to the usual regulations.

2466. The junior clerks appointed by the Special Commissioners of Income Tax are required to be of the same age as others?—Yes, and subject to the Civil Service examination.

2467. Have not you a class of public servants in the warehouse department, are those included in the general number of the in-door or the out-door service?—The in-door service.

2468. And are these all subject to the examination by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes.

2469. You have stated that you get very good men who are able and sufficient for the work of your department?—We do.

2470. Do you, under the present system, get good men of sufficient capacity for the work?—Yes.

2471. Do you think you should, under the system of open competition, get better men?—I think not.

2472. You were asked whether you had, out of the present system of appointments, any guarantee as to the moral qualifications which were required, may I ask

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I ask you whether that would not be afforded you by your experience?—Yes, only by our experience.

2473. And that experience teaches you that persons appointed under the present system have those moral qualifications which you require?—Yes, with some exceptions.

2474. As a general rule they have?—Yes.

2475. Previously to the appointment of the Civil Service Commission, what examination had you of the clerks sent to you?—There was a slight examination, consisting of writing from dictation, I think (I am not quite sure of that), but they underwent a probation.

2476. You then relied more upon probation than examination?—Yes; there was very little examination.

2477. Did you make inquiries into the character and status in life of the persons taken into the service?—No, they were sent from the Treasury, and it was understood that the Treasury made inquiries of that kind.

2478. You inquired merely into the intellectual and general competency of the persons?—Yes, they were sent to us on probation for three months, and if at the end of that time they were found efficient, the Board reported to that effect to the Treasury.

2479. Mr. *Tite.*] You were speaking, I think, of your obtaining now a better educated class of clerks than you used to get?—Yes, somewhat better.

2480. Do I understand you that it is an over-educated class that you now obtain; over-educated, I mean, for your purposes?—Certainly not.

2481. Then, so far, the new system is an advantage to you?—Yes.

2482. I understood you to say that you doubted whether an open competition would give you the same moral advantages as the present system of limited competition?—My meaning is, that I do not imagine there will be any additional advantage arising from open competition, seeing that the present test, with respect to education, is sufficient.

2483. Do you mean this, that the present system would seem to give you, by means of the recommendation, a knowledge of the candidate to a certain extent, whereas the system of open competition would send you the candidate without any such recommendation?—What I say is this, that I think a sufficient degree of education is secured by the examination which the candidate now undergoes by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2484. But I understand you to say that, both under the old and under the present system, you did not inquire into the character of the candidates?—Under the old system we made no inquiry.

2485. Do you, under the present system?—No, under the present system the inquiries are made by the Civil Commissioners; we do not make them.

2486. Do you know that they are made?—Yes.

2487. To what extent?—The Commissioners require a certificate from the person under whom the candidate was last employed; or, if he has not been in any employment previously, a certificate from the clergyman, or the person by whom he was brought up.

2488. The schoolmaster, I suppose?—Yes, the schoolmaster.

2489. With regard to the subject of health, when or where is the examination in that particular made?—By our own medical man.

2490. After or before the general examination?—Subsequently to the Civil Service examination.

2491. Does that time appear to you to be well chosen; would not it be better that the candidate should be examined as to his health prior to that general examination?—I do not see that there would be any object in obtaining a certificate in respect to health before the examination; you only want to be satisfied upon that point with respect to a person who has succeeded.

2492. But a man might succeed in a competitive examination, and yet find his health unequal to the duties?—Yes, he might, and you think that it would be better that a certificate should be obtained before the general examination.

2493. That is what I was asking you; do you know of any other large public establishment in which the examination by the surgeon comes first?—I am not aware.

2494. You spoke of dismissing one candidate for some moral reason or other?—I spoke of more than one; I think I said that young men of superior ability

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and position, and having had a superior education, had turned out inefficient officers because they could not be relied upon in the performance of their duties; that, in fact, they were idle persons.

2495. How old were they; were they young clerks?—No; one I think must have been 25 or 26 years old; the other about 22.

2496. You said that you thought it would be better that those junior appointments should be confined to younger men?—As regards junior clerkships.

2497. Is it one of the elements in that opinion that a man's character is not formed at a very early age?—I think that younger men would be better content with their situation, and would be more docile and diligent.

2498. Now, with regard to the probation of which you have spoken, do many of the candidates fail in the probation which follows the competitive examination?—At the office?

2499. Yes?—No.

2500. I understand that those who were appointed last year were appointed on the 12th of April; have you had the returns up to the 12th of April this year, and should you say that the results are favourable?—There has certainly been no unfavourable report as regards those 21 persons.

2501. Then, so far, it appears to you that the system has worked well for the last year?—Yes.

2502. It is a great inconvenience to you, I dare say, to have a clerk in the department on probation who does not turn out well, and answer your purpose?—Very great.

2503. Let me ask you with respect to a particular class of surveyors of income tax; there is a Government officer or a surveyor who attends the Income Tax Board, where did he come from?—He was nominated by the Treasury as a supernumerary surveyor, in the first instance.

2504. Is he a young man?—Yes: the limit of age is from 19 to 25; in fact, the surveyor cannot hold his appointment until he has attained his majority, because there are certain acts to be done by him which can only be performed by a person who is of age.

2505. What are his functions?—His functions consist in superintending the assessment and collection of the whole of the taxes in his district, which comprises several divisions.

2506. Does he not attend the Board of Income Tax?—He attends every meeting of the local commissioners.

2507. Has he not a power of surcharging?—Yes; the superintendence and management of the business generally is vested in the surveyor.

2508. Is he paid in any way by the result of the surcharges?—No.

2509. How then is he paid?—He is paid by a salary.

2510. Was that always so?—No; many years ago there was a very small salary, a nominal salary, and a per-centage upon the charges.

2511. When did that cease?—I cannot say; a great many years ago.

2512. Before the present Income Tax came into operation?—Yes, more than 20 years ago.

2513. Does not that office seem to demand great experience in the person selected for it?—The supernumerary surveyor rises to a surveyorship.

2514. When does he become competent to the duty which I have referred to?—As vacancies arise, supernumerary surveyors are appointed to surveyorships.

2515. Sir *William Hayter*.] About what age does he become a surveyor?—The promotions have been rapid of late years, but that has arisen from causes which may not happen again; many of the persons who were nominated between two and three years since have obtained districts.

2516. Very small districts?—The salary is 165*l*. a year.

2517. But the districts are small in themselves?—They are rural districts, in which the assessment does not amount to much.

2518. Mr. *Tite*.] But still there is all that large power in his hands which I have asked about?—Yes; exactly the same as in the larger districts.

2519. Mr. *Maguire*.] Do you think that the present system of nomination by the Treasury is better than the system of appointment by open competition?—I do not think that any advantages would be derived from open competition.

2520. One of your objects is to secure in the candidate certain moral qualities which you think are as important as intellectual or educational qualifications?—Yes.

2521. How does the system of appointment by the Treasury secure those moral qualities?—It is impossible to discover them except by experience.

2522. In other words, by probation?—Yes.

2523. Then the probational check ought to be applied to open competitive examination as well as to direct appointments by the Treasury under a system of limited competition; is not the test of probation as powerful in one instance as in the other?—Yes.

2524. Then it all resolves itself into this, that no matter how the candidates are nominated or appointed, you can keep a proper check upon them by a proper system of probation?—Yes.

2525. It all comes to that?—Yes.

2526. Would your objections be removed with respect to unlimited competition if you could secure the results which you require by the check of probation?—Yes.

2527. You see no objection to the system otherwise?—My impression is that a person highly educated obtaining a nomination to a junior clerkship might, from a very high appreciation of his own talents, become dissatisfied with a post and duties which were of an inferior character.

2528. Assuming that to be the case, do you think that you get rid of that inconvenience by taking your men at a lower age?—Yes, to a certain extent.

2529. Do you not think that a young man of 17 or 18 would become more reconciled to routine duties than a man of maturer age, say 24?—Yes, I am satisfied of that.

2530. Then all that is necessary to secure contentment with the situation, and to secure the discharge of its duties, is to lower the standard of age?—Probably.

2531. Are you satisfied that you get rid of any inconvenience from open competition by lowering the standard of age and rigidly applying the system of probation?—I think that the present system of examination secures men of sufficient education.

2532. Are not there two modes of viewing this question, one with respect to the efficiency of the public service and one with regard to the satisfaction of the public outside; if you can secure the efficiency of the public servants in your department, or any other department, do not you think it is then the duty of the State to satisfy the public at large by throwing open the competition, and giving every man a chance; if you can secure efficiency in a public department, do not you think that the public mind should then be satisfied by giving fair play to all men of certain qualifications?—That is rather a matter for the opinion of the Government.

2533. You surely do not mean to draw any inference damaging to either the present system, or a more enlarged system, from the fact that certain appointments are loosely made by certain county magistrates at the present moment; the tendency of your evidence is not to damage the present system, or a more enlarged system of examination?—On account of the appointments made by the county magistrates?

2534. Yes; you said there were certain appointments made by magistrates of counties?—By the commissioners of districts.

2535. And that they have operated in some instances injuriously to the public interests?—Yes; in the cases of collectors of taxes.

2536. No matter who they are; they have resulted prejudicially to the public?—Yes.

2537. Do you mean to draw, then, any possible inference unfavourable to the present system of competitive examination, or to a system of open competition?—No.

2538. There is no analogy between the two things?—No; none whatever.

2539. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] You stated that the age at which junior clerks were admitted into your office, was from 16 to 25?—Yes.

2540. You also said that 25 was too great an extension of the age for those junior appointments?—Yes.

2541. Another class of officers in your office are the surveyors of taxes, and they are first appointed as assistant surveyors?—Yes.

2542. And their age is from 19 to 25, and not from 16 upwards?—Yes.

2543. Do you think 25 is too great an age to be fixed for them?—No; they cannot obtain their commission until they have reached 21 years of age.

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2544. Your objection does not apply to them?—Not at all; it is absolutely necessary that those should be men of intelligence, energy, and activity.

2545. The whole taxation of their district depends upon their vigilance and correctness?—Yes.

2546. The juniors may be called to act in various cases for the superiors, I suppose?—Yes; except in those particulars in which it is necessary to lay informations for penalties, which they cannot do unless of age.

2547. Altogether, you require great activity and intelligence in that particular branch of the tax-gathering system?—Yes.

2548. In the year 1859 there was a considerable increase in that department, was there not?—Yes.

2549. At one period, in the month of April in that year, there were 21 persons nominated by the Treasury at one time; in May there were four others; in July there were five; and in December four more?—Yes.

2550. Therefore, in the whole, there would be over 30?— Yes.

2551. And have those supernumerary surveyors of taxes been subject to the probation of being six weeks at the head office in London?—Yes.

2552. Did they come under your particular survey and knowledge at that time?—They were employed for three weeks in the secretary's department, and for three weeks in the inspector general's department; but, as I said before, they were thus employed for the purpose of instruction in the mode in which the business was conducted at the head office.

2553. All those young men who were appointed in last year were subjected to this limited competitive examination, were they?—Yes.

2554. What character did they obtain during the term of probation in the office; were they efficient?—Yes; they were considered to be very intelligent and active young men.

2555. Have you since received any report of their conduct?—I am not aware of any having been received, but reports will be received from the surveyors under whom they have been placed for instruction; and upon such reports stating that they are qualified to take charge of a district, the inspector will be called upon to examine them; and if his report should be favourable, then an application will be made to the Treasury for commissions for them.

2556. Those reports are not made yet with respect to the appointments of last year, are they?—No.

2557. But, with respect to those who had been appointed since the establishment, in 1858, of the limited competition system, can you, from your own knowledge, state, that during the time they were in your office, those men were considered efficient persons?—Yes, I can say so much.

2558. Were they considered more efficient than they were formerly?—The impression was, that they were very intelligent men.

2559. So that you think the system as at present existing appears, in this instance, to have obtained what you desire?—Yes.

2560. Do you think that the examination which they were subjected to was that which would qualify them for the situations which they have filled?—The examination only goes to the subject of education.

2561. Would you wish to make any suggestion of any improvement in the mode of examination?—I am not aware that the Civil Service Commissioners could extend their examination: it can only be discovered afterwards whether or not individuals have that amount of diligence, energy, and zeal which is necessary to constitute an efficient public servant.

2562. And that cannot be ascertained by an educational test, you think?—That is impossible.

2563. Are you aware that any improvements would be made if suggested by the proper officers, by the heads of departments, for instance?—Undoubtedly.

2564. But you do not wish to originate anything of that sort from your own experience?—No.

2565. Mr. *Lowe*.] You have had pupil teachers in your office, you say?—Yes.

2566. Do you know how many of them there were?—I am not sure, but I think seven or eight.

2567. Among the 21?—Yes.

2568. And all of them came in that way?—Yes.

2569. Do you know how they got their nomination?—I think they got their nomination through the Society of Arts.

2570. Almost

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2570. Almost all of them?—Yes.

2571. Those young men must have come from the Schools for the Education of the Children of the Labouring Poor?—I can only say that they were pupil teachers or ushers of schools.

2572. Did you observe in their manners or conduct anything that unfitted them for the office of clerks, taking into consideration, I mean, their humble origin?—No.

2573. You could form no opinion unfavourable to them on that account, remembering that they were brought up in poor cottages, and so on?—No; the impression they created was in their favour; those were nominated not to junior clerkships at the head office, but to supernumerary surveyorships.

2574. What was the value of the appointments to which they were nominated?—The salary begins at 90*l.*; the junior class receive 90*l.*, and the other class 120*l.*

2575. Would that class of persons be, in your opinion, fit recipients of junior clerkships, speaking not with respect to ability, but as to manners, and so forth?—I dare say they would.

2576. You see nothing objectionable in them as to their general behaviour?—Nothing.

2577. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] Are all the supernumerary officers sent into the country?—There are a great many employed in London.

2578. And they are all subject to be removed from one district to another?—Yes.

2579. Colonel *Sykes.*] You have said that promotion has been very rapid recently, consequently within two or three years junior surveyors have been promoted to the higher offices, have they not?—Yes, to be surveyors of districts.

2580. In that case a young man who came in at 21 might find himself in a higher office, with power of surcharging, at 25?—I doubt that the promotion will be so rapid hereafter.

2581. But it has been the case?—Yes.

2582. And it is so now?—There are surveyors of districts who were appointed only two years and a half ago.

2583. Therefore, in fact, they are very young?—Yes.

Major *George Graham* called in; and Examined.

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2584. *Chairman.*] YOU are the Registrar General?—I am.

2585. How many years have you held that office?—I have held it for 18 years.

2586. You have had considerable experience in the working of the system of the Civil Service in general?—During those 18 years I have been in the General Register Office, and I was also engaged in taking the census in 1851, and had a large establishment of clerks.

2587. What is the strength of the establishment under you at the General Register Office?—At the Registrar General's Office there are one chief clerk, six superintendents, two inspectors, 12 senior clerks, 18 assistant clerks, and 14 junior clerks. In addition to that, I have got what are called supplementary clerks, namely 16 task-workers and seven sorters; one office keeper, and seven messengers; making altogether 85 in number.

2588. Has that been about the numerical strength of your department for many years passed?—It has been increased a little of late years; as the population has increased, it has been necessary to add to it.

2589. In what manner are the junior clerks appointed at the present time?—I have no patronage myself whatever; everybody is nominated by the Lords of the Treasury.

2590. Of course, until the last two or three years, that was a simple nomination; there was no competition?—Until five years ago; until the appointment of the Civil Service Commissioners the clerks were nominated without any examination whatever when they came to me.

2591. Under that system, did it often happen to you to have persons sent to you for employment who were incapable of performing their duties?—Yes; my office was a peculiar one, inasmuch as usually the promotion goes by rotation,

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and the Treasury generally put in a clerk at the bottom of the third class; but upon the registration of births, marriages, and deaths coming into operation in 1836, there was the peculiarity of a large office being at once constituted, upon which occasion the Treasury, in the time of my predecessor, Mr. Lister, nominated a great number of persons, some of them with salaries much exceeding what are usually given upon first appointments, because they came in as first and second as well as third class. Upon that occasion a great many persons were appointed who were certainly very incompetent. Great changes have been made since I was appointed to the office of Registrar General; in 1836, I think, there was only one person nominated who had been at a Government office before; all the others were from the public, and a very mixed class they were, of all ages and of all professions.

2592. In that case there was the peculiar difficulty in having to constitute an office for the first time?—Exactly.

2593. And it was not constituted of persons who had had experience in other departments of the Government offices, but of persons who were new and untried?—All but one, Mr. Edwards, from the Audit Office, a very excellent officer; but I must say that the Lords of the Treasury were very fortunate in selecting the chief clerk, one of the best public servants I ever saw, although he had never been in the public service before, Mr. Thomas Mann, who is there now, and who is a very superior officer; but a great number of those appointed were, many of them, very objectionable on account of age, on account of their broken state of health, and on account of their bad character and want of proper qualifications.

2594. Sir *William Hayter.*] This was in 1836?—I have made out a return of the ages and previous occupations of 55 persons of the ages of 25 and upwards, who were nominated by the Treasury between 1836 and 1854, which shows the class of people from which generally the appointments to those offices were made before the appointment of the Civil Service Commission. Several of them were incompetent from their ages, as I think is shown in that return, some being 50 and some even 60 years of age, and I also found some perfectly unqualified; for instance, the accountant, who got the accounts into very bad order, so that my first step on assuming office was to remove him. I also found persons there of very bad character; one person in that list, who was nominated by the Treasury, had been an insolvent debtor; he had debts to the amount of 4,300*l.*, and assets to the amount of 130*l.*; and he had been imprisoned by the sentence of the court as a fraudulent debtor; that is one instance. Another man I sent with some money to the Bank of England, but he did not pay it in, and tried to impute the blame to one of the clerks in the Bank of England, as having received it; and there were several things of that sort. Then, with regard to health, there was one man whom I was forced to keep in a room by himself, as he was in such a state of health that he could not associate with the other clerks; he died soon afterwards. There was another clerk of whom complaints were made that he was so offensive that the other clerks could not be with him. I asked that person how he got his appointment. He was a very old man; and he told me he had been a student in law in early life, and he then happened to be intimate with a legal friend who attained a very high position in this country afterwards, and, upon getting into difficulties, without having seen or known anything of that gentleman for 30 years, he went to him, and told him he had not a shilling. This high legal gentleman mentioned his name to the Treasury, and he was immediately appointed to my office. The great legal gentleman only saw his poverty, and he procured him the appointment.

2595. Mr. *Maguire.*] What year was that?—A great many years ago. I do not know the year, and would rather not state it, if I did know.

2596. *Chairman.*] This event occurred at the first formation of the office?—More recently; I also found, from my predecessor's minutes, that he had been forced to dismiss four clerks for their disgraceful conduct. I also found there were some unnecessary appointments. I have two instances: there was a Deputy Registrar General; he was not in attendance; he was ill; and I got a letter from him, asking if he might be allowed to remain absent, which I consented to, because I really did not know what to do with him, being badly off for room in the office; I wished to do the duties myself, and for 15 months I never saw him; at the end of the 15 months (I did not

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want to be in a hurry) I reported to the Lords of the Treasury that the appointment was unnecessary, and their Lordships removed him, and did away with the office. There was another instance of an unnecessary appointment: I found a solicitor attached to my office; he also had 500 *l.* a year (the Deputy Registrar General had 500 *l.*); I saw, however, that the Solicitor to the Treasury could transact any legal business, and their Lordships agreed with me, and removed him also. I found not only clerks who were in bad health and of bad character, but also unnecessary people, people who were not required; that was the state I found the office in when I joined it in 1842. I am afraid that I am rather egotistic, but I must state that I found it was really necessary to make the changes. I had to introduce task work, which gave me an opportunity of removing 12 of the most inefficient men; it was rather a cruel thing to do, they having at last achieved their inroad upon the public purse, thinking themselves, after many applications, provided for for life; but I found the task work would be much cheaper. I took pains to select the 12 worst men, and removed them, and since that I have had to remove 11 or 12 more during the last 17 years, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury; some have died; and the result is, that out of the 56 clerks, I think that I have now only 17, all of them most excellent men. Amongst others, I found two deaf and dumb clerks, who are very good efficient men, whom I like very much, and who answer the purpose very well. At that time there was no examination whatever; all those clerks had been appointed without the slightest examination. I instituted a slight one, which was merely as to education. I did not inquire into character, for which I had no means.

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2597. *Chairman.*] That was in 1844?—It was a year or more after I joined in 1842. In 1844 I instituted an examination, and it was the means of keeping out of the public service a small number of persons who were not fit for the service; and whenever I represented that to the Lords of the Treasury they agreed with me, and upon proof they cancelled the appointment. I mentioned the census of 1851; at that time I had as many as 108 clerks under my notice, appointed in the same manner by the Treasury. I had as many as 84 clerks at work at one time in this second office; I have also had made a list of the professions and ages of those who were candidates for appointments, and got appointments at the hands of their Lordships in the census office previous to the appointment of the Civil Service Commission. (*The Returns were delivered in.*)

*Vide* Appendix.

2598. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] That was in 1851?—From 1851 to 1853.

2599. *Chairman.*] With respect to the first of those evils which you have mentioned, the appointment of persons of all ages and without inquiry into their merits, is it the fact that now, from the existing regulations of the Civil Service, it is impossible that any such abuse should occur?—Certainly; an independent Board has been appointed. I have made arrangements with them with regard to age, and with regard to the points upon which the different clerks are to be examined, and I find them very satisfactory.

2600. In fact, the system in your office, as well as in other offices, I presume, is, that you state what qualifications you require, the Civil Service Commissioners examine upon those qualifications, and their decision with regard to the fitness of the candidate is final?—Yes, exactly.

2601. Therefore, the decision upon the individual case would rest with an independent Board?—Quite so; I can illustrate what the result has been; since that Board was established there have been 21 persons who have come to me, and who are now in the office; to fill those 21 situations, 44 were nominated by the Treasury, and sent to the Board to be examined; 31 had certificates granted them, and joined me, and 13 the Board refused certificates to; of those 31 who had come to me to fill 21 places, five have voluntarily retired; they were disappointed in my office, and went elsewhere; one to Oxford, and I believe two to other Government offices; and of the other five whom I spoke of, one died; he was only appointed in March, and he died in September; the other four, I am sorry to say, I have been forced to dismiss.

2602. Those are clerks, who have passed the Civil Service examination?—Yes, they have passed the Civil Service examination.

2603. Have you now accounted for the whole number?—Yes, the whole.

2604. Can you state generally whether they were dismissed for misconduct or incapacity, or any other cause?—One was dismissed for incapacity, and three for bad conduct and idleness combined.

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2605. Do you consider the present examination, as a test, is sufficiently severe?—With regard to education?

2606. With regard to the qualifications which you require in a clerk?—Yes, I think it is very good; I think that the questions should not be too high; as we have a minimum, it strikes me there should be a sort of maximum also; and I approve of the suggestion that the exercises should be such as to get men who were well suited, avoiding questions which are intended to give what are called superior men, a chance of showing their superiority; I agree in that most fully; in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners I feel certain that they will be as well managed as possible.

2607. Have you any number of extra clerks in your establishment?—No; I have never had any since my establishment was fixed by a Committee of the Lords of the Treasury in 1855. I have not had one extra clerk since.

2608. They are all upon the establishment?—Every clerk I have is on the the establishment.

2609. After what length of probation does a clerk become a member of the establishment?—There is nominally a probation of six months, as ordered by the Lords of the Treasury, but I think that the great point in the Civil Service is, that every clerk, when nominated, should not think that he is there for ever; but I consider that it is the duty of the head of the office, without waiting till it is time to superannuate him, to remove him when he is found incompetent, as in private offices; that is my opinion.

2610. And do you think that that is practically possible?—I do; and first of all by not giving them their annual rise of salary, and then by passing them over and not promoting them, I have found that has reformed some of them. I attend to this point very strictly; others that this process will not reform we remove.

2611. It has been suggested, as a mode of collecting the clerks for the permanent establishment, that they might be taken from the ranks of those who have been temporarily employed; by which means an extended period of probation would be obtained?—I have not an opportunity of testing the merits of the extra clerks now, having none; but in former days I had to bring up some arrears of work, and then I found that the very best mode of adding to the establishment was to draft the most eligible men from a large number of extra clerks, after the experience of a certain number of months or years. Some of the best men in my office I have so selected, and upon my recommendation the Treasury abandoned their patronage, and they were so nominated.

2612. That was with regard to the competition, and not as regards the decision?—At the end of the census I was able to give to the Government 20 most excellent and deserving men, most of them did credit to the office.

2613. Are you satisfied with the results of the present system of examination, as far as your experience goes, as tending to exclude incapable men?—Certainly. I think it is a most admirable institution; the only disadvantage I have had is that of delay; I have sometimes had four or five places vacant together, but that is not worth mentioning.

2614. Of late years, have the appointments in your office been filled up by simple nomination, or by a limited competition between several candidates?—That has not come under my knowledge, exactly; the Lords of the Treasury recommend a person, and then I hear from the Civil Service Commissioners whether he has the minimum qualifications; whether after competition or not, I do not know; but I think it has varied.

2615. You have not had any opportunity of testing the relative merits of the men appointed by the test examination, and men appointed by an examination more or less limited?—No, they all come in and perform their duties. I have got a very fair set of clerks, who have been appointed within the last four or five years.

2616. Have you formed any opinion upon the question of opening the Civil Service to unlimited competition without any nomination?—For many years I was an advocate for competition of a rather restricted character. I thought open competition on educational points was a great stimulus to education; but I was an advocate for some restrictions with regard to nomination. I thought that persons should be nominated by some parties unconnected with the Government, perhaps; but now that the Indian service and the higher educated classes in the army are all appointed by open competition, I think that the Civil Service

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may also be managed by open competition, perhaps with some restrictions with regard to nominations from clergymen or schoolmasters, or Members of Parliament, or the heads of offices, or some limited nomination of that sort.

2617. You wish to keep some one responsible for the nomination?—I am rather inclined to think so, but I have no very fixed opinion. I like competition, but whether it should be slightly restricted or not is a question I have not quite made up my mind upon.

2618. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] Might not the salaries be taken upon a system of gradation, which would give you as fair a test of character as you have had upon the old system?—With regard to character, I suppose the Civil Service Commissioners would make some inquiries upon the nomination; they make inquiries as to health, age, and qualifications also.

2619. I see in your list of 106 persons who were employed for the census of 1851, that 22 are put down as having been supernumerary clerks in Government offices; were those persons who had been put upon the redundant list in consequence of reductions of establishments?—I think they had been temporary and extra clerks; some may have been on the redundant list; I am not quite certain; I took no memorandum of it. I only found that they had been employed by the Government for a certain period.

2620. Did it not appear, upon the whole, that advantage had been taken of this demand for labour to relieve the redundant list?—Some of those 22 may have been upon the redundant list, but it was not brought under my notice.

2621. Mr. *Hennessy.*] It appears that, amongst those people employed by the Census Commissioners there was a gentleman aged 60 when he entered the office; there were two rather aged persons?—Yes, I think so.

2622. Do you recollect how they performed their duties?—Tolerably well; but I cannot exactly go through that list with regard to ages without the names; I know all the clerks in the General Register Office, and the character of every one; but the census was a temporary matter.

2623. Have you considered the question of limits of age with regard to extending the superior limit; at present it is 25?—Yes; it is from 17 to 25.

2624. Do you think it might be extended up to 30?—I think 25 is quite old enough for a man coming in at the bottom of the list, and looking at the number of years before he gets to the top; I like young people best.

2625. Could you suggest any alteration in the present scheme of examination by the Civil Service Commissioners with regard to testing the qualifications of a candidate for his duties; any direct test?—I think it is very important that the exercises should be adapted for the purpose of seeing who are suited for the offices to which they are appointed; and I think that is very much done by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2626. Does the duty of your office extend to Ireland?—No; nor to Scotland.

2627. Have you any idea what number of clerks would be required, provided the system now existing in England were extended to Ireland?—The population being about one-third, I should say that a third, or nearly half would be necessary.

2628. Sir *William Hayter.*] You have put in two papers; does the paper number 1 refer to the office as you found it in 1836?—No; it relates to the 18 years from 1836 to 1854. I happened to make that out in 1854, before the appointment of the Civil Service Commissioners.

* 2629. I understood you to refer generally to instances of incapacity and misconduct; does that relate to those whom you found at the office, or to those subsequently appointed?—Those I especially mentioned were first appointments made before I came there.

2630. The second paper you have put in refers to the census of 1851?—Yes.

2631. For how long a period of time did those clerks remain with you?—The Census Office was in existence for three years and a half.

2632. When did you first begin to discharge the clerks?—In about two years; I discharged the worst at the beginning, and kept the best till the end.

2633. More than 80 of those were under 40 years of age?—Yes; and several very young boys were amongst them.

2634. For persons who were to be employed in a public office for two or three years, should you expect the same class of persons as you would expect to engage for permanent employment?—I should hope next year, when I shall

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have fixed the qualifications, for a much better class of persons. It always occurred to me that some young boys might be employed.

2635. I see here that you had upwards of 30 people under 19 and 20 years of age?—Yes: it required the very large powers given to me by the Treasury to enable me to keep such a heterogeneous mass of people in order. I exercised it, and I always congratulated myself on having no patronage, so that they could accuse me of no partiality. I had no men from Carlisle there; I was able to fix the amount of their salary, and remove them and reward them to the best of my judgment, which, if I had had the patronage, I could not have done.

2636. I speak of the census?—Yes.

2637. Will the clerks who may be engaged for the taking of the present census be submitted to the Civil Service examination?—I should hope they will. It is an extraordinary operation, occurring only once in 10 years; and no doubt some special arrangement will be made for it.

2638. I see you have a great number here who were supplementary clerks in Government offices?—Twenty-two, I think.

2639. That is a large number out of 106 to be appointed to temporary appointments?—They have been employed as extras and temporaries.

2640. Was the remuneration given to all those the same, or different?—Different. That was one of the powers the Treasury gave me; I arranged it as I thought they deserved.

2641. You paid them as you thought they were entitled to be paid?—Yes, and that was the only way in which discipline could be maintained amongst such a set; I had one superintending clerk, who had nothing to do but to go about as a sort of adjutant, to see that other people did their duty.

2642. So that the public service did not sustain much detriment from those persons?—No; we got rid of them as fast as we could.

2643. You have some deaf and dumb clerks on your establishment?—Yes.

2644. Were they lately appointed?—No; one was appointed 19 years ago, and the other 15 years ago; they are very intelligent men.

2645. Would a person of that description be now incompetent?—I have not heard of that.

2646. They could not write from dictation, we may be sure?—No.

2647. When was the age of admission established at your office?—The present age, from 17 to 25, was established by me and the Commissioners upon consultation in 1855.

2648. Was there no age fixed before that new rule was adopted?—I think there was after I came there; I think the Treasury did not appoint anybody above 25 years of age latterly, but I do not remember exactly.

2649. I see that, in a letter of yours which you wrote upon the reorganisation of the Civil Service, dated in June 1854, you state, "Whether Her Majesty's Government should entirely abandon the privilege of nominating candidates for examination, and throw open to all persons of a given age the right of competing before a Board of examiners, is a point much disputed, upon which I cannot say that I have formed a very decided judgment. I rather lean to the opinion that Her Majesty's Government should not abandon the power of nominating, under certain prescribed regulations, to the civil service; and I am disposed to think that that privilege should be retained as in the army, navy, and ordnance"?—Yes.

2650. May I ask you whether the lapse of years since that time has induced you to alter your opinion, or to form a more decided judgment upon the matter?—I do not think I have altered it; if anything, my opinion now tends more to open unrestricted competition.

2651. You say, "I rather lean to the opinion that Her Majesty's Government should not abandon the power of nominating, under certain prescribed regulations, to the Civil Service; and I am disposed to think that that privilege should be retained, as in the army, navy, and ordnance"?—That was my opinion; since then I am rather more inclined to open competition, seeing it adopted among the engineers and artillery, and for the Civil Service in India.

2652. Has that system been in operation long enough to set up a test?—Not practically; certainly not.

2653. When was your office established?—In 1836.

2654. Do you happen to know whether there was any Treasury Minute, or under what circumstances were the deputy registrar general and the solicitor, whom

whom you found to be supernumerary, appointed; were they recommended by any parties?—I do not know.

2655. Did your predecessor form the establishment?—I do not know; I knew nothing of the office until I actually joined it.

2656. But when you joined it you found more clerks and officers than were necessary?—After waiting a year and a half (not to be precipitate), I found that so; I found that there were no duties for the deputy to perform. When I inquired what duty he had performed under my predecessor, I was told that it was almost entirely that of franking letters.

2657. You also referred to the subject of extra clerks, and you stated that you thought it would be better to have extra clerks, and from time to time to make selections from the extra clerks for permanent clerkships?—I think that where you have occasion to employ extra clerks it is a very good plan to select the best of them for permanent clerkships; but I have no extra clerks. I am one of the few Government officers that get on with the actual staff fixed by Parliament.

2658. But if you were to appoint extra clerks in the first instance, and if from them selections were made, do you think that would be a desirable plan?—I think that an actual trial of what a man can do is better than any examination.

2659. But if the best were removed from the extra clerks, the residuum would be very indifferent?—Yes.

2660. Your class of extra clerks would perform substantially the same duties as the other clerks?—Yes; I happened to have some to bring up arrears 10 or 12 years ago. I had 10 or 14 extra clerks, and when the time came to remove them, I recommended to the Treasury to appoint permanently the best to the establishment, and the Treasury waived their patronage and nominated them on the establishment at my recommendation. Since that, I have found them to be amongst the best clerks I have.

2661. But you have now ceased to have any extra clerks?—I have had none since the year 1855.

2662. Mr. *Tite.*] With respect to the limit of age, you say that it is from 17 to 25. An Honourable Member has suggested that you would not like it increased. You say, no. Would you have it diminished as regards the upper limit of 25?—No; I find, practically, that I get them at about 18 or 19. Those 21 clerks whom I have had since the Civil Service Commission was nominated are all under 20.

2663. And, therefore, that minute is inoperative apparently?—I like them rather under 20 than above it.

2664. You would not like to have that limit adopted actually?—I do not think it will be, but if so, the Commissioners would alter it upon consideration.

2665. But if you recommend any change it would be in that direction?—I would rather it remained as it is.

2666. Mr. *Maguire.*] From the year 1836 to the year 1854, I think the Treasury solely made the appointments?—The end of 1854 was the time when the Civil Service Commission was appointed. Previously to that, the Treasury nominated without knowing anything as to age or qualifications.

2667. And without any preliminary inquiry whatever?—I have always understood so.

2668. Certainly, from the result you were entitled to say that there was no examination whatever instituted by the Treasury?—I rather think they expected that the heads of the office would institute some examination themselves. I adopted some examination in accordance with a minute of the Treasury addressed to one of the Revenue Boards.

2669. But practically they made no inquiry?—They sent me those clerks, and they were under the impression, I think, that there would be some examination made by me, inasmuch as some of the Boards were to make an examination.

2670. But up to the year 1854, I think I understood that they sent you incompetent clerks?—Some of them; but I speak of the state of things upon the first establishment of the office, when some 40 or 50 persons were appointed in the first year or two.

2671. If you were to establish that office to-morrow, or a similar office, could not you, under the present state of things, get a far better set of officers?—Do you mean if a new office were to be established now?

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2672. Yes. Suppose you had a totally new set of persons to get, could you not, under the system of competitive examination, get a better class of persons now?—Yes.

2673. In fact, no system could possibly have been worse than that under which they were originally nominated, judging from your description, as to age, want of character, and so on?—My office was certainly a sad example of the effects of unrestricted patronage.

2674. Of the exercise of that patronage solely by the Government?—Yes, I consider it so.

2675. It seems that your convictions, or your sympathies, were strongly in favour of open competition?—I am inclined to think so. I think it is sure to come to that, and I think that it may answer.

2676. What possible evil could result to your office from the selection of clerks by a system of unrestricted competition; what possible evil could there be which could not be counteracted by a proper probation and the exercise of your own authority?—I think that some system of nomination might be adopted such as I have seen suggested, namely, by clergymen, schoolmasters, and others.

2677. But what possible evil could result from the introduction of a system of unrestricted competitive examination?—By nomination, you might have a better class of men; you would have the best selected out of the best schools by competent judges, in order to be subjected to open competition. You might have a select few, instead of having it open to the whole world; you might have a few selected candidates.

2678. How many would you have for each situation, 2 or 10, or 20, or 30?—I think that three is too small a number.

2679. Might it go up to 20, do you think?—For one appointment?

2680. Yes; or what maximum; would you say there might be 12 candidates?—I am not prepared to say.

2681. But your sympathies are favourable to a more open competition than takes place at present?—I feel confident that we shall have open competition for the Civil Service; and I feel that we shall not lose by it, though that is, perhaps, not the exact thing which I should myself recommend.

2682. Do you find that those 21 persons who have entered your office since the competitive system of examination was established, are as good officers as those you had before?—Yes.

2683. Are they intelligent?—Yes; I had 31. Five voluntarily left me, four were removed, and one has died.

2684. But the 21 discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner, do not they?—Yes.

2685. Were they diligent?—Yes.

2686. And zealous?—Yes.

2687. And contented?—I hope so; I think so; I hear of no complaint.

2688. Mr. *Collins.*] I understand you to recommend a system of open competition and open nomination; that is, that people of a certain position, clergymen, magistrates, and so on, should have the power of nominating candidates?—Yes.

2689. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] If it were a system of open nomination, that is, if you selected classes, and gave them the power of nominating, would not that create a good deal of jealousy amongst the classes that did not have that privilege?—It might.

2690. But the working of the present restricted system of nomination, as exercised by the Treasury, shows an improvement, does it not?—I find a great improvement upon former times, and I get very good clerks.

2691. You had 31 vacancies filled up, out of how many nominations?—There were 44 nominations, 31 of whom were reported fit by the Board; 13 were refused certificates, and the remaining 31 came to me.

2692. They received certificates, having passed the Civil Service examination?—The Treasury nominated 44; 13 of whom were not granted certificates; that left the number at 31, who came to me.

2693. But, under the present system, as carried on by the Treasury, three nominations take place to every appointment?—Not, I think, universally; not without exception. As far as I can judge from the reports of the Civil Service Commissioners, one person is sometimes nominated; if he comes up to the minimum, he has a certificate, and receives his appointment. I do not think it

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is universally the case that upon every vacant clerkship the Lords of the Treasury nominate three persons to compete.

2694. That has not been the case in your office?—No; it does not come officially before me; but it is not the case, so far as I understand.

2695. In some cases the Treasury waived their patronage, and took clerks upon your recommendation, did they not?—Yes. The Treasury never interfere with the promotion; they appoint whomsoever I recommend to be removed from class to class, and they never exercise any patronage as to promotions.

2696. You are aware that the Treasury never interfere with the promotion in any department?—In the Revenue Departments I know they do not.

2697. Out of those 21 clerks, how many of them have entered since the Civil Service examination has been established, and have been nominated at your recommendation?—I very seldom ask the Treasury to nominate any person to my office. But one of those 21 I asked the Treasury to nominate, and they did so at once. One is a recommendation from myself.

2698. But those 21 clerks have not all been subjected to the same degree of competition which is required in the Revenue Department (three for each vacancy), but a less number have been sent up for examination than is usual?—I have no means of knowing; I report a vacancy to the Treasury; they write to me to say that they have nominated a certain person, and I know nothing more till I hear from the Civil Service Commissioners, who write to me, perhaps, that that person has not got a certificate; then I write about the vacancy again, and they report that another person nominated by the Treasury has had a certificate, and then he joins; I do not know what competition he is subjected to; that is an arrangement between the Civil Service Commissioners and the Treasury; sometimes, I believe, it is without competition at all, and occasionally three persons enter for one clerkship; in another instance I had a vacancy, and two other offices had a vacancy; there were nine persons nominated, and three persons got each an appointment, and mine being the most subordinate office, got the worst of three.

2699. That is the way in which you account for there being 44 nominations for 31 persons; others may have been nominated whom you did not hear of?—Yes; there may have been more than 44, as I state in the note to that paper.

2700. The great incompetency which you complained of in the office, when you came into it, was occasioned by the indiscriminate admission of people upon the establishment of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in 1836?—The office was established suddenly, and a large number of clerks were immediately required, some 20 or 30 at once.

2701. Fifty-six clerks were appointed between 1836 and 1854?—Yes; above the age of 24; that return was not a return of every clerk. I only specify the occupations of those above the age of 24.

2702. Were those 56 the whole number?—No; there were several juniors up to the age of 24, whose occupations are not stated there.

2703. You selected for those returns, from 1836 to 1854, persons who you thought were objectionable in some degree?—I would not say that; but I fixed the limit at the age of 24.

2704. They were all nominated at an age beyond which they could now be nominated?—Twenty-four is the oldest year now; the last year of the limit.

2705. Do you think, supposing you were to have a class nomination, by magistrates or clergymen, or schoolmasters, that you would have a greater security (seeing that some security should be taken), than you would have from a responsible Government officer making those nominations as under the present system?—Yes, I think so; a greater security than the Treasury appointing a person of whom they know nothing but his name, given by some influential Member of the House of Lords or House of Commons. I think the selection would be more likely to be made from a better class. Schoolmasters, for instance, would not select the worst of a large school, but the best.

2706. You think they would be influenced by the capacity evinced by the scholars, and that the candidates would be selected with greater knowledge of their abilities than is at present the case?—I think so. I think a selection by anybody conversant with the character of the persons, would be better than the nomination by the Treasury Board, who know nothing but their names.

2707. Of course you think that in either case the nomination should be followed up by a competitive examination?—Yes, by a competitive examination.

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2708. I was anxious to ascertain the grounds upon which you put the view you take as to a class nomination, because it appears to me that you must either have a class nomination or a nomination by some department?—When the patronage is with the head of an office, he is very likely to select as good a clerk as those schoolmasters, or magistrates or clergymen; but when it is with a Board, who has no interest in that office like the Board of the Treasury, I think it is quite another matter.

2709. The Secretary of State would take some person's recommendation probably, but you would decidedly prefer a recommendation grounded on personal knowledge?—Yes.

2710. Mr. *Lowe.*] Is there not a difference between the interest in a nomination felt by an officer like yourself holding his place permanently and the Secretary of State, for instance?—Yes.

2711. You have to live with the people you appoint, and to be responsible for their work?—Yes.

2712. And the Secretary of State may look forward very reasonably to leaving that legacy to his successors?—Yes; but I find it a great advantage in endeavouring to promote by what is called merit, not to have the patronage myself.

2713. But as, between the two individuals I have mentioned, a person in your position would have more inducement to nominate an efficient person than a person who held his office at the tenure of a majority in Parliament?—Yes.

2714. No doubt you think that the Civil Service Commission performs very important duties?—Yes.

2715. They are a check upon those tendencies from which no Government is altogether free?—I imagine the examinations are carried on with the utmost fairness. I think an independent Board is very desirable. I remember a person being appointed messenger to my office, and I found that his age was very much against him; he was very old. I made inquiries as to how he had got his nomination, and I found that he had really been recommended by a friend of my own, and I let it go by, and I did not ask for his removal. I think that was a case perfectly in point.

2716. Do you think the powers of the Commissioners require enlarging in any respect, in order to enable them efficiently to discharge their duties?—Not that I am aware of.

2717. Supposing the head of an office to differ from the Commissioners as to what qualifications are required for a particular post (you have seen the correspondence and proceedings of the Commissioners), which do you think ought to have the power of deciding that difference, the head of the office or the Commissioners; take, for instance, a difference about spelling or handwriting?—I should give it to the independent Board.

2718. Those Commissioners are perfectly independent at the present moment, are they not?—Quite so.

2719. For the reason that they work gratuitously?—Yes.

2720. The Government has nothing to take away from them, do you think that ought to be a permanently unpaid commission?—No, I should think that it might be paid, and yet be capable of equal independence.

2721. But then if it is to be independent the tenure of office must be altered?—So that the Commissioners should not go out with the Government, but hold a sort of fixed office.

2722. Would you think it desirable to put that Board upon the same footing as the judges, who hold their office during good conduct?—Yes; the same as the Audit-office Commissioners.

2723. It is put there as a check upon the Government of the day?—Yes, I would put it in the same position as the Audit-office Commissioners.

2724. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] You do not think it desirable that the permanent heads of offices should have the appointment of their own clerks?—No, I should not recommend that.

2725. But you think that there should be full power in the hands of the permanent heads of offices to discharge their own clerks?—Yes; and if the system of nomination was to be such as that spoken of, namely, by clergymen, magistrates, and so on, I think the heads of offices should also have the power of nomination concurrently with them.

2726. You think that the heads of offices should not have the power of appointing their own clerks, but you think that they should have the full power

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of discharging them; do you think the system of Treasury patronage in any way cripples the power of the heads of departments to discharge incompetent men?—No; I have always found the utmost support from the Treasury in that respect. Major *G. Graham.* 30 April 1860.

2727. When you speak of class nomination, you do not mean that you would put the nomination entirely into the hands of one single class, but taking together all those classes of the community supposed to be men of character, you would accept the nomination of individuals personally known to them. You would take not magistrates only, or clergymen or schoolmasters, but you would take the magistrates, the clergymen, the schoolmasters, and the permanent officers together?—That is the system I have seen recommended in print, and I am disposed to prefer it.

2728. It is the plan recommended by Mr. Horace Mann, is it not?—I think it is.

2729. Do you think that under those circumstances there would be any class of which other classes would be jealous?—It depends on how you limit it; the range you have just given is very extensive, and must, I should think, be satisfactory to all the world.

2730. And it is the essence of the system that there should be free competition; that that competition should be preceded by a direct recommendation from some person of station who knows the person whom he recommends?—I think the great object of getting a proper person would be more likely to be effected by that plan than by a mere system of open competition without any nomination or selection.

2731. It is obvious, that if you gave the power of nomination, say to clergymen only, you would have great discontent on the part of Dissenting ministers, but you would not propose to exclude the latter but to include them?—Certainly.

2732. Have you power to dismiss a clerk unconditionally?—No; only upon my report to the Treasury.

2733. And upon their sanction?—Yes; and I have never reported any one of the clerks without begging him to send in a memorial, and have the matter inquired into with respect to both sides.

2734. Has the sanction of the Treasury for a dismissal ever been refused to you?—No; I have always had good grounds before applying for it. (*The Witness delivered in Paper No. 3, showing the filling up of 21 vacancies.*) *Vide* Appendix.

2735. Sir *William Hayter.*] This paper, No. 3, does not state the number of those persons who were subjected to competitive examination, does it?—Those 44 names are the names which the Treasury wrote to me about from time to time as having been nominated to be clerks, but they did not state whether by competition, or how, so that I put a note to that 44, "exclusive of some candidates who were nominated for competitive examination."

2736. I do not understand that; how can you know whether there were any others who were subjected to a competitive examination?—I have heard it from the clerks themselves.

2737. Although the names of 44 persons were sent to you as being nominated, there might have been others?—A few more.

2738. You have put down there the number of persons who were refused certificates, and the number to whom certificates were granted; but how do you know the number that were refused certificates?—I had 44 letters from the Treasury stating that 44 persons were nominated, and I had 13 letters from the Civil Service Commissioners stating that 13 had been examined, but had not obtained certificates; with the other 31 I had letters from the Civil Service Commissioners, saying, "We have examined these persons and have granted them certificates."

2739. But you had no communication from the Civil Service Commissioners as to how many did actually compete?—No, I only know that from conversation with the clerks.

*Jovis*, 3° *die Maii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Sir William Hayter. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Stanley. |
| Sir William Jolliffe. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Tite. |
| Mr. Maguire. | |

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STANLEY, IN THE CHAIR.

*Edward Romilly*, Esq., called in, and Examined.

*E. Romilly*, Esq.
3 May 1860.

2740. *Chairman.*] YOU are the Chairman of the Board of Audit, are you not?—Yes.

2741. How many years have you held that office?—I have held it since May 1854.

2742. You also held office as one of the Civil Service Commission?—I did, for a few months.

2743. That was on the first appointment of the commission, was it not?—Yes; on the first appointment of the commission.

2744. Will you state the number of persons employed as clerks in your office?—It is now 98.

2745. They enter, I presume, at the usual ages?—They enter at the usual ages; from 18 to 25.

2746. With whom does the appointment rest?—With the Treasury.

2747. Have you in your office any number of clerks who have been appointed under the principle of limited competition?—We have some few.

2748. But the majority have been appointed, have they not, by simple nomination?—By simple nomination, and then by a pass examination before the Civil Service Commissioners. I am speaking of those appointed since the Civil Service Commission.

2749. Speaking from the experience of your own office, should you say that the effect of these examinations before the Civil Service Commissioners has been to increase the efficiency of the clerks?—Yes; certainly.

2750. Have you seen a marked difference between those who entered previously, and those who enter now?—I think so. Perhaps I may be allowed to state, that previously to the Civil Service Commission examinations, there certainly were clerks occasionally who were totally inefficient who came into our office, and that since the Civil Service Commission has been in existence no such cases have occurred.

2751. You think, therefore, that the system as at present worked, has been effective in excluding men who are entirely incompetent?—Certainly.

2752. Is there any particular duty which devolves on the clerks in your office different from that which belongs to the other offices?—It of course has its special duties to perform, which are, the examining of accounts, and the preparing of papers relative to the examination of accounts; but I do not know that I can say that there is any special duty that our clerks have to perform other than that which belongs particularly to the office.

2753. Are you aware, officially, in what number of cases the principle of limited competition has been applied to your department?—I cannot say that I recollect the number of cases; I remember one case very well. The number has not been great, because our appointments are not very numerous, but I think that there have certainly been three or four cases

2754. Sir *William Hayter.*] Could you see by referring to the Report of the Civil

Civil Service Commissioners (*handing the same to the Witness*)?—From February 1856 to September 1859, there have been ten competitive examinations for my office, but I do not know how many have competed against the others. I know that in one case there were two of our clerks who competed against each other, and the effect of the competition which took place was, that the clerk whom we considered in the office the better of the two, was the one that was the lowest, and failed, and the clerk whom we considered least good was the one that succeeded.

2755. *Chairman.*] That was a competition, was it not, between clerks actually employed in the office at the time?—Between clerks employed in the office at the time. They were extra, or temporary clerks, in the office, and the Treasury gave two of them nominations to compete with a third gentleman who did not belong to the office, and the result of that competitive examination was, that the clerk whom we considered least good was the one that beat the other two.

2756. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] Could you give the date of that competition to which you refer?—It was on the 8th of June 1858.

2757. *Chairman.*] Have you formed any opinion on the general question of the advantage of an unlimited competition for admission to the public service?—I confess I am not favourable to unlimited competition. I am more favourable to limited competition, connected with nomination, and for this reason: that it appears to me, that one of the most important things in the public service is the moral qualities of the clerk. You very often will find a person whose instruction is not so great as that of another, who nevertheless has a great desire to do his duty, and always to be working without any great hope of promotion. The real truth is, that in a great many of the public offices, whether a man works well, or whether he works ill, it is pretty certain that he will always retain his position in the office. Therefore, it is a matter of great importance, I think, that he should have a strong sense of duty, and a desire of doing that which he considers right, by the public service. I think that you are more likely to attain those qualities by a limited competition, connected with nomination, than by unlimited competition.

2758. You mean, do you not, that the ability and talent which is shown in a competitive examination, do not appear to you a sufficient guarantee for a man's exerting himself afterwards, when there is no strong stimulus upon him to do so?—I think it is not so good a guarantee; it does not give you as good a reason to believe that he will have these qualities, as the fact of an individual who is well known, selecting a person whose character he knows. I think where a person who is well known selects another, and makes himself responsible, as it were, for the nomination of that other, he does not like to incur the responsibility of selecting a person who is not well known to be a person of good moral qualities.

2759. Do you think that that responsibility exists to any extent in practice?—I think it does.

2760. Take the case of a clerk who has been appointed six, or seven, or 10 years ago, and who misconducts himself, is any inquiry ever likely to be made, or is the public very likely to know on whose recommendation he was appointed?—I cannot say whether, after he has been a long time in the public service, it will be known or not; inquiry might be made, but of course, after six, or seven years, or after any length of time like that, it would be difficult to know who was the person who recommended him to the Government.

2761. You think that the responsibility which rests upon the minister of the day, who makes the appointment, is an advantage?—I think it an advantage, because he must make the appointment on the recommendation of a certain person; that certain person, no doubt, holds some particular station in the neighbourhood in which he lives; and if that person recommends to the public service anybody who is notoriously known to be of bad character, of course he would be very ill looked upon by those persons who are his immediate friends and acquaintance in the neighbourhood; and that sort of public opinion which acts upon his conduct, would, I think, be much greater than any public opinion that could act upon him through the newspapers. With respect to the means which the Civil Service Commissioners have of testing the moral character or the moral qualities of a candidate for the public service, it depends entirely upon paper certificates, which I think are not worth the paper they are written upon, because it is obvious that a man may go to half a dozen and ask for these certificates, and may get refused; but it is quite certain that he will at last get those

*E. Romilly*, Esq.

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certificates given to him, and I do not see how it is for the Civil Service Commissioners, or anybody really to know the character of those certificates or the character of the persons who give them.

2762. In short, you think that a considerable degree of responsibility attaches to nomination on recommendation, and you do not think that any responsibility is practically felt to attach to a certificate?—I think so.

2763. I infer, from what you have said, that you consider that a man who has once entered the public service has not the same stimulus to exertion as he has in any other profession?—Certainly; he has not, I think, the same motive for exertion.

2764. It is merely a matter of duty and conscience with him whether he really exerts himself to the utmost or not?—It is one of the things which has astonished me in the public service, to see the extraordinary way in which men without those ordinary motives, will go on working and slaving themselves to death for the good of the office. Of course, there are numerous exceptions on the other side.

2765. As a general rule, is there not a probability that a man who succeeds in a competitive examination will be a man of an active mind, and disposed to industry?—Certainly.

2766. On the whole, would such a man be more likely to exert himself, even without the hope of promotion, and from a real love of the labour or duty which he has to perform?—I think it depends a good deal upon the amount of his ability, and the objects which he has in life. A man of very great ability, and of great intellectual attainments, is not likely to find in a public office sufficient food for his mind, and in that way he is likely to take a great interest, perhaps, in other subjects.

2767. You think that the want of opportunities for distinction might dispose a man of more than ordinary activity of mind to lose his interest in the work which he has to do, and devote himself to other matters?—I think it might, to a certain extent.

2768. I infer from what you have stated, that you do not think high intellectual qualifications the most important qualifications for the ordinary duty of the Civil Service?—I do not think they are the most important.

2769. What you most wish to see in that service is habits of industry?—Yes, certainly; habits of industry, and sufficient ability of course, to perform the duties of the office.

2770. You stated that you were not in favour of the principle of unlimited competition; are you in favour of limited competition as between a certain number of candidates, or of simple nomination with an examination acting as a test to exclude those who are incompetent?—I infinitely prefer the system of nomination with a competitive examination.

2771. That is to say, limited competition?—I prefer limited competition for this reason: that if you have simple nomination, the father of a family who gets a nomination, and has several sons, is likely in performing the duty of his position, to select the least able of those sons for the public service, for the others can perhaps shift for themselves in other professions; whereas, if you have nomination connected with limited competition, the father of a family would, I think, take a totally different course, and not liking his stupid son to fail, would pick out the best he had got, in order that he might succeed; and in that way, I think, you would get a very much better set of clerks than by nomination alone.

2772. Probably you think that a competition between even a limited number of candidates is a surer means of excluding the incompetent, than a mere test of the individual candidate himself?—I think it is.

2773. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] You think that a system of nomination is a security against the nomination of young men of notoriously bad character?—I think that it is a greater security than merely certificates coming from people that you really know but little of.

2774. If you had a proper system of certificate, or rather a proper system of inquiries, established by the Civil Service Commissioners, would you not be able to ascertain what a man's character was, as satisfactorily as by the recommendation of a patron?—I think not. I think that it is very difficult to get at that information.

2775. When you speak of a young man of notoriously bad character, do not you

you think that inquiries addressed to the schoolmaster by whom he was brought up, to the clergyman or magistrate of his parish, or to other persons, would bring out the fact that he was a person of notoriously bad character?—If he had always lived in the parish, no doubt that might be so.

2776. Is there not a system of inquiries pursued by the Civil Service Commissioners, which brings out the history of a young man?—I apprehend it cannot always do so.

2777. Seeing that the age at which those young men are appointed varies from 18 to 25, is it probable that a young man at that age could be of notoriously bad character, without your being able by a tolerably well-organized system of inquiries to ascertain the fact?—It is possible that you might ascertain the fact; but I confess that I think that the other is a better security. I think that there is a greater responsibility in the other case.

2778. When you speak of "moral qualifications," do you, by attaching weight to the moral qualifications in the civil service, mean simply that a man shall not be of immoral or notoriously bad character, or do you mean to include something more than that, in the expression "moral qualifications"?—With respect to "moral qualifications," I use the term merely in the limited sense of those qualifications which really have reference to a man doing his duty in the Civil Service. I exclude from it altogether other qualifications. It is very difficult, of course, for a man to be so highly immoral in any respect as not to be likely to be of use as a clerk in a public office; but when I spoke of "moral qualifications," I meant merely those qualifications which consist in a man's having that strong determination to do his duty, which arises from the feeling that he is in a responsible situation, and that he is bound to use his best exertions for the Government by whom he is paid.

2779. In a clerk in a public office, I apprehend that, besides intellectual power, you want industry and docility, and quickness of comprehension; these may, to a certain extent, be defined as "moral qualifications," may they not?—Certainly.

2780. And steadiness of application?—Certainly.

2781. Are those qualifications which a patron is particularly likely to discover in a young man of 18?—No, I do not know that he is likely to discover them.

2782. Does it not appear that, generally speaking, a patron, in recommending a young man for a Civil Service appointment, has reference rather to the character of his father, and of his family and of his connexions, than to those of the young man himself?—No doubt

2783. We may therefore consider, that by the patronage system you have a fair probability that the young man will be some one whom the patron can recommend as coming of a known family, of a respectable family, of a family which has been well brought up, and that the young man himself is not of notoriously immoral or dissipated character; and there your security stops?—Yes; I think that those are the principal securities, and I think that those securities are much greater than anything which you can get by paper certificates.

2784. At the same time, you think that it is probable, that where there is no competition, a father of a family would rather put forward the least qualified of his sons; that is to say, he might probably put forward the least industrious, or the least willing to apply himself?—Yes.

2785. Not only the least intellectually able, but the man who is the most wanting in those moral qualifications which, in fact, are required in the Civil Service?—I cannot tell whether he would be the least intellectually able, he might perhaps select the one who was of the weakest health; there might be many circumstances that would operate, but at all events that member of the family would be chosen whom the father thought it would be desirable to get a provision for and who could not get that provision for himself in any active profession; he would say, "This is very good opportunity for my placing him in the public service."

2786. According to that, it appears that under the system of patronage we are likely to get a security against really bad characters, but we have no security, in point of fact, for those qualifications which are really required for a man to do thoroughly well in the public service?—I do not think that there is security in either

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either case. All that I maintain is, that I think you have a greater probability of getting what you want by a mixed system of nomination and limited competition than by open competition.

2787. I am not at present comparing limited competition and unlimited competition; I am at present comparing patronage and competition of some kind, and I think I understand you say that patronage will not alone give you this security?—Certainly.

2788. But you think that limited competition would give it?—Yes, but limited competition will not give a security of the moral qualifications; limited competition, I think, will give you a security of getting a person who is, in point of fact, competent.

2789. In order that we may have a clear definition of what is meant in all this discussion by "moral qualifications," I understand that there are two meanings which are attached to that expression; the one that a young man shall not be a dissipated young man or of notoriously bad character, and the other that he shall possess the qualifications of industry and willingness to work, which is a totally distinct thing from dissoluteness and dissipation; is that so?—Yes, undoubtedly.

2790. Are the Committee to understand you to say that a system of limited competition would probably give you men of greater intelligence than a system of mere patronage?—Yes, no doubt.

2791. Do you consider that a system of limited competition would also probably give you men of greater industry than a system of mere patronage?—No, I do not think that it would have any effect in that respect.

2792. Then you think that competitive examination is a test only of intelligence, and not a test of industry?—Just so, no doubt.

2793. Do you consider that in a University examination the class list affords only a proof of the comparative abilities of the young men who stand in it; does not it also afford a proof of the industry with which they have worked during the time that they have been receiving their education?—No doubt it shows that there has been that industry.

2794. It is, therefore, to a certain extent, a test, is it not, of the industry as well as of the intelligence of the young men who are examined?—Yes, that which they have shown, already, and which they have shown under the influence of considerable motive for exertion; but when that motive ceases, then I doubt whether the hard work will continue. It is not an uncommon observation that candidates at the University will make very considerable exertions to take a high degree, in order to get a fellowship; but that when they have attained that object, a large number of them do little or nothing more in after-life. I do not mean to say that there are not exceptions to that. And this is one of the great difficulties of the Civil Service; you may bring into it most excellent young men, and men of very high intellectual qualities, but unless you can afterwards give them a motive for exertion, those men who have shown such industry, and who have got into the service with very high characters, are very likely afterwards not to exert themselves in the way that they ought to exert themselves, because they have no longer the motive for doing so.

2795. Is there not the same danger with regard to the young men who are appointed by the system of nomination, or even of limited competition?—Certainly, the observation applies to both systems.

2796. That is a danger which is inherent in the state of the Civil Service?—Certainly.

2797. Do you think it more probable that a man who has worked hard for an object, and has shown industry in preparing himself for that examination, will be industrious afterwards, than a man who has not taken any trouble with himself beforehand?—A man who has not taken any trouble with himself beforehand, of course is not so likely to make exertions afterwards, as a man who has; but that is not quite my position; because a man who goes through a limited competition, after all, is likely to have taken some pains with himself.

2798. It depends upon the extent of the competition, does not it; for if the competition is one which is so strictly limited as really to be hardly any competition at all, or to be a competition against one man only, it is comparatively a slight test, is it not?—It is, no doubt, a slighter test.

2799. If it is a competition in which a young man has to compete with five or six, or ten or twelve others, it is a severer test?—No doubt.

2800. You

2800. You stated to the Committee just now, that limited competition, as applied in your office, had failed to give you the best man of the competitors?—Certainly.

2801. In what respect did it fail to give you the best man; was the successful competitor a man of less intelligence or less industry than the other?—He was less industrious, and less desirous of doing his duty in the office.

2802. Both those men who competed had been nominated, had they not?—Yes, they were both nominated.

2803. And they had been in the office before?—Yes, they had been in the office for some time; and re-examining such persons by the Civil Service Commissioners is, I think, a mistake, and injurious to the public service. My notion has always been (it was so when I was a Civil Service Commissioner, and it is still my impression, as a member of the Civil Service,) that when a clerk has once been admitted into a public office, all his advancement in the office should then depend entirely upon the heads of the department, and that the Civil Service Commissioners should have nothing further to do with him. In our case, there were two gentlemen who had been in our office as temporary clerks for a considerable time, and without any intimation being made to us, they received nominations to undergo a competitive examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and one of them was returned to us with a certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, as being very superior to the other, and he obtained a permanent situation in consequence; it was a nomination, of course, for a permanent situation. My opinion has always been, that the Civil Service examination is a very important and valuable test of the merit of a man at his introduction into the public service, but that, once in the public service, the heads of the department know very much better what the qualities of the man are than the Civil Service Commissioners can possibly know.

2804. This, in point of fact, although it was, strictly speaking, a new appointment, amounted to a promotion, did it not?—It amounted to a promotion.

2805. You are of opinion, are you not, that all promotions ought to be strictly in the hands of the heads of the department, in order that they may encourage industry and good work on the part of the clerks?—I think it of the greatest possible importance.

2806. The difficulty which you have pointed out, of securing industry in the young men who are appointed, would be very much mitigated if there was a good system of promotion by merit, would it not?—Certainly.

2807. Have you ever found that young men of weak health have been appointed to your office under the old system?—Frequently.

2808. Is more care taken in that respect now?—Much more.

2809. That is done, is it not, by examinations conducted under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes.

2810. Do you consider that that is a point of great importance to the public?—Of the greatest importance. I might even state this, which took place many years since, before the Civil Service Commissioners were in existence; there was a case in our office, in which a gentleman was appointed who really could hardly read or write; he was almost an idiot, and there was the greatest possible difficulty in getting him out of the office. Now that could not take place at present.

2811. In your experience at the Board of Audit you are to some extent aware of the number of superannuations and removals of officers throughout the Civil Service, on the ground of ill-health; are you aware whether the number is extensive or not, or does it come before you at all?—No, I do not think that it does come specially before us.

2812. Is it not necessary, whenever an officer is superannuated on the ground of ill-health, that some communication should be made to the Board of Audit from one of the other departments?—No, it is not.

2813. In order to justify the payment of his superannuation, is there no communication made to the Board of Audit?—Of course, in examining the accounts of the Paymaster General, all these payments would be taken credit for, and the order for the payment would also be furnished to us; but it would be a simple order from the Treasury. It would not come before us in any other manner, and therefore I can give no information on the subject.

2814. Mr. *Hennessy*.] You made some suggestions to the Treasury with a view to the improvement of the Civil Service in 1854, did you not?—I did.

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2815. On that occasion you stated, "The first great disadvantage under which the Civil Service labours is to be found in the first appointments. It is no doubt very natural that a father who has Parliamentary influence, and half a dozen boys, should look to clerkships in a public office as a very safe and comfortable provision for one or two of them; but if he has common prudence, and common affection, he will take care not to select for this situation the genius of the family. He can shift for himself in one of the liberal professions, especially if in addition to powers of mind he should be blessed with health and strength of body. The one who is destined for the service of the public is of course the weakest and not the wisest of the brood. He has less chance of raising himself by his own exertions in the world, and is accordingly picked out for a Government office." With regard to that suggestion as to Parliamentary influence, you still, I presume, are of opinion that Parliamentary influence, having that effect, cannot be of advantage to the public service?—I do not exactly see how it affects the public service; I think, as I was saying just now, that the nomination of candidates is a certain guarantee for the moral qualities and the social position of the candidate. I still hold that opinion, and therefore, so far, Parliamentary influence would, in my opinion, be an advantage to the Civil Service; but I have also stated that a competitive examination on a limited scale would, in my opinion, have the effect, as I think I have stated in that paper, of doing away with the circumstance of a person who gets a nomination giving the worst specimen of his family, instead of the best.

2816. You are aware that in the competitive examinations, which have taken place, three candidates have been usually to compete for one appointment; that was your suggestion, was not it?—Yes.

2817. Do you incline to think that a larger number than three would be desirable?—I do not; it might be three, four, or five, but I think it ought to be a limited number. I do not think it ought to be a very large number, and I think that this is desirable, at all events, that whatever the number be, it should be general throughout the service that there should not on one occasion be a competitive examination between three, and on another occasion, between 20 or 30.

2818. *Chairman.*] Do you think that the number of candidates will always be sufficient to establish a competition; say, between six or eight?—I think it would; and I think it would be sufficient to induce that person who got a nomination to bring forward the best candidate he could for entering into that competition, instead of the least good.

2819. Colonel *Sykes.*] Did I understand you aright, that you attach more importance to moral character than to the intellectual qualifications, for clerks?—Put in that way, perhaps that is not exactly what I mean; but I mean that, provided there is a sufficient amount of intellectual ability, I think that the moral qualification is a very highly important element. Of course, you must have a person who is sufficient in intellectual ability; but having that, I think that moral qualifications in the office are still more important than very high intellectual power.

2820. In a limited or open competition, are not certificates of moral character a preliminary necessity to any compitition at all?—Yes, no doubt.

2821. Before the competitive system commenced, was the production of a certificate of moral character an indispensable condition of employment?—No, I do not believe it was; at least it was not in our office; because we merely received the nomination. I do not know what took place at the Treasury; but the Treasury, who made all the appointments, appointed a gentleman, and we took him necessarily; we did not make any inquiry as to his character, that was no part of our duty; that inquiry, if it were necessary to be made, was made beforehand by the Treasury.

2822. Then by the present system of competition the certificate of moral qualification being indispensable, and seeing, at the same time, that you have a test of intellectual capacity, you have, at all events, the double advantage of the moral test and of the intellectual test also?—I do not think that the certificates which the Civil Service Commissioners require are worth much; I said so when I was a Civil Service Commissioner, and I say still, that I do not think that they are of any great value.

2823. Do you not suppose that the Civil Service Commissioners ascertain the value

value of those certificates, and the manner in which they were obtained?—I do not think they have the means of doing it. It is a certificate which is signed by Mr. Thomson, or Mr. Johnson, or Mr. Edwardson, or anybody else, from any part of the country; and then there is somebody else, who certifies that the gentleman who gives that certificate is worthy of credit; and this may come from the clergyman of the parish, or from anybody else. But if it be necessary, as a preliminary, before candidates can be examined, to produce such certificates, and if they should have any difficulty in getting them from A., B., C., D., or E., they will at last be pretty sure to obtain them from F., G., or H., who will be apt to consider that it would be too bad that a young man should not be allowed an opportunity of obtaining for himself a career in life, and getting on in the world.

2824. According to your idea, these certificates of character are not worth the paper on which they are written?—Hardly.

2825. Do you suppose that a merchant who has employed a clerk in his office for some three or four years would give a certificate of good conduct to the individual, if he were to apply for it?—That is not my position at all.

2826. But still it is a certificate of character?—Yes, of course; but if you get a character of a clerk which is given you by a man who is well known, and if he has lived with that man for a great many years, of course you must trust that character as you trust the character of a servant; but it does also happen that even those written characters are not always quite to be trusted.

2827. Do not you suppose that the Civil Service Commissioners are capable of weighing the testimonials that are given as to character, in the same way as you would be able to do?—I do not know how it is possible for them to get at the real character of the man.

2828. But the certificate may come from a man in the position of the head of a school?—Yes; but supposing the case of a clerk who has lived with a merchant; he applies to the merchant for a certificate, and if the merchant says, "I will not give him a certificate, I do not think he is deserving of it," he does not go to the merchant, but he goes to somebody else; and at last he finds somebody else who does give him a certificate. I think that these certificates for the Civil Service will be looked upon as a mere matter of form.

2829. Would the certificate of anybody else be of any service to the individual, if he had not been employed by him?—It might be; it is not necessary I believe that the candidate should have been employed by anybody. Of course I say it is a person who cannot be known to the Civil Service Commissioners; it is a name and an address, if you will.

2830. The value of a certificate would depend entirely, would it not, upon its being attested by the individual who had personal knowledge of what he attested?—No doubt; but it is very difficult, when you get certificates from every part of the country, to know from whom those certificates come.

2831. Sir *William Hayter*.] Are you aware that any marks are given by the Civil Service Commissioners with respect to certificates of character, so that good certificates or bad certificates, or indifferent certificates, should exclude altogether, or tend to exclude, any of the candidates?—When I was upon the Commission, certainly nothing of that kind was done, and I imagine that it could not be done.

2832. Do you think that there would be a great difficulty in judging of the relative merits of the various certificates that would be given?—Yes; and, comparing one moral character with another, would be a very difficult, not to say impossible, task.

2833. But if there is no comparison of the one with the other, virtually is not the certificate comparatively useless?—I do not think that this makes it quite useless.

2834. It has been stated to the Committee that there might be a *quasi* open competition, but that all the persons who came to be examined should produce certificates of character from persons holding some public or *quasi* public position, such as magistrates, Members of Parliament, parochial clergymen, ministers of dissenting congregations, masters of endowed grammar schools, managers of National, British, and other popular schools, day-schools, evening schools, evening classes, &c.; that list, of course, might include the greater part of mankind, and do you think that there would be any essential value attributable to certifi-

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cates obtained from some of those classes of persons, or that there would be any difficulty in anybody obtaining them?—I think that there would be no difficulty in anybody obtaining them, and I do not think they would be of any value; and when you came to have open competition with the whole world, they would be considered, I think, merely a matter of form.

2835. Would not open competition to all the world render the investigation of certificates still more difficult?—No doubt.

2836. For instance: in a competition which took place with regard to the writing clerks at the India Board, there were about 390 competitors for eight places, and those 390 competitors produced their certificates of character; do you think it possible for the Commissioners to have gone through all those certificates of character, so as to give any relative weight to the respective certificates?—No, I think not; I think it quite impossible that they should have done so.

2837. They could only know, in point of fact, that there were certificates by somebody, as being persons not of bad character?—Yes, no doubt; there is just this security, that anybody who gives a certificate of that kind, and who puts his address to it, knows that there is a chance or a possibility of inquiry being made of any one of them, as to how he came to give such and such a certificate; there is just that check.

2838. Supposing a system of nomination were to exist, you would have at least the responsibility of the person that nominates for the character of the individuals whom he nominates?—Certainly.

2839. Do you think that that responsibility is better or worse than certificates?—I think it is better.

2840. Putting aside the question altogether of Government patronage, by whom do you think that nomination should be made in general for the junior clerkships in any department?—My opinion is, that the person who is responsible for the proper performance of the duties of an office is the person who should make the nominations. I think that being responsible for the work of the office, he ought to choose the instruments by which that work is to be done.

2841. You think, at any rate, a better way than open competition would be, that the head of a department should have the power of nominating, subject to limited competition?—Yes, he should have the power of nominating; but at the same time it should be subject to limited competition.

2842. Do you think that that might be improved by the head of the Board not absolutely having the power of nomination, but having the nomination conjointly with the Board, so that every person that is nominated may be publicly submitted to the Board before he is subjected to limited competition, as a check upon the head of the department?—Is the Right Honourable Baronet supposing a case of the nomination being in the Treasury?

2843. No; but in order to find out the best mode of obtaining the best clerks for the purposes of the department, would there not be some difficulty, first of all, in the head of the department having the uncontrolled power of nominating those that are to be selected as clerks for the office; do you think that he should have uncontrolled power, or that his power should in any respect be limited?—I think it should be controlled by examinations.

2844. Beyond controlling it by examination, do you think it probable that the nominations would be beneficially conferred by those nominations being first submitted to the Board?—No, I think not. Where a duty of that kind has to be performed, it is better, I think, that it should be in the hands of one man than of two bodies.

2845. You are aware, perhaps, that the nomination did some years ago reside in the heads of departments to a very considerable extent in the Customs, the Inland Revenue, and other departments?—Yes, I have heard so.

2846. But it was removed from the heads of the departments, because it was supposed (at any rate that was one of the notions) that those who were nominated had become inefficient; do you think that that might be cured by means of a limited competitive examination?—Yes; I think it would be so to a great extent.

2847. Still the heads of departments, if you had the uncontrolled power of naming the clerks in the departments, might be subject, might they not, to influences which perhaps it would be better should be avoided?—But that would be

be prevented to a considerable extent, by the subsequent examinations which would take place before an independent Board.

2848. Those in your office are admitted between the ages of 18 and 25, are they not?—Yes.

2849. If you submit a young boy of 18 and a grown man of 23 or 24 to the same examination, is not that, in point of fact, excluding the younger man, and admitting the older one?—It may be so; but the object is to get the best men for the public service.

2850. I am speaking of the power that the head of a department might have by appointing; supposing there is a limited competition of five or six persons, and he wishes to have one man more than the others, he may appoint one of 25, and six of 17 years of age?—Yes, no doubt he might do that.

2851. Persons that would succeed; that the person would get in whom he wished to have in?—

2852. That which you suggested as being your opinion does prevail with regard to the principal offices, such as the Secretary of State's Office, the War Department, the Admiralty, and all those large departments, namely, that the appointments reside in the head of the department?—Yes; but one of the difficulties in answering this question is, that when you speak of heads of departments, of course one is not quite clear what is meant by heads of departments. Such persons as the Secretaries of State and the political heads of departments are in a totally different position from the position in which I am; I might be said to be the head of a department, but I am the permanent head, and the other is a political head. And, after all, I am under the Treasury, and my department may be considered a branch of the Treasury to a certain extent.

2853. All those other departments, for instance the Customs, the Inland Revenue, the Audit Office, the Woods and Forests and Works, and the Pay Office, are under the Treasury as their head, are they not?—Yes.

2854. Therefore the First Lord of the Treasury has the power of making appointments in all these different offices?—No doubt.

2855. Did you fix the special subjects of the examination which was to take place for the Audit Office with regard to the different clerks who are submitted to examination by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes; we did do so in conjunction with the Civil Service Commissioners.

2856. It is on a rather low scale, is it not, the special subjects on which they are examined being writing from dictation, arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, correspondence and *précis*?—Yes.

2857. They are not examined in history, or any other matters, are they?—They are not.

2858. They are merely examined in those things which you consider to be essential for the adequate discharge of their duties in the office?—Yes, certainly.

2859. You therefore did not wish them to be examined in subjects which might test their education, but which were not necessarily adapted to assist them in the discharge of the duties of the office?—No; we thought those things which we selected sufficient for the discharge of the duties of the office.

2860. You referred just now to two temporary clerks who were submitted for competitive examination, and you stated that the one whom you considered the best, failed, and the one whom you considered not the best, succeeded?—Yes.

2861. They were not selected at their own request; I suppose they were appointed?—I imagine that they were appointed at their own request, having some influence at the Treasury.

2862. You imagine that a vacancy occurred, and their wish was to have a chance of succeeding upon the establishment?—Just so.

2863-4. How many temporary clerks have you?—We had 20 during the last six months.

2865. Do the same rules of age apply with regard to them as with regard to the permanent clerks?—No; I think there is a different rule with respect to those.

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2866. Those are admitted up to 40, are they not?—There is no limit of age, I believe.

2867. The greater number of those whom you have as temporary clerks could not compete for established clerkships, because they would be excluded in point of age; is not that the case?—No doubt.

2868. Do you think it desirable that temporary clerks who are appointed with respect to the work that you have to do, should, after being tested by experience, be lifted up into the establishment by competition?—I think it is highly undesirable.

2869. Why do you think so?—I think that the head of the office knows the merits of those clerks, and that he or the Board ought to select the one that he thinks the best, and that to do that by competition completely destroys the discipline of the office. A clerk after the competition comes back to the office, and he says, whatever you gentlemen who happen to be my superiors think of me, the Civil Service Commissioners think very highly of me.

2870. You think it very undesirable, do you not, that a competition should take place as a matter of course between those temporary clerks for the purpose of obtaining established clerkships?—I think so.

2871. But suppose there happened to be a general open competition, of course those temporary clerks, just as well as anybody else, would compete?—Necessarily; and one of the great disadvantages of that is, that when you have got temporary clerks who are looking forward to permanent appointments, and thinking that they may have to enter upon competitive examination, instead of doing the work of the office, they are much more inclined to be studying those particular subjects which are likely to be of service to them in the examination.

2872. Mr. *Tite.*] You have expressed rather a strong opinion against the system of proving character by certificate; do you happen to know the course taken with regard to this very important point by the Council of India for the civil appointments, which, as you are aware, are open to public competition?—I do not know what their practice may be.

2873. Have you never seen any of their papers?—No.

2874. If I suggest that they require to take up a young man from almost his earliest youth, and to carry him through his education, and to have certificates from his schoolmasters, and those by whom he has been employed subsequently, and that that system appears to have worked well; do not you think that if a system of that kind were followed out with regard to the appointments to the civil service at home, your conviction as to the power of certificates to give an appreciation of moral character might be modified in some degree?—I do not know; until I saw those certificates, and how the thing worked, I could not easily express an opinion about it. My opinion, generally, is, that the certificates which are sent upon those occasions, and which are necessarily very numerous, are worth very little.

2875. Are those certificates that you refer to incidental, or are they demanded in a special or particular way, according to the system?—They are such certificates as are demanded by the Civil Service Commissioners; certificates of moral character as to the candidates that come before them.

2876. Are they answers to printed queries?—I believe they are; I think they were so when I was there, but I do not accurately remember; I think they were printed forms which had to be filled up.

2877. The certificates that are required by the Council of India, as appears by Appendix 3, seem to be satisfactory proof of good moral character; do you still think that that proof is extremely difficult to obtain?—I think it is very difficult to obtain, because, in point of fact, as I say, if you cannot get a certificate from one, you can get it from another.

2878. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Upon this question of the value of certificates, is it not a fact that no certificate of moral character can be of any value, except from some person who has had the means of having a close and intimate personal connexion with the individual?—No doubt; and then you must know the character of the person giving the character.

2879. Have there been any considerable changes in the establishment or constitution of the Audit Office since you have been there?—No; there has been no great change, excepting that we are a less numerous Board than we were formerly; the Treasury not having filled up some of the vacancies in the Board; and

and there is some work which we used to do formerly which we do not do now; but in the constitution of the office there is no change.

2880. Has a portion of the business of the Audit Office been transferred to any other department?—Yes; there has been a considerable portion of the business transferred to the War Office, such as the examination of Commissariat accounts; there were great changes at an earlier period; formerly there was a separate office to examine the colonial accounts, and now those accounts are examined at the Audit Office; and the Land Revenue accounts were not audited by us, but they are now; there have been considerable changes of that description in former times.

2881. You have stated that the number of the members of the Board has been diminished; has that diminution taken place in consequence of the diminution of the business of the office?—I cannot say; that does not depend upon us.

2882. Has there been a diminution of the business of the office corresponding to the diminution in the number of persons on the Board?—No, I should say not. There is this diminution in the business of the office, that whereas it was greatly in arrear, it is not in arrear now, and this of course makes the business lighter.

2883. You stated that the number of temporary clerks has been reduced?—It has been greatly reduced lately.

2884. For what reason?—There was an arrear in the audit of the accounts; and soon after I became chairman, I applied to Mr. Wilson, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, and requested that he would give me assistance, in order that we might entirely overcome those arrears. I pointed out to him that there was nothing so detrimental as having accounts in arrear, as it increased the business of the office, and was unsatisfactory in every way; and he immediately acceded to that request, and gave us a considerable number of temporary clerks for that purpose. We have got rid of our arrears, and have sent away most of our temporary clerks. There are some few temporary clerks who had been given to us for other special objects who have been retained. In 1857 and 1858 the number of our temporary clerks was 43, including 25 given to us by Mr. Wilson; and the number now is 20, viz., 23 less.

2885. Were the arrears of business entirely disposed of?—Entirely, or with but slight exceptions; the different accounts are now examined, as a rule, as they come into the office. They are examined month by month; and it may be said that there is no arrear in the audit of the accounts with which we have to deal.

2886. If there are no arrears of business, and you know pretty well what amount of business you will be required to do, what is the necessity for any considerable establishment of temporary clerks at all?—There is no considerable establishment of temporary clerks at present; but, as I before mentioned, our business has varied very considerably; and the consequence is, that there have been in former times clerks appointed for particular objects. It would be a very long and complicated story to explain why we are entitled to keep these few extra clerks; but the truth is, that our establishment has not been upon a settled footing of late. There has been some question, I apprehend, as to altering the duties of our office, and until that is entirely disposed of, I conclude that the Treasury do not like to give us a fixed establishment.

2887. Have you at all followed those temporary clerks after they leave you, to know what actually becomes of them?—Some of them. This very temporary clerk whom I was mentioning just now, who failed in the examination for our office, is now at the Treasury, and I understand that he is a useful clerk there. He afterwards went through another examination, which examination he passed sufficiently well to be now employed at the Treasury.

2888. What class of men are the temporary clerks generally; are they persons who have been employed in private or in public offices?—I cannot very easily tell you; they are just the same class as are appointed to the permanent situations; some of them are the sons of inspectors and officers who are already in the different departments; but they generally come into our office at an early age, and therefore have not been employed before.

2889. Would you desire that all the other establishment should be upon such a footing that a temporary clerkship should be considered in the light of an

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apprenticeship to a clerkship on the establishment?—I think that there might be an advantage in that; but a difficulty might be raised that in doing this, it would be taking away the patronage out of the hands of the Treasury, because I think it would be very improper after a temporary clerk has been for any time in the office, that the heads of the office should not be the persons to say whether he should be placed upon the permanent establishment or not.

2890. Have you yourself recommended temporary clerks for places on the permanent establishment?—I think that on one or two occasions the Treasury have asked us to recommend; but this has been done very rarely. The appointments of course rest with the Treasury.

2891. Would you see any difficulty in a system which would give a man a temporary clerkship, and an introduction to the establishment, supposing that that person had shown ability and diligence, and was of irreproachable character, and was selected by the head of the department?—There might be an advantage in that, no doubt; but the great difficulty is this, that temporary clerks are more apt to work hard than permanent clerks, and for this reason, that a temporary clerk has got a motive for exertion. Until he becomes a permanent clerk, he works hard, in order to obtain that position, and therefore, though he may have shown great diligence, great intelligence, and high moral qualifications as an extra clerk, he may become, and often does become, very different when he is permanent clerk.

2892. As a general rule, you get more work out of your temporary clerks?—Yes. The difficulty in the permanent Civil Service is, that the clerks have not a sufficient motive for exertion; you may introduce by competitive examinations, or by whatever system you please, the most excellent people in the world; but when you have got them, the great thing is to keep them so; and that is not so easily managed.

2893. Would that be supplied by additional competitive examinations for the higher departments?—No; I think that the only competing examination that you could have after that, is the practical competition which goes on in every department, where one clerk is competing with another in the work which each has to do. Of course the heads of the departments, who are in the permanent service, have the strongest motives always to promote the best, because by promoting the best, they will, in point of fact, diminish their own labour and trouble hereafter. That is a sort of motive which does not act with a political head of a department, because, of course, to him the future state of the office is comparatively a matter of indifference.

2894. Mr. *Collins*.] I think you stated that you attributed great weight to the fact of some one being responsible for every nomination?—Yes.

2895. Was it under that system of responsibility that the clerk who you stated was little removed from idiotcy was appointed?—It was, no doubt. I ought to explain, that I do not attribute great weight to that, but I attribute greater weight to it than to paper certificates.

2896. I think I understood you to say, that since the system of limited competition has been introduced, a better class of servants have been introduced into your department?—Certainly, much better.

2897. In order to secure a limited competition, would not it be necessary that all the competitors, if they were three in number, should have come up to a certain standard test?—Of course.

2898. Is there anything in the present system that prevents any man of fair ability and two dunces from being put to compete together, and therefore he would be nominated as a matter of course?—That might take place.

2899. Would it not be desirable that if the system of limited competition is to be continued, there should be a preliminary examination, by which you should ascertain that all the three competing are *bonâ fide* up to a certain standard?—Undoubtedly.

2900. Is there anything of that sort at present?—I imagine there is; and that if there were three competitors, and none of them came up to this standard, the Civil Service Commissioners would appoint none.

2901. But supposing one came up to the mark, and the other two did not, would not he then get it?—I suppose he would.

2902. Would it not be desirable that the whole three should come up to the standard

standard test, and if two of them did not, that the man who did come up to the test should compete again with persons who did come up to the standard test? —I think perhaps that that might be of great advantage.

2903. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] I think you express a favourable opinion of the limited competition which now exists in finding efficient people for your office?—Yes; but at the same time it is only a very few that have come in by that limited competition; a good many have come in by pass-examinations, by merely coming up to the standard.

2904. But none have come in, for the last two or three years, without competition?—No, I rather think not.

2905. You express great doubt of any system of certificate at all answering the purpose of finding persons who would be thoroughly efficient for these situations?—I have a doubt as to any certificates of moral character being of very great value.

2906. Do you think that you have a greater security in having responsible nomination?—Yes, I do.

2907. You think it not objectionable to have nominations, and you think it an additional security to have the nomination of persons who are desirous of standing well in the society in which they move?—Yes, certainly.

2908. Are there any particular classes of persons whom you would select to give those nominations to?—I think that those persons who are not quite in the lower classes of society are more affected by the good opinion of the society in which they live, than persons who are in an inferior position of life; of course the opinion of friends is of greater weight and greater value amongst persons in the higher rank of society than amongst those of a lower grade.

2909. If you have nomination at all, you must either have nomination by some responsible Minister or Officer of the State, or you must have a class nomination, a nomination by some class of society, either clergymen, or magistrates, or schoolmasters, or something of that kind?—Certainly.

2910. You incline to think that all first nomination should be in the head of the department, particularly for a permanent department, such as your own, rather than in a political department?—I did not wish to express an opinion of that kind with regard to this particular subject upon which I am being examined now; I merely threw it out as a general observation, that of course where a person is responsible for a particular work, he ought to have the choice of the instruments by which that work is to be done; but I did not mean to apply this to my own department in particular; of course there may be other considerations of various kinds, which might make it undesirable in a country like this that the permanent head of any particular branch should have the nominations to his own office to the exclusion of the political branches of the State.

2911. A system of very large patronage vested in one hand, you think might create disadvantages?—Yes, it might.

2912. You state that in your office, in the time of Mr. Wilson, there being a large arrear of business, a number of temporary clerks were appointed by the Treasury?—Yes.

2913. Was not it afterwards, when that arrear of business had been absorbed, very desirable that that establishment of temporary clerks should be reduced?—Yes.

2914. Were any representations made from the Board, or was it the natural tendency of the ideas at the Treasury, that, on the ground of economy alone, those clerks should be absorbed?—No; it came from us entirely; we of course informed the Treasury when we had no work for those clerks to do; I do not remember the terms of the report which we wrote on the occasion, but we no doubt informed the Treasury that we had no longer any use for their services; that our establishment was sufficient without them. The Treasury could have had no knowledge excepting from us, and of course they trusted us that we should inform them when we did not want those clerks any longer.

2915. It was naturally the wish of the Treasury, was it not, to provide otherwise for those gentlemen?—No doubt; at the same time the Treasury made their own selection, or rather the gentlemen went, of course, to the Treasury to obtain those nominations. On occasions of that kind it always has seemed to me desirable that the heads of an office, who know what the extra clerks are worth, should, if the Treasury are disposed to give nominations to any of them, have

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something to say in recommending them. If that were the practice, there would be a greater desire among such officers to do their duty when they were in the office, because they would feel that their immediate superiors would have some influence over their future prospects.

2916. You mentioned one particular instance in which the system appeared to you to have failed to give the nomination for a permanent situation to the person who was best qualified for that situation?—Yes, the one who was *facile princeps* upon that occasion was not the better clerk in our office; the one who stood below him in the examination was infinitely better as a clerk, and did his work much better; and, with regard to the one who stood last, some time afterwards, I suppose having worked hard at those particular subjects upon which he would have to be examined before the Civil Service Commissioners, he underwent a subsequent examination, as I understand (and I believe it is so), which he passed very well, and he is now a clerk at the Treasury.

2917. The Treasury, in nominating those clerks whom they were anxious to dispose of permanently, instead of keeping them as extra clerks, could hardly have been influenced so strongly by political feeling as they would have been if they had been first nominations?—No, certainly not.

2918. Those temporary clerks were originally appointed, were they not, by the political opponents of the then Government, in the case which you have mentioned of the competition in June 1858?—I dare say they were.

2919. Therefore it was the desire, no doubt, of the First Lord of the Treasury to give the nominations to those who were really required to be disposed of on that occasion?—Yes; but there were a great many to be disposed of; the two that were selected were not nearly the best of the extra clerks that we had; we had infinitely better extra clerks than either of them; some of them were very superior men for our purposes, and were infinitely the best that we had had for a long time.

2920. Having been yourself on the Civil Service Commission at one time, of course anything which you say with regard to this matter must have very considerable weight; therefore, in those instances in which you call in question the effect of the measure, of course your opinion ought to meet with very great consideration. Now, the subjects in which they were examined, so as to qualify them for the duty of your office, were fixed by the office itself, were they not?—Yes.

2921. They were seven in number, were they not?—The number of the competitive examinations was ten.

2922. And in this competition the one gentleman who succeeded in obtaining a nomination, who was a temporary clerk in your office, obtained on the whole 771 marks, whereas the gentleman whom you considered better qualified than the successful candidate, and who was rejected by the Civil Service Commissioners, obtained only 526 marks?—Yes, I have no doubt that that is so.

2923. How do you account for that?—I have not the least doubtthat the decision of the Civil Service Commissioners was perfectly right; and that upon that competitive examination they came to the proper conclusion; but I say that their examination, when compared to probation in an office, is not worth having, the probation in an office is so far superior to any examination by them. Their examination is highly valuable to introduce into the office those persons who are likely to make good officers; but it is only by experience in the office that you can tell whether a man is to be a good officer or not.

2924. Does not that throw considerable doubt, therefore, upon the value of these Civil Service examinations, if so signal an instance as this, of the failure of acquiring what you derire, is shown?—As I said before, I do not think that they ever could sufficiently test the moral qualities of a man, and the moral qualities that are of the highest possible importance in doing the business of the office; therefore it is quite accidental. No doubt, out of a great number of men you would get some who will work very hard without apparently any motive for doing so; therefore I think them men of very high moral character; but others will not do so, and that cannot be tested at all, or, at all events, not well tested, either under a system of nomination, or under a system of competitive examination.

2925. When you speak of moral qualifications, you speak of them in a more extended

extended sense than merely good conduct and character, do you not?—I am speaking of them in a limited sense; I am speaking of the moral qualifications of a person who, when appointed to an office, feels that he is paid by the public, and must do his duty to the public.

2926. Is not a constitutional aptitude for work a necessary qualification?—No doubt.

2927. Would you call that moral qualification?—Yes, perhaps so.

2928. That cannot, of course, be tested by any literary examination?—I think it cannot be sufficiently tested.

2929. And do you account in that way for the failure which you particularly specified in the examination of June 1858?—Yes, no doubt.

2930. In fact, you got the worst man, did you not?—We did not get the best, certainly.

2931. Mr. *Maguire.*] Do you think that it is possible to have a sufficient test of moral qualities by Government nomination?—I do not think that you can have a perfect test either way.

2932. Is it humanly possible that you could have that test through Treasury nomination?—No, I think you could not; I think that you can only have it by experience.

2933. Are you in favour of direct nomination?—Yes; I think that under a system of nomination, coupled with subsequent examination, you are likely to get better clerks.

2934. Nomination by whom?—Nomination by the Government; the nomination which takes place by the Government must always be upon the recommendation of a particular individual whom they know, and that person is responsible, or may be called in question, for the way in which he has made use of the nomination which he has got.

2935. Was the clerk to whom you allude as being deficient in mental capacity, nominated by the Treasury?—He was nominated by the First Lord of the Treasury of the day.

2936. Through the Secretary to the Treasury?—Yes, I presume so.

2937. Would it be possible that a man of that kind could stand a test examination; or that, if he did stand a test examination, he would not be rejected immediately by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Of course he would be rejected by the Civil Service Commissioners, and therefore I think their examination of the greatest possible importance.

2938. So far as the individual case of that man is regarded, or the class of which he might be considered as a type, is it not a great advantage to have the present system, instead of direct nomination by the Treasury?—Certainly.

2939. Upon that ground, you are, of course, favourable to the present system, and adverse to direct nomination by the Treasury?—Most decidedly so.

2940. Would you give me some reason which would justify your belief that the Treasury are in any way competent to determine the moral qualities of a man, or his capacity for or willingness to do the work in his department?—I do not think that they pretend to do it; of course they take the recommendation of a person that they know; and in the case of the person who has given that recommendation, it is known in the neighbourhood that he has done so, and I think he is liable to be ill looked upon by the society in which he lives if he has nominated an improper person.

2941. Did not you say that the moral qualities of a clerk, that is to say, his willingness and capacity for the work, are really only to be tested by probation?—No doubt, they are only discovered by probation.

2942. How can his patron, or the political partisan who recommends him to the Secretary of the Treasury, know anything of him, inasmuch as he has never had any experience of work in a public department?—He can know nothing of him in that respect.

2943. Therefore, what guarantee is there or any security for the moral qualifications of this man?—I do not think that there is any full security at all.

2944. Practically, is there any?—I think you are more likely to get a man who will do his duty in the public office to which he is appointed in that way, than if you had open and public competition.

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2945. Is not it the fact that those nominations, even at present, assume more or less of a political character?—I presume they do.

2946. They are by the Treasury, are they not?—Yes.

2947. And they are given by the Government at the time in office?—Yes.

2948. They are generally given to their partisans or supporters, are they not?—I presume so.

2949. What opportunity has a Member of Parliament of knowing the peculiar fitness of the son of one of his own supporters in his borough or county; in short, what means has he of knowing anything either of his intellectual or moral fitness?—I do not know whether he has or not; but there is an individual with a particular name, who is known as the person who recommends A. B.; whereas, in the other case, it is a paper certificate from a person who is not known at all.

2950. Can you give the Committee some valid reason why you think that there is a security in the case of a nomination of that kind; has the gentleman who recommends the son of a friend of his to the Treasury any possible means of knowing whether he will make a fit and proper clerk or not, or practically is there any guarantee?—The only guarantee is, as I have said before, that a person known by a particular name having recommended another person of a particular name, who, although so recommended, is known to be of such a character, or to have done such things as render him an improper person to be recommended, the recommender would be blamed, and would have reflections cast upon him.

2951. I am not asking as to whether it would be any reflection upon the man's virtue or moral character; but what guarantee is there in the system of Treasury nomination, either as to the intellectual or moral fitness of the person so appointed; practically, is there any such guarantee?—I do not think there is any other guarantee than what I have mentioned.

2952. Do you not think that in the case that you spoke of, in which, not the best man, but rather the inferior man got the certificate of the Commissioners, is rather an exceptional case, and not one that would go to establish a rule?—That is very possible.

2953. Is it not rather probable that the rule is the other way?—Very likely; but I think it highly objectionable that the Civil Service Commissioners should examine clerks who have been some time in an office with a view to promotion in the office. I think that this ought to remain with the heads of the departments, and that it injures, if it does not actually destroy, the discipline of the office, for those who are perfectly foreign to an office to make the promotions in it.

2954. Would the Civil Service Commissioners adopt any modification suggested by the peculiar department for which a young man is a candidate?—No, I presume not; they would not deviate from their general rule.

2955. Perhaps they would not do it in an individual case; but if you found in any number of cases consequences disadvantageous to your department resulted from their decisions, or from their examinations, would not the Civil Service Commissioners, upon a formal recommendation from your department, or from any particular department, make some modification in their mode of examination?—I cannot tell. I presume, however, that they are not likely to do so; I have the highest possible opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners; no one can have a higher opinion of them. I know both of them intimately.

2956. Would there be any difficulty in so modifying the system of examination as, generally speaking, to secure the best men?—They cannot, I imagine, modify their system of examination; they only examine upon those particular subjects which it have been agreed upon between the departments.

2957. May not a department suggest modifications of the system, and that such and such other subjects should be examined upon?—My objection is, that when a clerk has once been in a public office, the heads of that office, in reality, have been able to examine him themselves, and that he ought not to be obliged to go before the Civil Service Commissioners again; the Civil Service Commissioners ought to have nothing in the world to do with him after he has once been in the public service. I think that a temporary clerk in any office ought not to be made a permanent officer of that department, except through the recommendation of the heads of the department.

2958. Have

2958. Have you any objection to a more open system of competition than now exists?—No, none at all; excepting that it varies a great deal; it is sometimes a competition between three, and sometimes a competition between 30 or 35, or 300 sometimes; the number of competitions is not fixed, and I think it desirable that the number should be fixed.

2959. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that competition has ever extended to the number that you speak of?—No; it was mentioned by a Member of this Committee that there was a competition of 391 for eight vacancies.

2960. Colonel *Sykes.*] That was at the India Board only?—Perhaps so.

2961. Mr. *Maguire.*] In all departments, save the India department of the Civil Service, is there a large number allowed to compete?—I really do not know.

2962. What is the largest number of candidates that have competed for one situation in your office?—I believe it has been three.

2963. Is not that the general rule with all the departments, with the exception of the India Office?—I cannot tell you; I have no knowledge upon the subject.

2964. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] You stated, did you not, that you were contented with the present system of limited competition; but would you not acknowledge that cases of very great hardship might occur from the inability of an excellent temporary clerk to pass an examination, so as to gain what he must consider as a due reward for his service?—I am not at all satisfied with the competitive system as applied to temporary clerks in the office. I think that when once they have been temporary clerks, that is, have been admitted into the office on examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, they should then be left to the office to do that, and that they ought not again to be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners. I disapprove of their having anything to say to them afterwards.

2965. Sir *William Hayter.*] You mean that when temporary clerks are appointed, they are appointed upon examination, and, therefore, they should not again be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Certainly.

2966. Do you recollect whether, with regard to those two clerks that you refer to, there was any certificate given by the Commissioners of Audit with respect to the relative merits of the two persons, so as to be produced to the Civil Service Commissioners?—No, there was none whatever.

2967. If they had applied for such a certificate, I presume that such a certificate would have been granted?—Yes, no doubt.

2968. And if such a certificate had been granted, and it had stated that one of them was supposed to be the superior of those two clerks, would that have had any weight in determining the position which he would hold?—I conclude not; the Commissioners would, I apprehend, be necessarily bound by their rules of examination.

2969. Then a certificate of character, however good that character may be, testified to be by certificate, and however peculiarly adapted to the situation which the person is to contend for, would in itself have no avail in determining which was to succeed?—No, of course, because that would be determined by the greater intellectual proficiency as ascertained by examination.

2970. However good a certificate in moral qualities, everybody may be equal in point of certificate, but unequal in point of intellectual test; but at the same time you consider that moral qualities are more important than intellectual ones?—Yes, I think so.

2971. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] With regard to the reality of the security for character, are you aware that since the Civil Service Commissioners have been appointed, they have rejected no less than 76 persons on the ground of character alone?—I have heard that they have rejected several.

2972. Those are persons who have been recommended and nominated by the heads of departments, or by the Secretary of the Treasury, and yet they were found not to have satisfactory characters?—Yes; but at the same time I should think that it would probably be found, though I cannot know it, that nevertheless there were in all those cases the formal certificates of character that were required; and if there were the formal certificates of character in all those cases, it seems to me to confirm what I have stated, that those certificates are not worth a great

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deal. In all probability, the Civil Service Commissioners had some other means of knowledge respecting the persons they rejected, and that they made inquiries in consequence of that knowledge, which they did not get from the certificate, but which they got from some other source, and then found that the certificates were not worth much.

2973. Are you aware that the Civil Service Commissioners have a very perfect system of inquiries, which they apply in every case?—I have no doubt that they are more perfect than when I was with them; but I have no knowledge on the subject.

2973.* Supposing that this were the system followed by them: supposing that every candidate were required to make a statement of the place where he was educated, of all the schools that he had been at, of all the employments that he had been in since he had left school, with such dates as would account for every year of his life, and he were also called upon to give references to persons by whom he was known; and supposing that, upon receiving that information, letters were addressed, with forms of questions, to his schoolmaster and to his last employer, asking very minute questions as to his character, and that those communications passed directly between the employer and the Civil Service Commissioners, without going through the candidate himself, do you think that there would then be as satisfactory a check as you can get in any way by inquiries into character?—It is an exceedingly difficult thing to answer a question of that kind off-hand; it requires a great deal of consideration. The whole system must be looked at and considered very maturely; and I am incapable of giving an opinion as to whether it would be a satisfactory one or not.

2974. Do you think it would be as satisfactory as the system of nomination by the Secretary to the Treasury, who gave the nomination upon the application of a person whom he wished to serve?—Unless I am able really to take up a paper of that kind, and consider it minutely and maturely, I am not capable of saying how far it would be a satisfactory check or not. I can only state my impression, that exceedingly numerous and complicated questions put to and respecting every candidate cannot practically secure the object you wish to attain; and that when this has to be done in all those numberless cases which would occur under a system of open competition to the whole world, it would be next to impossible practically to work it out.

2975. If you were going to choose a servant for yourself, would you prefer making inquiries from the person who offered himself as to where he had served, and then making inquiries from his employer as to what was his character, or would you prefer putting the nomination of your servant into the hands of the Member for your borough?—That would depend very much upon whether the person with whom he had lived, was a person that I could thoroughly trust, and that I knew something of.

2976. But do you mean that, as a system, you would prefer making inquiries with regard to character of any man who offered himself, or that you would prefer putting nominations into the hands of some other person who had merely a political connexion with you?—I think it possible that there may be some system devised of making inquiries such as you state have been made by the Civil Service Commission, which might be better than the individual responsibility of a person who is well known, and who recommends a person for the public service; but until I understand what that system is, it is very difficult for me to institute a comparison between the two.

2977. I understand you to be decidedly against the system of open competition?—Yes.

2978. You are aware of the system which exists in the India service; do you think that it ought to be put an end to in that service?—I do not know that system, and therefore cannot answer that question.

2979. You think that on principle it must be wrong?—I think that on principle the system of competition is wrong.

2980. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Do you consider that the character of any young man taken at the time when he is surrounded by the restraints of his education and his home, can be any fair and sufficient test of what that young man will become with the temptations and the difficulties of the new life on which he is entering?—No.

2981. As the question has been put to you by another member of the Committee,

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mittee, do you not think it very probable that a Member of Parliament in recommending any young man for any one of these appointments, would believe that he was acting on a sense of his own responsibility, and would not recommend any such young man if he believed that there was any reason for supposing that he would be an efficient public servant?—I do not know whether he would have any knowledge that he was likely to be an inefficient public servant, but I do not think that he would recommend any very improper person.

2982. Would he not have a sense of responsibility as an honourable man?—Yes.

2983. Sir *William Hayter.*] Do you know that in your department in the Audit Office no appointments are made by the Secretary of the Treasury, but that all the appointments of the Audit Office are made by the First Lord of the Treasury?—Yes, I presume they are.

2984. Upon his own responsibility?—Yes; we have been informed that this is so, and I have always concluded that it was so.

2985. Is there not this evil attending the answers that are given to certificates, that the persons who give those answers are under no responsibility as to whether they speak the truth or not?—Not quite under no responsibility.

2986. But they are under very small responsibility?—They are under very small responsibility; certificates are really looked upon very much as matter of form.

2987. An analogy was attempted to be drawn between such an inquiry and the inquiries as to the character of a servant; does not the person who gives an improper character to a servant incur some responsibility?—Undoubtedly.

2988. Mr. *Maguire.*] Do you mean to say that a person who answers inquiries, such as were stated to you by the Honourable Baronet, is under no sense of responsibility?—He may be under a sense of responsibility; but it is difficult to know from whom the certificate comes.

2989. Assuming that the person is a respectable person, such as a teacher or employer, what then?—Of course, assuming that he is a respectable person, and is well known, anything that he signs he is responsible for having signed.

2990. So far as that testimony can go, has not the person who answers the inquiries of the Civil Service Commissioners a better means of knowing, so far as that inquiry goes, than the gentleman who exercises the patronage?—It is difficult for me to be answering questions with respect to a system I am not acquainted with.

2991. Supposing inquiry is made respecting a particular candidate of 10 persons, and that the concurrent testimony of those 10 persons is in his favour, is not that more favourable than the opinion of one person?—Yes, provided those persons are well known to you.

2992. What can a Member of Parliament know of the character of any of those young men that he recommends?—Sometimes, I presume, a Member of Parliament gives his nomination to a friend, and that friend has got a family, and that father of a family makes his selection; I do not know that a Member of Parliament would be very partial, but a father of a family would.

2993. Would that father object to give his son to the public service, even although he were entirely disqualified to do his duty?—No, perhaps not.

2994. Is not the partiality of a father in favour of his son?—Certainly.

2995. Is the partiality of the schoolmaster, or of a late employer, of the same character as that of the father of a family in favour of a candidate?—No; but although the father of a family has, of course, greater partiality in favour of his son, that son is examined before the Civil Service Commissioners, an his intellectual qualities are tested.

*Horatio Waddington*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*H. Waddington*, Esq.

2996. *Chairman.*] YOU are Under Secretary for the Home Department, are you not?—I am.

2997. I think that in 1853 or 1854, you expressed an opinion upon the plan for the re-organization for the Civil Service, which was then laid before you?—Yes. I did not obtrude my opinion upon the matter, but being asked by the First Lord of the Treasury, I expressed what my opinion was, undoubtedly.

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2998. That opinion was in the main unfavourable, was it not, to the system of unlimited or open competition?—The question which I had to discuss was, a proposal for throwing open the whole Civil Service to one general competing literary examination; and to that I undoubtedly expressed myself as extremely unfavourable.

2999. The plan, as laid before you, included the subordinate and inferior departments of the service, as well as clerkships in the more important departments?—It included the whole of the Civil Service.

3000. Your objection applied to that rather larger and more comprehensive plan?—Yes, it did; only I did not express the slightest opinion as to limited competition, nor as to the question of nomination, in any way.

3001. Since the time that you expressed that opinion, have you watched the system which has been established under the Civil Service Commissioners?—I am ashamed to say that I have not watched it so carefully as I ought to have done. I may mention that there are so very few vacancies in the Home Office, that we have very little occasion to call in the assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners; that is probably one reason why I am less able to speak as to the mode in which the system has operated.

3002. You have a very small number of clerks?—We have a very small number of clerks, and we have hardly one vacancy a year upon the establishment. We have only had three clerks appointed since the appointment of the Civil Service Commission; one of them has been a single nomination, and the other two have been competing nominations. In the one case there were three candidates, and in the last, which was the other day, there were four, each for one appointment; those are the only competitions we have had upon the establishment.

3003. Have you any number of extra clerks employed?—Yes, we have a certain number of extra clerks employed.

3004. I presume that they enter upon their duties without any examination? No; they always have an examination to test their competency; that has been done since the new system was established.

3005. It is hardly necessary to ask you whether you have observed any change in the efficiency of those under you at the Home Office since the establishment of the Civil Service Commission?—No, not the least. I have no complaint to make of the gentlemen introduced under the new system; on the contrary, they appear to be very promising clerks; but I am not in a condition to say whether they are likely to be superior to those we have already had under the old system; so far I can only give the Committee very general information.

3006. You formerly expressed your opinion, did you not, that the alleged inefficiency of the Civil Service had been very greatly exaggerated?—I thought that in the report on which I was commenting, it had been extremely exaggerated. I could speak only from my own experience.

3007. Your own experience is favourable to the general efficiency of the working of the office with which you have been connected?—Yes. It may be by accident, but we have in the Home Office some as good clerks and men of business, as zealous and competent men I have ever met with, and it was especially with regard to those that I spoke.

3008. I think you always entertained a decided opinion that even in the higher offices, such as that with which you are connected, it would not be found that men who had taken the highest academical degrees were the most suitable for your office, and therefore that competition would not give you the best men available?—I thought so then, and I am very much inclined to that opinion still. I am now speaking very much of a clerk who has to begin at 100 *l.* a year, and to proceed through all the long and tedious drudgery of the different stages to the maximum of perhaps 1,000 *l.* a year; and it appears to me that no man of eminence would be a competitor unless he were pressed by extreme poverty in his youth; he might undoubtedly make a great sacrifice in that case, but I should think that nothing but a pressure of that sort would induce him.

3009. I rather understand your position to be this: that the rises are not high enough to test the best men, and that the competition which does not take the best man is in no way superior to a simple nomination?—I am not prepared to go the whole of that length, to say that it is in no way superior; but if you do not take the best men, the superiority which it would probably ensure would not be

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be of such very great value as was supposed in that report. No doubt, a competing examination in every case must be good for what it proposes to do. I will assume that it is excellently conducted under the Civil Service Commissioners, and such an examination would show superiority in the subjects in which the parties are examined; but there are a great many points of importance which it would not touch at all.

3010. Taking into consideration only the position of the clerks, in an office like the Home Office, and excluding altogether the inferior branches of the service, such as the out-door appointments under the Excise and Customs, tide-waiterships, and so forth, do you consider that a system of unlimited competition would work satisfactorily?—I confess that I should have no objection to it personally, so far as the procuring of good clerks went. I have no doubt that such a system would secure good clerks; but it must be considered, on the other hand, that it would be extremely costly. From the vast number of candidates, it would take up a great deal of time, and upon the unsuccessful candidates it would inflict very severe fines, if they were obliged to come to London and to remain here a considerable number of days. Therefore, upon the balance of the whole, I should doubt whether the possible superiority that you might get by general competition would be worth the additional trouble and expense; but upon that point I do not wish to express a very strong opinion.

3011. Do you think that, after the first two or three trials, the number of candidates would be very large: would it not be ascertained what standard of knowledge was requisite, thereby deterring those who did not come up to that standard?—I should think it would depend very much upon the nature of the examination: if it were a mere elementary examination, for instance, in reading, writing, arithmetic, a knowledge of the English language, and ordinary English composition, history, and geography, with, I will suppose, one modern language, and one ancient language (which is the present examination for the Home Office), I think that it would not be sufficiently severe to deter candidates, and therefore there would be a very large competition. If it were made as severe as the East India Civil Service examinations, then I have no doubt that very shortly the number of competitors would be very much reduced; because that examination goes very high, and in some of its branches is so very difficult, that persons are, I conceive, deterred from competing, seeing that it is perfectly useless, unless they are men of considerable attainments, or, at all events, suppose themselves to be so.

3012. Are you aware, in practice, that the complaint has been in the case of the Indian competition, that the candidates have been rather too few than too many?—I am not surprised at it. Upon looking at the papers, I am surprised that they have so many candidates as they have; the examination is so extremely difficult in its character.

3013. But taking into consideration the system of limited competition among a certain number of candidates, do you think that that system has decided advantages over one of simple nomination?—I should prefer it, undoubtedly; and I think it is not open to any objection on the score of inconvenience, and that it does give some additional chance of having superior men.

3014. That is to say, you would prefer a competition between four, five, or six, or perhaps a larger number of candidates, who may have been recommended to the Ministry of the day?—Yes; but I would rather have a competition for three or four situations among a large number of candidates, than have a competition between four candidates for one. In fact, within the limit where no great inconvenience is produced by the number of candidates, I should prefer a more extended competition.

3015. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] Do you find that those who have come in by competing examinations are less manageable, or more presumptuous than other clerks?—One of them has only just come in, within the last week, and I cannot speak as to him; but as to the other, he has behaved remarkably well; I can speak very highly of him.

3016. Do you think that there is any danger of that to be apprehended at present; that persons who get their appointment by some kind of competition, would be more presumptuous and less amenable to discipline than those who have been appointed by direct nominations?—I should think not in a limited competition of that sort. If you had a general competition of all Her Majesty's

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subjects it might possibly give successful persons a great idea of their own importance; but I do not think, within reasonable limits, there is the least danger of that.

3017. You do not think that it would interfere with the discipline of the office?—I should say, the contrary.

3018. Do you consider that the system of probation is of importance to the office, and that a clerk, after he has been appointed, should be placed upon probation, and that it should not be considered to be a fixed appointment until he has showed that he is fit for it?—I dare say that that may be of very great use in some offices, but in respect to ours, I do not think that the probation he has carries him a bit further than the testimonial of the Civil Service Commissioners. Clerks in the Home Office have very little to do, I am sorry to say, for many years, except to copy and make indexes, and so on; they have very little work to do that would at all show their aptitude for transacting business, for which they themselves would be responsible; therefore I do not think that probation with us carries us much further, except so far as their good conduct and regular attendance goes. In that respect it is valuable, no doubt.

3019. Has it ever happened that men who have proved to be of bad character have been appointed?—There have been some who have not conducted themselves quite properly, certainly, and they have left in consequence, but I cannot say that they were of bad character.

3020. Those are men who have been appointed under the old system of nomination, are they not?—Yes.

3021. Do you think it is possible by any system, either of nomination or certificates of character, to guard effectually against the possible admission of young men of improper character?—No, I should say that it is absolutely impossible; they may be of good character for anything that is known to anybody, and their faults may not be discovered until after they are appointed. It may happen that they have improper connexions, of which nobody knows anything, and which comes out afterwards.

3022. Young men are generally appointed to those junior clerkships from 18 to 24 or 25 years of age?—Yes, always, I think, between 18 and 25.

3023. At the time they are so appointed, very small means, comparatively, exist of judging of their character?—Comparatively, I should say so, or rather what their future character will turn out to be.

3024. In many cases they come fresh from the restraints of college, or from home-life; and they are plunged into the temptations of London life, at a very dangerous age; is not that so?—That is the temptation, and no doubt it is a very serious one.

3025. Therefore it is highly probable that, under any system of nomination, you may have young men appointed who may turn out, after all, to be unable to conduct themselves properly?—No doubt.

3026. Do you think there is much more danger of that under the system of open competition, than you see under the system of nomination?—I do not know what to say to that, it would depend so much upon the number of candidates; if there were a great number of candidates, it would be extremely difficult for any body of persons to ascertain as fully what their character was at the time, or to have it as carefully done by anyone as it would be done by the head of the office, if he took proper pains to do so; I am far from the notion that the head of an office should make the nomination without inquiry, or that he ought to be satisfied upon the mere recommendation of a Member of Parliament; I think that he ought to make quite as full inquiries as the Civil Service Commissioners, or anyone else would do.

3027. That is, he should make inquiries of the persons who had known the young man, and who had had charge of his education, or in whose employment he had previously been?—Yes; and the character of his friends, which is a very important matter in inquiring into a young man's character; I should inquire first into the character of his parents, and their reputation; I should think that there ought to be inquiry into all matters of that sort.

3028. Do not you think that such inquiries as those may be more efficiently conducted by a department of the Government especially charged with the duty, and gradually acquiring experience as to the best mode of discharging the duty, than

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than by the political head of a department, who perhaps holds office for six or eight months, and has had very little experience of the kind of work that has to be performed?—I should think that unless the number of candidates were very large, it might be done very efficiently by either one or the other; I do not think that there would be any difficulty whatever in the matter; no doubt the Civil Service Commissioners would do it extremely well.

3029. Sir *William Hayter*.] The examination which the candidates for the Home Office go through in the special subjects required is rather higher than in other offices, is it not?—I think we require Latin and one modern language, which, I think, is rather more than is required in most offices.

3030. They are examined, are they not, in, "1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthograpy; 2. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; 3. English composition; 4. Geography; 5. English history; 6. Latin; 7. French?"—Yes, we require all that.

3031. That of itself would exclude a great number of low competitors, would it not?—No doubt; but I consider French and Latin quite indispensable to our business; so much correspondence comes, requiring a knowledge of French; I should like, very much, to have added some slight knowledge of law, for it would be of immense advantage to our clerks.

3032. Some of your clerks are engaged in criminal business, are they not?—A large proportion.

3033. Therefore it is necessary that they should have a knowledge of criminal law?—It is very desirable in that branch.

3034. The nomination of clerks in the office depends entirely upon the head of the office?—Entirely.

3035. At page 6 of the report of Sir Charles Trevelyan and Sir Stafford Northcote, on the Organisation of the Permanent Civil Service, it is stated, that "the chief of the department is naturally led to regard the selection as a matter of small moment, and will probably bestow the office upon the son or dependent of some one having personal or political claims upon him;" do you find in your experience that those are the grounds upon which the clerks have been selected in your office?—I really should rather decline to answer that question; I have not had any communication with any of the Secretaries of State as to the grounds on which they select.

3036. Have you any reason to believe that any improper motives have influenced the heads of the departments since you have been in the office, with respect to the persons that have been employed?—Not in my department; but I think they may have possibly appointed persons because they were connected with their friends and relatives, whom they would not have appointed if they had had no connexion with them.

3037. With regard to the class of persons appointed, have you found them in any way inferior to those previously appointed?—I must say that I think that the oldest clerks whom we have are better men than most of the juniors are likely to become; that is my opinion, but that, probably, is entirely a fortuitous matter, for some of our older clerks certainly have a peculiar aptitude for business.

3038. Do you see any reason to change the system of nomination into a system of open competition; do you think it desirable for the more efficient discharge of the public business?—That is an extremely difficult question to answer, because, first, it is suggested by some persons that the power of nomination is abused for political purposes. If I had reason to suppose that it were so, I should see in it a very strong reason to change it to open competition; but if it were conscientiously carried out, with a sole regard to selecting the best candidates, and under that strong sense of duty which ought to influence the head of the office to do so, then, I think, the present system of nomination would be better than that of open competition, on the ground that you would have a manageable number of candidates in the one case, and in the other you would have such an enormous mass that a vast deal of time would be thrown away in examining persons, probably utterly incompetent, and very great expense would be thrown upon the public and upon the unsuccessful candidates; but still all that is subject to the right of nomination being conscientiously and carefully exercised.

3039. You referred just now to the candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and expressed, as I understood, an opinion that you were not surprised that there

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were not more who competed for those appointments; was that in consequence of the severity of the examination?—It was in consequence of the severity of the examination. I should think that it would deter a vast number of persons. The examination appeared to me, in the subjects on which I was competent to form a judgment, to be of a very severe nature indeed.

3040. Of such a nature as only first-class men, or men fit for the highest honours at the universities, could probably be expected to pass?—Yes, I am sure that the classical examination would require a very excellent scholar, indeed, to answer all the questions really well; there are so many different modes of answering on these subjects, and so many varieties, from the very greatest excellence to the very lowest point of ignorance, that they might be answered partially by persons of more moderate acquirements; but to answer them perfectly well would require, in my opinion, a very excellent scholar indeed.

3041. Does your experience justify you in saying that there are so many evils attaching to the present system of nomination, or the open system of competition, that it is desirable to remedy them?—No, my experience is not so; I have not seen any improper nominations, but I must observe that my experience is very small.

3042. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Have you had any reason to alter the opinion which you expressed on the organisation of the Civil Service, which you gave in answer to the letter of 1854?—Generally speaking, I retain the same opinion as to throwing the whole into one competitive examination. Perhaps some arguments, I might think, were pushed too far, if I were to reconsider the matter, and very likely the inconveniences which I then described may have been exaggerated; but, on the whole, I am of opinion, that the advantage which you would get from having some clerks of considerable literary attainments would not compensate for the general inconvenience and trouble.

3043. Do you see any special advantage in the examination being conducted by persons not connected with any special office?—If it were to be a general competing examination, I should think so; it must necessarily be so; I can conceive that an examination, in a particular office for a few candidates, might be conducted in the office itself, but, upon the whole, I think that it would be better to have examiners like the present Civil Service Commission, who are quite independent.

3044. Would it be possible to have a double examination; that is a general examination by the Board of Examiners, and a special examination on the specialities of the office?—Yes; that might be done, undoubtedly. The Board might examine merely in the essentials, the elementary parts, which are absolutely necessary to all clerks, and there might be another examination afterwards as to particular points.

3045. Any personal inconvenience apart, would that be a process by which you would be likely to attain the best knowledge of the competency of an individual?—There would be some little difficulty, I think, in applying it to a competing examination, as to whether it would be better to have it at twice, or once for all; if it were a single nomination, his competency might be tested by examiners upon certain points; and then the officers of the department might test his competency afterwards in those things that more particularly belong to the special business of the office.

3046. Have you a system of probation in your office?—It is generally understood that a clerk, in his first year, is on his probation, but that merely amounts to this: that if there is no complaint of him, and no reason to think that a mistake has been made as to his competency, he then proceeds; there is no special examination of him, in any way, after he enters the office.

3047. Can you state, without referring to any individuals, whether, in your experience of the office, you have had any considerable number of clerks whose general incompetency prevented you from entrusting them with the higher duties of the office, and who were thus prevented from rising in the office, as they otherwise would have done?—I can say that there are clerks as to whom I should say, that if by any misfortune we should lose our best clerks, I should be sorry to see them take their places; up to the present time we have not had any such cases; our principal clerks have remained remarkably steady for a very long time; they are persons, luckily, of very good constitutions.

3048. And

3048. And those were persons thrown up by the hazard of nomination?—Entirely so.

3049. Have you any temporary clerks in your office?—We have extra clerks, who may be considered as temporary; if their services were to cease to be required, no doubt they would be dismissed; they are taken upon that understanding, but I do not think that they will, in effect, be temporary.

3050. Have the extra clerks been generally absorbed into the establishment?—No; we have not, I think, taken them on to the establishment up to the present time.

3051. Do you see any objection to a system which should give the preference to an extra clerk who had done his duty in the public service?—I should extremely desire to see those good temporary clerks appointed; but if they are appointed, the difficulty would be, I suppose, that they must be subjected to another examination; but I do not know how that is arranged. Probably most of our extra clerks would not be competent in Latin and French, and perhaps it might be necessary to examine them in those subjects; I think they are not examined in those subjects when they are appointed.

3052. Are they examined at all?—Yes; they are examined in quite elementary subjects, reading, writing, orthography, English composition, arithmetic, and so on.

3053. But it has not been the custom of the office to place them upon the establishment?—No; not in one instance, so far as I recollect.

3054. But there have been some of them who have been with you for a considerable time, have there not?—Yes, several in the criminal department; in the statistical department we have two, and in the turnpike trust we have another; these are quite special cases; and a clerk of this description is hardly supposed to be prepared to give his attention to general business in the office.

3055. Might he not be at the same time placed on the establishment, but specially attached to that portion of the office?—Yes, that might be done, undoubtedly.

3056. Do you not see considerable hardship, and almost injustice in taking a man in that way into the public service, and consuming the best portion of his life in the department, and making him liable to lose the objects of his life, when he is not able to take up another calling?—Yes; indeed I have often felt for those gentlemen very much; particularly as they are very industrious, and do their duty extremely well; it certainly is a very hard case.

3057. You would see no objection if that clerk, by some arrangement, after a given period of duty of this kind, might in some way be connected with the establishment?—No; I should be most happy to be instrumental in promoting one, if he was really competent.

3058. But would not any arrangement of that kind be totally irreconcilable with the system of general competition?—Yes; at least it would produce extreme difficulty; it would not be absolutely irreconcilable, because a general competition might be confined to mere entering the office, and they might be left afterwards to proceed in each office, according to the rules laid down by the head of the department; I suppose that general competition would be merely for the preliminary step of being put upon the establishment.

3059. Mr. *Maguire*.] You stated, did you not, that only three clerks had been appointed to your office since 1854?—Only three established clerks.

3060. And that two of those, having been nominated by the head of your office, had been submitted to competitive examination?—Yes.

3061. In the third case, there was no such examination?—The first case was the one in which it was a mere nomination, with an examination as to competency.

3062. Could you state why the appointment was made in that way?—I cannot; that was the earliest, and I rather think that at that time the system of competing for single clerkships had not been introduced into the other offices; but I am not sure about that.

3063. You seem to apprehend great inconvenience to arise from a mob of candidates, as it were, competing for a Government situation?—I think that if the examination was merely of an elementary character, there would be an immense number of candidates.

3064. But how would it be, according to the present standard?—I mean such

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an examination as took place for the clerks in the India Office, which was not particularly low, but still was not a high examination.

3065. I think you stated that in that case it was rather a limited number?—No; I am speaking of clerks in the India Office here, not of clerks in the Civil Service in India.

3066. Do you apprehend that there would be persons of various attainments, and intellectual capacity and fitness, who would be likely then to come forward, to have them tested by examination?—I think so.

3067. Might not the number be reduced by a preliminary examination?—Certainly; you might strike off a vast number by a preliminary examination.

3068. There might be some means established by which those would not come for final examination, unless they had certain testimonials to show that they were competent up to a certain standard?—That might be easily done, because they would probably test them in some few elementary subjects.

3069. That would diminish the number, would it not?—Yes.

3070. Assuming that that inconvenience would be obviated, you would not have any apprehension of the result of the final examination?—No, not the least; the result would show, no doubt, what it pretended to show, which would be the best writer, and so on.

3071. Then as to the moral qualifications of a man, they can only be tested by experience in the office?—Yes, I think so; I have no fear as to moral qualities.

3072. Are you of opinion that you have any guarantee for those qualities in Government officers, from their political appointment?—No, certainly not; you can have no guarantee.

3073. Then would you come to this conclusion, that the system of open competition would be really fairer to the public at large?—One of my objections is, that though it would be fair, it would entail very great inconvenience and expense upon a large portion of the public; but I quite agree as to its fairness.

3074. Inasmuch as persons holding different political opinions would have an opportunity of competing, the patronage would not then be confined to one portion of the community; is that the ground upon which you say that it would be a fair system?—Yes; but it would be a balance of the advantages and disadvantages, in my opinion.

3075. You stated, did you not, that you had had some clerks in your office, who did not turn out well?—There have been some that have turned out much less fitted for their business than others.

3076. Those were appointed by direct nomination, were they not?—Those were appointed by direct nomination.

3077. As to your old clerks being so very superior, have they not had all the advantage of experience and training in your office?—Yes, they have; but I think they are superior in other respects; they write better hands, they are more correct in their orthography, and they have more general knowledge; they are men of superior ability.

3078. To what other class of clerks are they superior?—To the younger class in our office; but that may be a mere accident.

3079. Those are appointed by direct nomination?—Yes, by direct nomination. I said that we had had very little experience of those appointed by competition yet: but I have no reason to speak ill of them whatever; they seem to promise extremely well.

3080. Mr. *Collins.*] Supposing a large number of appointments were thrown open to public competition in the other branches of the Civil Service, as was done by the India Board at home, you would not expect anything like that mob of candidates that there was there, because that was an occasional instance?—I am not sure of that, because the principle once being established, I presume that it would, in all probability, be extended; and then I think a regular system of training for those examinations would be established.

3081. The only way, in your opinion, to keep down the number of competitors would be stringency of examination?—Yes.

3082. It has had that effect already in the Indian Civil Service, has it not?—I have no doubt that it has had that effect, because the competition would necessarily be confined to a limited class.

3083. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] In your opinion, the result of open competition would

would certainly be, that you would arrive at the difference of qualification between the candidates, so far as high literary attainments went?—I assume that you would arrive at exactly what the examination pretends to do, with respect to those who are superior in the particular subject of examination, and so far that is something gained; but that would be very far from deciding that the person who has the most marks, would make the best clerk; that is all that could ever be done by an examination.

3084. No such examination as that would qualify persons for the higher branches of your offices; the head clerks of the different departments are men who require now to possess these qualifications which are necessary to fit them for the duties which they have to perform?—No; they could only learn them from experience, undoubtedly.

3085. You mentioned that these qualifications are in most of the instances in your office, of the highest possible character and description, and that some of your clerks are men of the greatest possible ability for business?—They certainly are very excellent men of business; I have seen a great many in different branches of the service, but I have seldom seen better men of business.

3086. In taking this position, they require very extensive knowledge, do they not?—They require a very good knowledge in their particular branch; for instance, the gentleman at the head of the criminal law branch, though not a lawyer by profession, by experience has made himself a very competent criminal lawyer.

3087. The gentleman at the head of the criminal business of the department requires a considerable knowledge?—Certainly, and in what we call the domestic branch, in correspondence with magistrates, &c., they require a very considerable knowledge of law.

3088. Have all those gentlemen filling those appointments, been originally appointed to the office by direct nomination from the Secretary of State?—No doubt.

3089. Do you consider that nomination by keeping it all in the Secretary of State's hands, often affords a very considerable security that improper examinations should not take place?—I should think very great security, but it cannot be said that it is an absolute certainty; you cannot say that the head of any particular office will always exercise that care and diligence which are required, but generally speaking it appears to me to afford a very strong presumption that the nominations would be proper.

3090. Could you suggest any other mode of nomination, that would offer higher security to the public?—I have not turned my attention to any other mode of nomination; I do not know whether any other mode has been suggested, but I am not prepared to suggest any myself; I should think that the question would be between nomination by the head of the office and general competition.

3091. There has been a suggestion offered to this Committee, that nomination should be made by magistrates, Members of Parliament, and ministers of the various denominations of the Christian religion, and schoolmasters throughout the country, and so on. Do you think that that would be attended with sufficient security to the public, that proper nominations should be made?—Upon the first blush of the proposal, it does not appear to me to be a promising one; but of course it is necessary to know more of the details before I could express a decided opinion.

3092. Every nomination by the Secretary of the Treasury is coupled with a competitive examination, and of course this plan would equally be coupled with competitive examination; would you see any superiority in that mode?—I do not quite understand. I do not know how these magistrates and clergymen are to appoint. I should like to see the details of the plan before forming an opinion upon it.

3093. Mr. *Lowe*.] How do you think that this plan would work, supposing the Secretary of State still retained the nomination, and that he was bound to nominate three candidates for each vacancy, and that those three competed, but that in order to prevent his putting in a superior person, who, he knew could beat the other two persons who were selected, they should pass an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, so as to decide whether they had the minimum marks required for appointment, before they were sent to compete?—I think that that would be so far an additional safeguard; but I should hope

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that no gentleman at the head of a department would be capable of such conduct as would make that necessary.

3094. Suppose it should turn out, from the statistics, that those who have failed in those different competitions have been about 800 in number, and that 700 of them had been plucked altogether, would not that show that there was a necessity for some alteration in the system?—It would show that the competition had been of very little value to the public, and I think it would show that a safeguard is required, not against the Secretary's doing it, knowing what he is about, but from ignorance of the qualities of the candidates.

3095. I presume that if there is a competition between three men, two of whom are plucked, there really is no competition at all?—Certainly none at all.

3096. That is just your argument on the plan of 1854; do you adhere to the opinions that you then expressed, or have you seen reason, from the experience of six years, to modify them?—I stated that I adhered to the substance of them, as applied to a general literary competing examination for all Government offices without distinction; that was the plan that I criticised; but I also ventured to say that there might be some of the arguments which I then used, which, upon consideration, might appear to be somewhat exaggerated, but in substance I still agree with them.

3097. Sir *Stafford Northcote*.] With regard to what Sir William Hayter said just now; he called your attention to an extract which you gave at page 394, of the Papers relating to the Re-organization of the Civil Service, from the 6th page of the Report signed by Sir Charles Trevelyan and myself; will you kindly turn to the 6th page of our Report, and read, not from your own extract from our Report, but from our Report itself, the sentence from which you have made the quotation?—"The character of the young men admitted to the public service depends chiefly upon the discretion with which the heads of departments and others who are entrusted with the distribution of patronage, exercise that privilege. In those cases in which the patronage of departments belongs to their chief for the time being, the appointments which it commonly falls to his lot to make, are either those of junior clerks to whom no very important duties are, in the first instance, to be assigned, or of persons who are to fill responsible and highly paid situations above the rank of the ordinary clerkships. In the first case, as the character and abilities of the new junior clerk will produce but little immediate effect upon the office, the chief of the department is naturally led to regard the selection as a matter of small moment, and will probably bestow the office upon the son or dependent of some one having personal or political claims upon him, or perhaps upon the son of some meritorious public servant, without instituting any very minute inquiry into the merits of the young man himself."

3098. I think in your quotation you leave out that latter part, "or perhaps upon the son of some meritorious public servant;" and you leave out the words, "without instituting any very minute inquiry into the merits of the young man himself;" but these last few words contain the gist of our argument, do not they; the gist of our argument being, that the head of the office would make the appointment from a consideration of the young man's family, rather than from an examination of the fitness of the young man himself?—Yes; that is the meaning of it, no doubt, and that is the meaning, I think, which is conveyed by me.

3099. You were asked whether your experience led you to consider that we were justified in imputing to the heads of departments improper conduct; do you conceive that it was the intention of those words of ours to impute any impropriety of conduct?—I should have thought so, certainly; and I should think so still from merely taking the words as they stand; of course, if you say that that was not the intention, I give the most full and entire credence to it; but I should consider the conduct there described as extremely improper.

3100. Do you consider it improper conduct in the head of a department to appoint a young man to a junior clerkship, because he is the son of a meritorious public officer, without making special inquiries into his own fitness?—But that is not all. I do consider it improper conduct to bestow it upon friends. You say that the chief of the department is naturally led to regard the selection as a matter

matter of small moment, and will probably bestow the office upon the son or dependent of some one having personal or political claims upon him, or, perhaps (you say "probably," in the first case)—"or, perhaps, upon the son of some meritorious public servant, without instituting any very minute inquiry into the merits of the young man himself." I should say that that was very improper conduct; my notion of the responsibility of the head of a department differs altogether from that description.

3101. Do you suppose that before the institution of the Civil Service Commission it was the practice of heads of departments to make a minute personal inquiry into the merits of a young man himself?—I would rather not answer that question, because it is a matter of which I have no knowledge. I dare say there were many instances in which they did not; but I suppose, from the clerks whom I have observed, it is highly probable that an examination must have been made into their merits before they were appointed, unless there was very great good fortune in the selection.

3102. You do not know, as a matter of fact, that it was made?—It is impossible for me to say that I know it.

3103. If it was not made, you think that that was improper conduct?—Decidedly.

3104. It is impossible now, is it not, since the appointment of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the appointment of a clerk could be made without inquiring into the merits of a young man?—Certainly.

3105. Therefore the appointment of the Civil Service Commission has put an end to the possibility of a state of things which, if it existed, you think was very improper?—It did so; the appointment of the Civil Service Commission to test of competency of nominees is of very great value, and I should not be sorry to see the test of the competency of the men made more stringent than it is.

3106. You stated, did you not, that some young men were appointed to your office under the old system who were not fit to discharge the duties of the office?—Yes, there was, of course, a very considerable variety in their merits.

3107. If those who were so appointed were not fit, the probability is, that no inquiry had been made into their fitness, or that such inquiry had been insufficient?—Exactly. I am far from undertaking to say that your observation at page 6 of this Report was uncalled for; all the comment that I made upon it was to say, that if that state of things did exist, it ought to be changed.

3108. Sir *William Hayter.*] Does your experience of the clerks in your own office induce you to believe that proper inquiries had not been made before their appointment?—I cannot say that the result is such as to lead me to suppose that very great inquiry was made in every case in my own office, but in most cases I should say that there must have been either inquiry or very great good luck; that is all.

3109. You anticipate, from the result of the inquiries made by the Civil Service Commissioners, that you will never now get a bad clerk?—I am very far from saying that; I only say that we shall not probably get a clerk that cannot write and spell; but a senior wrangler might make a very bad clerk. I say that the examination does what it pretends to do; it secures a certain proficiency in certain subjects; that is all that any examination could possibly do.

3110. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] Under any system of appointment a young man appointed to a situation may afterwards turn out quite unfit for that position, may he not?—Yes; I very much doubt whether a high degree of literary merit would be desirable, or any proof that the person would be likely to be an excellent clerk; I have no reason to suppose that a senior wrangler would be a better clerk than a 10th wrangler, or even than a senior optime.

3111. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Would not the very presence of a man of very superior literary ability at such a competition be rather an evidence that he had come there accidentally, from particular circumstances, than that he was falling into his natural position in life?—I should think so, certainly.

3112. Mr. *Maguire.*] Under the former system I should suppose that a good many men of high intellectual attainments and clever men got into your office?—Yes, we have several men in the service who are very good modern linguists, who were appointed without any examination.

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3113. Do you find that those men are as zealous in the discharge of their duties as men of dull capacities?—Yes, just exactly the same.

3114. Are they less content with their situations?—Not at all.

3115. Are they as amenable to discipline?—Just the same; many of them have been improving their minds while they have been there, no doubt; what their exact qualifications may have been when they were appointed I do not know; but they have, no doubt, been making the most of their leisure time.

3116. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Do you happen to know whether it has been recommended in any way to the Civil Service Commissioners to make some proficiency in law requisite for admission into your own or any other office?—I think the matter has been discussed. I should be most happy to do it, but I am very much afraid that it would have the effect of our losing candidates who would be desirable in other respects, because law is such a very special matter.

3117. Have you found any difficulties to result from the absence of such knowledge?—It certainly is extremely desirable. I can hardly say that I have found any positive evil from it, but undoubtedly it produces considerable inconvenience, to myself particularly, as I am obliged to be consulted upon every minute point.

3118. Have you had any clerks appointed who have read for the bar?—I think not. We have one, I think, who is nominally reading, but I am not aware whether he studies it *bonâ fide.*

*Ralph Lingen*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*R. Lingen*, Esq.

3119. *Chairman.*] YOU are the Secretary to the Committee of Council for Education, are you not?—Yes.

3120. And you have been so since 1854?—Yes, since 1849.

3121. You sent in a report, did you not, together with many other members of the Civil Service, on the subject of the re-organization of the Civil Service in 1854?—Yes.

3122. Have you since that time watched the working of the system that has been established by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes, with considerable attention, as far as my own office has been concerned.

3123. Will you first state what is the number of clerks employed in your office?—I am not quite sure of the exact number, but I think there are 52, that is, excluding certain superior officers.

3124. Of these, have many entered since the establishment of the Civil Service examinations?—Yes, a considerable number.

3125. Who has had the appointment of them?—The Lord President.

3126. Have they been, for the most part, appointed by simple nomination or by limited competition?—They have been nominated for competition.

3127. There has been no case of entirely open competition, I presume?—None.

3128. Have there been any instances of competition among a large number?—Several.

3129. What was the number of competitors for one vacancy?—I think there have been as many as between 20 and 30 candidates for about seven or eight vacancies. There were considerable additions made to the establishment some years ago.

3130. The opinion which you expressed in 1854 was not favourable to the system of entirely open competition, was it?—No, it was not.

3131. But it was favourable to a strict test examination, and to a system of limited competition?—To a strict test examination.

3132. Have you taken any steps in your office to separate what may be called mechanical duties from those requiring higher qualifications?—Yes.

3133. In point of fact, you have two separate grades of clerks employed, have you not?—Yes.

3134. Will you describe their respective duties?—The names of the offices will in some degree describe them. Under the Lord President and the Vice President there is the Secretary, who is a permanent officer of the department, and two assistant secretaries, who divide its work; and then there is a limited class of officers

officers who are called "Examiners," who in reality manage, not only the examinations which are connected with public education, but also divide among them the correspondence of the department in the first instance. That body constitutes the upper part of the office; and then the whole of the work under them is discharged by those 52 clerks, whom I mentioned before, and who are grouped into three classes.

3135. Do they rise from one class to another?—Yes; every one enters in the lowest class.

3136. Do you still adhere to the general views expressed in your Report of 1854?—Yes, I adhere to the general view, decidedly; that is to say, to the principle of personal selection or nomination, subject to an official examination.

3137. Mr. *Lowe.*] What are the qualifications of a person who enters as a junior clerk?—They are printed in the Reports of the Civil Service Commissioners; but they come practically to this, that he must be able to write a good hand, to write good English, and he must be a sufficient arithmetician to make ordinary returns, involving per-centages of figures or money.

3138. You do not require a knowledge of Latin or French, or mathematics?—No; but great stress is laid upon writing a good hand, and good grammatical English.

3139. How are they appointed?—They are appointed upon nomination by the Lord President, subject, like all other junior civil servants, to examination by the Civil Service Commissioners; and it rests with the discretion of the Lord President for the time being, to determine whether he will dispose of the appointments by competition or by direct nomination.

3140. How has that discretion been generally exercised?—Lord Granville has, except in cases of promoting to the establishment temporary clerks already employed in official work, disposed of this part of his patronage by limited competition.

3141. How have other Lords President acted in this respect?—They have given them directly.

3142. All of them?—I think all of them.

3143. What number of competitors has Lord Granville generally appointed?—I think there have been usually as many (I am speaking without precise recollection of it) as four or five to each vacancy.

3144. Do you think that there generally has been a real and actual competition?—I am quite certain that there has.

3145. As to the examiners, how are they appointed?—They are appointed directly into the office, usually from young men who have been at the Universities. When the Civil Service Commissioners were first established, it was settled between them and the different departments what officers should be subject to their examination, and which should not; but the whole class of clerks who are appointed to this department were made subject to their examination, and the whole class of inspectors and examiners were not made subject to it; but it was agreed at the same time that the qualifications of each gentleman appointed to these classes should be communicated officially to the Civil Service Commissioners.

3146. The duty of these examiners is to review the work of the inspectors very much, is it not?—Yes; the reports of the inspectors being addressed to the Committee of Council, and coming in in very large numbers, and it being necessary that some one should read them over, and decide the grants that are dependent upon them, the examiners discharge that duty; and they manage the correspondence that arises out of the claims for the aid from the Parliamentary grant to schools.

3147. From what position in life do the inspectors generally come?—From the same as the examiners.

3148. Are a great many of them clergymen of the Church of England, and persons who have been at the Universities?—Yes.

3149. They are persons of that standing in society?—Yes.

3150. It is very desirable, is it not, that the examiners who have to overlook the work, should be of a particular position in society?—Yes.

3151. That is absolutely indispensable to the discharge of their duties, is it not?—Yes.

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3152. Would it not be almost impossible to work the system otherwise?—Yes; I think so.

3153. Can you give the Committee any account of the sort of persons that we have as examiners?—I made a memorandum, which I have in my hand, that out of 22 superior officers who are engaged in the office in London, that is, including the secretary, the assistant secretaries, and the examiners, 11 of them have been University men; four of them have been first class men, and one a second class man, at Oxford; three of them have been wranglers at Cambridge; eight are, or have been, fellows of colleges.

3154. There is one senior wrangler, is there not?—One of the inspectors was a senior wrangler.

3155. Passing to inspectors, can you state anything about their qualifications?—Out of 60 of them, four have been first, and seven have been second class men at Oxford; nine have been wranglers, three of them have had first classes in classics, and three of them have had second classes in classics, at Cambridge.

3156. What is your opinion of the examiners as a body; do you think that they are competent for the duties they discharge?—Yes; exceedingly so.

3157. Do you find that they are content with the situation they occupy?—Moderately so.

3158. There is not a total absence of ambition, but they do their work efficiently?—Very well indeed.

3159. Do you think that the system which you have described to us of the organization of your office, is a good one?—It is the one that I recommended in the paper that I wrote in 1854, and I entirely retain the opinion, that it is the true system of organizing; at any rate, our office.

3160. One of the peculiarities of your office, is that it employs a large number of learned persons as inspectors?—Yes.

3161. Do you think that the application of this principle is limited to your office, or would it be equally applicable to others?—I think that the great peculiarity of our office is—of course, including that one peculiarity of the inspectors which is the characteristic of it—that there is such a very large mass of detail work, which requires great method and arrangement, almost of the nature of an actuary's office, or of a bank, requiring a large body of men, with habits of business and habits of exactness, but not a very high standard of education; but over these, we want a certain number of very highly educated men indeed to direct the correspondence, and to direct the mechanical work. Whether all other offices would present quite the same features as our own, in that respect, I could not undertake to say.

3162. Could you suggest any improvement in the organization?—I am very well content myself with the working of the present system.

3163. Mr. *Maguire.*] What proportion do the direct nominations, in your office, by the Lord President, bear to what I might call competitive nominations, since the introduction of the system of competitive examination?—I am not able to answer that without referring to the list of the establishment, but since the introduction of the Civil Service Commission, certainly a great proportion of the new appointments have been made by competition.

3164. When was the system adopted in your office?—It was adopted, I think, in 1855.

3165. Since then a large number of the nominations have been competitive nominations, have they not?—Yes.

3166. Could you mention the exact number?—There have been 31 appointments to clerkships since 1855, and of these 22 have been filled up by competition, and 9 by direct nomination. The competition has been restricted to nominated candidates.

3167. Sir *William Hayter.*] You stated, just now, that there had been, at least, 20 or 30 competitions for seven or eight nominations to clerkships in your office?—Yes.

3168. Were those seven or eight nominations altogether, or were there about three or four to each?—A very considerable portion of our work, for some time, had been done by strictly temporary clerks, procured from a law stationer; then, by an arrangement with the Treasury, the establishment was altered, and a considerable addition of permanent clerks was made to it; a number of nominations

nominations were made together, and this large examination was held in order to fill them up.

3169. I understand that in that large examination there were 20 or 30 competitors for seven or eight places at the same time, so that the seven or eight best persons, out of the whole were selected?—Yes.

3170. You stated, did you not, in that paper which has been referred to, of yours in 1854, that in your opinion, an open competition would exclude the best men, namely, the men who had distinguished themselves at the Universities, from competing for the different clerkships that might be open to them; do you still retain that opinion?—Yes, I do.

3171. You thought that open competition was more fit for boys who were just entering upon the service, and who had not passed through such an examination as that to which they were submitted at Oxford, than for that class of men?—I think my paper turns very much upon the division of work in every office; my idea had been to mark out the office completely in two divisions, and to confine competition, if adopted at all, to the lower part of the clerks, but to retain nomination for the upper part, which was to be much reduced in number; and I am of opinion, that in that way you will get a higher class of servants for the upper part.

3172. You would have open competition for the lower class, competition on nomination for the higher, and an absolute nomination without competition for the first class?—Absolute nomination without competition for the first class.

3173. But for the other class you would have limited competition?—Yes; for the other class limited competition.

3174. You think that by that you would get a better class than by open competition?—I think so; when I say a better class, I mean a class more fitted for the work to be done.

3175. Do those inspectors of schools that are appointed in the office of the Committee of Council on Education, become entitled to superannuation?—Yes.

3176. Can they obtain superannuation unless they have the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners?—The Act I think, makes a provision that those officers from whom special qualifications are required, need not have the certificate; and in those cases where special qualifications, as in this case, have been specified in correspondence with the Civil Service Commissioners; they would fall, I imagine, under that class.

3177. Then a report is made, is there not, to the Civil Service Commissioners, upon the appointment of those inspectors, stating that they are specially appointed in respect of their particular position?—Always.

3178. Mr. *Hennessy*.] Have you found that the clerks appointed by Lord Granville's nomination by competition were more useful public servants than the clerks appointed under the system of direct nomination?—Yes, much more useful than young gentlemen appointed to do the work of clerks, and, as a body, free from those examples of gross inefficiency which occasionally occurred under the old plan; but many of the clerks appointed before 1855 are unsurpassed for practical usefulness and trustworthiness, by any who have been appointed since; and I have no fault whatever to find with the nine who, since 1855, have been directly nominated; nor do I consider them to be below the average of the others, in respect of their power to do all that is wanted from them.

*Lunæ, 7° die Maii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

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| Mr. Clay. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Mr. Collins. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Sir William Hayter. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Stanley. |
| Sir William Jolliffe. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Tite. |
| Mr. Maguire. | |

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STANLEY, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Richard Madox Bromley*, K.C.B., called in; and Examined.

Sir *R. M. Bromley*, K.C.B.

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3179. *Chairman.*] WILL you state to the Committee what offices you have held in the civil service?—I commenced in the civil service as a clerk in the year 1829. I have held situations in various capacities. I went to Ireland at the time of the famine as accountant to the Burgoyne Commission. I was subsequently appointed secretary to the Audit Board, which appointment I held for nearly six years; and on the outbreak of the Russian war I was selected by Sir James Graham (then first Lord of the Admiralty) for my present office as Accountant General of the Navy.

3180. Therefore you have had considerable experience in the various departments of the civil service?—Nearly 31 years.

3181. What number of clerks have you under your direct supervision in your present office?—I believe I have the largest department entrusted to any one individual under the Crown; the present number is 168.

3182. You have had something like that number under your management since you have been in your present office?—During the Russian war I had more.

3183. Has any considerable portion of that number entered since 1855?—I have 40 clerks who entered under the new regulations, as they are termed, and most of the temporary clerks have entered under the new regulations; so that there are altogether 80, or about one-half, who were admitted under the old system, the remaining number having been admitted under the new system.

3184. Therefore you have had considerable opportunities of watching the working of the new regulations?—Yes.

3185. Will you state generally your impression of the manner in which they have worked in your office?—My impression is, that the new clerks have generally been men of superior acquirements, and I have been rather surprised at the manner in which they have applied themselves to the routine of business of the department.

3186. You, I suppose, would say, on the whole, there has been a decided improvement in the working of the office since the new regulations were introduced?—I cannot say that the improvement is consequent upon the new regulations, or consequent on the entry of fresh clerks. I believe that under the old regulations we had a very fair per-centage of superior men; but I believe that under the new regulations we have a somewhat larger per-centage of better educated men. I cannot say, however, that the working of the department is conducted in a more efficient manner now than under the old regulations.

3187. Before these new regulations were framed, was there any kind of test employed to exclude incompetent persons from admission into your office?—There was; but it was very limited, and for that reason I was one of the earliest advocates

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advocates for removing from the department, the examination which then prevailed in the department itself. If the Committee will allow me, I will describe what this system was: a nomination was made by the first Lord of the Admiralty (who holds the patronage of the Admiralty) and the clerk so nominated was sent to the office; then the head of the department usually told his chief clerk, or one or two of the clerks in the office, to examine him as to his qualifications in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the common rudiments of education. It became so much a matter of form, that we used to have an examination paper, which was generally known about the office, and which every one almost had access to; it was, if I may so describe it, a leaping bar test, and if the clerk did not quite come up to the test the bar was somewhat lowered until he made such a jump as to clear it. It was very rarely indeed that a clerk was rejected under that system, and it was caused in a great measure in this way: of course, in all departments clerks were very happy to have their sons and nephews and relatives appointed to succeed them in the office, and they being often very steady excellent clerks, the kindness of those who had the patronage, frequently gave them nominations. Then when a young man came into the office he had to pass the examination by a superior clerk, who perhaps was a friend of his father, or of his uncle; and there was a feeling existing that it was not right to reject the son or relative of his friend. For that reason I was very desirous to see the plan altered, and in a paper I wrote for Mr. Gladstone at the time I mentioned this, it was in my opinion a very strong reason for having an independent Board of Examiners, away from the office, that those who were nominated should be made to go before. To a certain extent the system has gone beyond what I suggested, and my own feeling is, that it is carried somewhat too far. I think it is beyond the requirements of the service, and a lesser test in my opinion would be quite sufficient.

3188. Do you mean that the subjects in which the examination takes place are of a character implying a higher education than is required for the purposes of your office?—That is my opinion.

3189. Under the new regulation, is the system one of simple nomination or of limited competition?—From what I have seen of the patronage of the Admiralty, it is of a mixed character; until very recently it has been by single nomination, but of late I have noticed that two, three, or more clerks, who have usually been temporary clerks in the office, are selected and nominated for clerkships on the establishment, and the best of the number so sent up is selected.

3190. But those nominations to compete are limited, as I understand you, to temporary clerks in the office?—By the kindness of the Duke of Somerset, the vacancies on the establishment have been almost entirely filled up, through the medium of the temporary clerks.

3191. Then, is it admited as practically the rule in your department that the only mode of getting permanently on the establishment is by passing through the stage of temporary clerkship?—That is the general feeling which has grown up in the Admiralty within the last few months, I believe.

3192. But no rule has been laid down?—No rule whatever; and the practice can be relaxed at any time.

3193. Do you not find some practical inconvenience in having men who, while doing work as temporary clerks, engage in preparing themselves for competitive examination?—So much so, that, in my department, I have felt it necessary to call the attention of the Board of Admiralty to the serious inconvenience which arises from that circumstance; and very lately the Board have directed that only one week shall be allowed to a temporary clerk to prepare himself for examination; prior to that it was more.

3194. Did the clerks ask leave of absence in order to prepare themselves?—Yes; they asked leave of absence to place themselves under a grinder, in order to be ready to undergo the examination. I might also mention shortly, another very serious inconvenience which arises from the system of examination under the Civil Service Commissioners; it is the time which elapses after a vacancy occurs before it is filled up, that is in some measure remedied by the limited competitive system; but formerly when a single nomination took place, the nominee might be rejected; the patron, the First Lord of the Admiralty, had of course to take his own time to nominate a second for the vacancy; I will not go so far as to say that

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the second candidate nominated might also be rejected, but at any rate a considerable period even now elapses before the vacancy is filled up, and very serious inconvenience has arisen in consequence.

3195. But that objection would be entirely removed, would it not, by a uniform system of limited competition; if, for instance, every competition took place between four or six candidates, the chances of all being rejected would be very small?—I do not see that would in itself be a satisfactory disposal of the difficulty. I think the only remedy would be in the patron always having upon his list a certain number of persons who had passed the Civil Service examination, and were ready to be placed in the office upon a vacancy occurring.

3196. Who had passed the test examination?—Who had passed the test examination in anticipation of a vacancy occurring.

3197. But you would not have men pass a competitive examination before the vacancy occurred, would you?—I see no reason against that; if a person who had so competed with two or more persons were deemed fitted (from the marks he had obtained), for the appointment, I do not see why he should not be placed upon the list of the patron, in the order of his passing, ready to be appointed to a vacancy the moment it occurred.

3198. You do not see any inconvenience in a man being kept in this way waiting for an appointment, when he may not be appointed to fill a vacancy for a considerable time?—The only inconvenience would be to himself, it might be supposed, to debar him from accepting other appointments; but if he had the offer of anything better, he would of course accept it; and, generally speaking, the desire for public appointments is such that even if a selected candidate had obtained a place in a merchant's office, or had got some other position, he would most likely give it up upon nomination to the public service.

3199. But would not there be a serious grievance to a man who had competed and obtained a promise of filling a vacancy, and withdrawn himself from other walks, if he found no vacancy occurred for three or four years?—No, I apprehend not. A person receives a nomination for an appointment, and competes for it, with the understanding that he must wait and bide his time for a vacancy. There being a certain number upon the list of the patron, if the first candidate did not accept it, he would have a second candidate ready. I do not think that is a matter which ought to be taken into consideration by any one except the person himself.

3200. Do you think there is any inconvenience or unfairness from placing together in competition young men and men of very different ages?—I think very great inconvenience and unfairness. I think the great secret of the competitive system is, to use a common expression, the difficulty in placing the candidates together, or coaching them so that there may not be any favouritism. But the possibility of favouritism arises, I may mention, in this way. The secretary or the patron may have a friend to serve, and that friend may be of an age that is nearly approaching the limit which shuts him out from entering the civil service, approaching say 23 years of age; he may be a superior man, and it being a great object on the part of the patron or secretary to serve him, he may be classed with two or three other men who are known, possibly by previous examination, to be inferior to himself in age or qualifications; by sending three or more candidates in that way, he ensures his friend being brought into the service. I will shortly mention a case of very great hardship, which has lately occurred (I believe it is not at all an exceptional case) in my own department. A very superior man went up to compete on two occasions with two others; the number of marks he obtained was not the highest of the three, possibly the lowest, but at any rate superior to the minimum number of marks required. He was not successful; but the party who was successful on a third occasion, in which he did not compete, got in with a less number of marks than he had obtained on the former occasions, and upon which he had been rejected; and it appeared to be so great a hardship that upon the next vacancy, being a good man, and having been tried as a temporary clerk, he was sent up singly without competition, and as he obtained the full number of marks required, he was brought into the service.

3201. But in calling this a case of unfairness, are you not saying that which may or may not be true, when the marks of failure and competency may vary from one examination to another?—Certainly. I do not say "unfair," but it was thought a hardship upon this clerk; and I think that if you have a certain limit of marks as a test

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a test of competency, and certain candidates have passed that limit, they might be appointed on the next occasion without further competition.

3202. Assuming any given number, say 1,200 marks, for any one examination, to represent proficiency, you think that the same number of marks should represent proficiency in any further examination?—Precisely so.

3203. Are the examiners always the same?—I am not aware, but I am speaking of a man who actually passed the limit required. It has appeared to me that in the system of examination there is more scholarship looked for than the practical requirements of the service call for, and also that, although the Civil Service Commissioners may throw upon the department the responsibility of fixing certain subjects as the requirements for their clerks, the departments do not fix the limit of the test; Geography, History, Euclid, and arithmetic are among the requirements; but from what I have understood from gentlemen who have passed the civil service examination, I think that the test has been gradually increased. What would have been a very good test in its origin for the civil service has been gradually increased, because men have come forward superior to the minimum test.

3204. But is not that state of things which you have described an inevitable incident of the competitive system?—No doubt; but then we must look to the plodding wants of the public service; and not merely to scholastic acquirements.

3205. I understand you to say that a simple test examination of the low kind that now exists would satisfy the requirements of the service. Is not that your impression?—Precisely so. The departments were called upon to state what would be required of persons who were seeking to enter the service, and what was then fixed would in my opinion be sufficient for the wants of the public service; but that has been increased from time to time, and is approaching too high a standard, more fitted for a man of letters, and I think somewhat beyond the plodding wants of the public service.

3206. But if you have six candidates competing one against the other, and every one passes through the test, does not it follow from the very nature of competition that a higher test will be selected?—I think not, because that proves that the six are all fit for appointment; and then the question is of appointing those six before you send forward others for examination.

3207. Reverting for a moment to the difference of ages amongst candidates, do you not think that the tendency of that open system of competition, to give a prior advantage to those who are near the highest limit of age?—Decidedly; and I object to that on this ground: I believe that for the ordinary wants of the public service, young men entering at 17 or 18 years of age, will really be more satisfied with their duties, that those men who are now entering at 22 or 23 or 24 years of age.

3208. Then in what way would you meet that difficulty; would you have a separate competition, say for those under 20 years of age, and a separate competition, say over 20 years of age, or would you narrow the limit of age, so as not to admit candidates after 21, or before 18?—No, I would not increase the minimum of age on entry. I think that even 17 is sufficiently high, but I would class the men according to their ages, say from 17 to 19, from 20 to 22, and from 23 to 25, and I would have a system that should require more from a man of advanced age, than from a man of a lower age; because my impression is, that in the long run, the young men who enter at from 17 to 19, will prove better servants for the public service, than those who enter at higher ages.

3209. I understand that you have a preference for men who enter at the earliest possible age, and would favour those by making their admission more easy?—Yes, and I would give this as partly my reason; in my six years' experience as secretary of the Audit Board, I found that in the commissariat service where youths enter at 16, 17, and 18, their character and conduct is carefully watched, and they are trained up so as to fit them for the charges they may be invested with, till they are gradually placed in charge of very large sums of the public money. Not one of those officers is required to give security to the public, nor do I think it necessary that they should be required, for they could not give security equal to the amount they have to take charge of; it is much better I think, to rely upon character; and what is the consequence? Amongst those young men, we seldom have defaulters to any amount, whilst in cases where persons have entered the service at a more advanced age, we have had defaulters.

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I have generally found that it has been with the latter class of persons, therefore I would prefer a minimum of age, say, to be fixed immediately upon young men coming from school or college. They should be placed in harness immediately, and their career watched instead of their being allowed to remain about town or travelling, or wandering about for two or three years before going into the public service.

3210. But on the other hand, do not you think that you know more about a man when you take him at the age of 22, than when you take him at the age of 16. Have you not then, in a knowledge of his past character, a greater security for his good conduct?—No; I think not. I think you know less; the older a man is, the less you know of his antecedents.

3211. You think that the restraint and discipline of a public office exercise a favourable influence upon a young man's character?—No doubt.

3212. And that he is more likely to get into regular habits than if he were taken in at a more advanced age?—Yes; in the one case idleness injures him, and in the other case employment improves him.

3213. Then what system do I understand you to recommend upon the whole. Are you in favour of simple nomination, with a test examination, or of limited competition between a certain number of candidates?—I am in favour, certainly, of nomination. I trust that the system will never be carried to open competition. At this stage of my examination I may, perhaps, be allowed to express my own feeling upon the subject. As an old public servant, I hope never to see that kindred feeling or tie which exists between Members of the House of Commons and the public service severed. My belief is, that if you carry the system forward to open competition, Members of the House of Commons will in time lose that interest in the civil service which they now in a great degree feel for it. But I should state that I am not merely in favour of a simple nomination. I think that a patron should still nominate three or more persons, but I would have the number limited. I think that even six is too many. I should prefer that there should be three men of nearly the same age.

3214. When you say that you are in favour of nomination, do you mean nomination to compete, which is what we here understand as limited competition?—Yes, to compete; but with the proviso that you should make such arrangements as I have suggested with respect to the ages and the test.

3215. You would not have a general competition among candidates of all ages, but one competition for candidates under the age of 18 or 19, another competition for candidates, say from the ages of 19 to 21, and another competition for candidates over 21 years of age?—I think that is the fairest manner of conducting the business.

3216. Always assuming that there are candidates enough to make the competition real in each case?—Yes, certainly; and I might add, that should the whole three pass the limit assigned by the number of marks, they should, in my opinion, be placed on the list of the patron for vacancies as they occurr.

3217. When you speak of the feeling that exists between members of the civil service and Members of the House of Commons, and which you think the system of entirely open competition would tend to destroy, do you mean that that feeling is created by the power of recommendation which exists in Members of the House of Commons?—In a very great measure; and moreover it is introducing into the public departments the sons and nephews and friends of Members of Parliament, which creates that interest in the civil service.

3218. Your fear is, that if you dissociate from the House of Commons, the members of the civil service in the way which you think would follow from open competition, there would be a strong *esprit de corps* among them, tempting them to consider themselves as a distinct power in the State, acting rather antagonistically to the Parliamentary institutions of the country than acting with and under them?—Yes, I believe so; and my impression is that nothing would so much tend to give rise to a system of Bureaucratic Government as the system of open competition.

3219. Do you think that there would be any advantage in having a system of admission to the civil service as a whole, from which members could be drafted off to separate offices as required?—I am strongly of opinion that public offices should be classed together. For example, the Treasury and Secretaries of State's offices might be taken as one class; the War office the Admiralty, and the Audit, and some

some other departments might be taken as another class, and other offices might be classed in like manner. In that case, I think that a great advantage would arise to the public service, for a clerk who had distinguished himself, for instance, in the War Department, could be transferred to the Admiralty, or *vice versâ*; that is to say, making it a general service instead of a departmental service, as it is at present. I believe that very great good would accrue to the public service from that arrangement. And moreover, under the present system of superior requirements upon entering the service, I believe that there would be a better prospect held out to men of education, when they saw that they might on account of their talent and ability be removed from one department to another, instead of being kept in the groove of one department where young men may be at the head, which would leave no possibility of promotion to others for many years.

3220. On the other hand, the great benefit which a public office derives from the permanent services of a clerk, consists in his special departmental knowledge? —I somewhat differ from that feeling. Perhaps no man has been moved in the different civil service departments more than myself, and it has been a principle with me to remove the clerks under me from branch to branch, and from division to division, in order to prevent any cramping of the mind upon any particular duty. Many men prefer to remain in the quiet easy style of duty they may have been brought up in, and after a few years do not like to be removed to another class of duty, where they find the line of thought quite different; but I am quite sure that it is not only for the benefit of the public service, but also for the benefit of individuals that the clerks should be removed from department to department, to give them new ideas, and afford them fresh fields for exercising their genius.

3221. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] You said, I think, that you considered that the system of open competition would lead to what you call a Bureaucratic Government; what do you mean by a "Bureaucratic Government"?—My meaning is, that members of the Government, in different departments of the State, would have to lean more upon their permanent servants than they do under the present system. You are not unaware that owing to the constant changes of Government, members of the Government are obliged to lean very much upon the permanent servants of the Crown for information, and I think that a system of open competition would tend to make the heads of departments who are acquainted with the business more independent; having a less kindred interest with Parliamentary men; and if I may so say, the knowledge of the public service would be more concentrated in them than it is under the existing system.

3222. In fact, you would think that the system of open competition would improve the class of permanent civil servants, and would thereby give them greater power; that is what you mean by "Bureaucratic Government," is it?—No, I do not think that it would improve that class. I believe you would have more men entering the public service with peculiar gifts and attainments, than with really steady and plodding habits; and my own impression is, that, by bringing men into the public service later in life, they will be very much disappointed with the service, and leave it suddenly, or else from their superior acquirements and mode of admission they will become more of a bureaucratic class.

3223. But has the system of open competition necessarily anything to do with bringing men later in life into the public service?—I think it has; I have seen more men brought later in life into the public service under the system of the Civil Service Commissioners than I saw before.

3224. Do you consider that that is a necessary accompaniment of the system of open competition; might not the system of open competition be accepted with a further limitation of the ages within which candidates should be admitted?—No doubt, and possibly that may be the result; but at the same time, as you have opened the door for men of 23 or 25 years of age to come into the service, there might be some difficulty in shutting it and limiting the ages to 18, 19, or 20, now.

3225. But supposing that that could be done, we at all events set aside one of the methods in which the system of open competition is, according to your opinion, to lead to a Bureaucratic Government. I want to understand by what process you consider the system of open competition will lead to that result?—I think, beyond what I have already stated, that the knowledge of the service would be more com-

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pletely concentrated in those men of superior acquirements and by open competition than under the existing system, when changes take place, and where there is a link existing between the Government, between Members of the House of Commons, and members of the civil service, a link which prevents that bureaucratic system from growing up.

3226. I understand you to advise something like a fusion of the service ,that is, a fusion of the departments in which they should all be treated as a whole?—That is my desire, and I trust sooner or later to see it carried out.

3227. But that would strengthen the civil service materially, would it not?—I believe it would.

3228. And you would thereby be enabled to get the very best of your servants for the important permanent offices?—I think you would be able to select them, and you would have prizes held out to them, which of late years has not been the case to the full extent which I, as a member of the civil service, would wish to see.

3229. Such a change (not to be personal) as that made on your own appointment, and on that of Mr. Anderson and some others, would exemplify what you mean by changes from the Treasury to the Audit Office, from the Audit Office to the Admiralty, and so on; changes from one department to another in the cases of men of ability?—They are exceptional cases in illustration of what I have stated, but not completely so. The difficulty now is in removing a person from one department to another without promotion; in my case, and the case of Mr. Anderson and some few others that are before you, I believe that in every instance it has been considered to be a case of promotion; but what I would wish to see carried out is that the changes made should be like those made with officers in the navy or in the army, who may be removed from one regiment to another without its being considered that there is any interference with promotion in the department to which they are transferred, or that it is an injury to the individual so transferred.

3230. According, then, to your plan, all civil servants, with any capacity, would have an opportunity of learning a much greater amount of the duties of the whole civil service, or of a certain collection of its branches, than they have at present?—Decidedly.

3231. I suppose that you would contemplate that the best clerks should be placed in the highest and most important offices, which are of a permanent character?—Yes, certainly; they would then come in contact with the Ministers of the different departments, which is the best safeguard against favouritism; for if a man is removed from one department to another his capacity is tried, and another Minister may judge of him; and if he can receive the good opinion of one or two Ministers, it is a pretty sure test of his ability and fitness for the public service.

3232. The result would be, that you would have in your chief permanent offices men who had both special and departmental knowledge, in fact a general knowledge of the conduct of public business?—Certainly; that is one of my reasons for wishing to see that system of transfer adopted.

3233. Having that class of men in those important offices, and referring to what you have alluded to, namely, the short tenure of political offices by political chiefs, would not the tendency of your scheme be to render the political chief more and more dependent upon those permanent men placed under him?—I think not more than at present; but there would be the feeling between the temporary chief and the permanent chief, that they were interested together and connected together in the same way as at present; whereas, if the officers were to be taken under open competition, there would not be that link of common feeling between the temporary chiefs and the persons so rising into position.

3234. I want to know whether those men being there, there would not be a still greater tendency on the part of the shifting political chief to repose confidence in them, and to attach weight to their opinions, than there is at present?—No doubt a person coming into power as a Minister, must lean for some time upon the permanent chief; but if the Minister is a person of ability and a man of superior powers, which he usually is, he is not disposed (and I have never found a Minister disposed) to lean too much upon an individual whether he had a general or a special knowledge of the business.

3235. But the higher the qualifications of the permanent servant, the greater would be the tendency of the Minister to lean upon him, would it not?—Either to lean upon him or to get rid of him.

3236. But

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3236. But if the permanent servant were a good and able man, the tendency would rather be to lean upon him, would it not?—That inference may be drawn.

3237. Is not the system under which the political and shifting chief leans, a great deal, and justly so, upon the permanent officer a system which you may describe as a bureaucratic system?—Certainly; I believe that if as a rule Ministers leant upon, and took their views entirely from the permanent heads of departments, it would in that sense become a bureaucratic system.

3238. Then the effect of your proposal, setting aside for a moment the question of admission, would be to render the service something more of a bureaucratic system than it is at present, would it not?—I cannot see that; I believe you would have men in advanced positions of the public service with more general views; men not so completely trained in the one department, or in the one groove in which they started in life; but I do not see that that would have the effect of requiring a Minister to lean upon the officer more than at present. Possibly, on the contrary, he would say, "You have been but a short time in this department; it is true you were in another department where you distinguished yourself, but I am not going to rely upon your judgment so much as if you had been 20 or 30 years in this department, and known it *ab origine*."

3239. At present, when the promotion is very much departmental, the shifting political chief has at least this advantage over the permanent man, that he has had a wider experience in Parliament than the other, and though he has less departmental knowledge, he has a greater general knowledge of public business?—Yes.

3240. According to your proposal, the permanent officer would acquire more general knowledge than he acquires at present?—Yes.

3241. Therefore, your scheme would make it, I admit, a better bureaucracy, but inasmuch as it would make it a better bureaucracy, it would make it a stronger bureaucracy, would it not?—No; I cannot agree with you, but I think that from the fact of an officer being removed from an office in which he had had long experience, the political chief would reflect, that although he had under him a very able man who had seen the working of a different department, nevertheless he would not be so much disposed to lean upon him as if he had been all his life in the one department.

3242. Do you suppose that a Minister coming to the head of affairs, or to the head of a department, in 1859 or 1860, would lean less upon Mr. Anderson, or Mr. Hoffay, or Sir Richard Bromley, or whoever else it might be, because he had been appointed 30 years ago by the Duke of Wellington's or Lord Liverpool's Government, than if he had been appointed under a system of open competition?—I am very thankful to say that every Minister coming in has leant alike upon the permanent service, and that the permanent servants of the Crown have always given ready assistance to every Minister whatever his party. I believe that that is the rule, the admitted rule, of the public service; but I do feel that the system which has prevailed for a long series of years, of Members of Parliament and other persons more or less connected with the Ministry of the day, recommending gentlemen for appointment, from some knowledge of their antecedents (possibly there may be exceptions, but I believe it has been generally the case), for the public service, is a guarantee for character, and I believe that when young men enter the service early instead of late in life, you have a guarantee that open competition would not give you.

3243. But is not the best guarantee, the character which a civil servant may have established for himself in, say, his 25 years of service, and not the character which his connexions give?—The service is filled up by units; and although Mr. Anderson, and other very able men, may preside over departments, we are all dependent upon these units; and if we feel that we have a body of men on whom we can rely, from their known antecedents, I believe the public service is more likely to be satisfactorily conducted than if you send us a number of clerks from open competition where there may possibly be disappointment, and after the first six, seven, or eight years of service, which is the period it begins to try the man you introduce, they may grow discontented, and leave you, and you may then have to lean upon others of the same class.

3244. Do you believe that by a system of competition among the temporary clerks you would be likely to get the best men. I think you pointed out that it had the effect of distracting the attention of the temporary clerks from other

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duties, while they were cramming for the competitive examination?—Certainly, you are deprived, for the time being, of that full attention to their duties which you would otherwise have from them.

3245. Do you generally approve of the system of filling up the permanent service by competition from among the temporary clerks?—Not entirely. I would prefer a mixed system.

3246. Do you think that competition among temporary clerks is the best way of discovering which is the best?—Provided you class them according to age, I think it is.

3247. But can you ascertain by competitive examination anything more than the literary acquirements of the candidates?—When you have had them as temporary clerks, you have had experience of their good conduct and regular attendance, and their desire to make themselves useful in the public service; there is that advantage in temporary clerks being placed upon the establishment, an advantage which you have not with the clerks who are appointed directly to the establishment; then with respect to the competition between temporary clerks, if they had proved themselves steady and useful and able servants as temporary clerks, that gives a good promise that they would be good servants as established clerks; and, provided they passed the test, I cannot see why they should not turn out as good public servants as any we have had.

3248. I mean, could you not, by your own knowledge of these temporary clerks, pick out the best of them to be put upon the establishment, better than the Civil Service Commissioners could do it?—I should be very sorry, as the permanent head of a department, to be charged with that responsibility; nothing is more unpleasant than where the permanent head of the department is called upon to select for promotion from one class to another.

3249. The transfer of a temporary clerk to a permanent clerkship is, in fact, in the nature of promotion, is it not?—Undoubtedly, under the feeling which has lately grown up in the Admiralty; but when men are appointed as temporary clerks, there is always a feeling that their services may be dispensed with at any moment.

3250. You do not think competitive examinations are suitable for the purpose of promotion, do you?—Certainly not.

3251. You could not ascertain fairly the best men to promote from class to class by competitive examination merely?—Certainly not. I believe that, perhaps, every man at the head of a department would select a person from his ability to control others, and generally from the way in which he turned the business out of hand, and his desire to meet the requirements of his office; but if such a man were put in competition with some gentlemen now passing into the service under the civil service examination, he might be in a minority.

3252. You said that you thought the subjects of examination were too high. Who prescribes the subjects of examination?—The subjects of examination are fixed by the department, but the test of the qualification is fixed, I believe, by the Civil Service Commissioners.

3253. I understood that what you objected to were the subjects of examination?—No; the subjects have been fixed by the departments, but the limit of the number of marks required under each subject is fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

3254. You do not object to the subjects, but to the height of the test?—Yes, I think that there is not sufficient practical knowledge thrown into the test, but too much scholastic knowledge; and the subjects should I think be reconsidered, with a view to a classification of offices.

3255. Do you think that you do not now get men who are fit to supply what you call the plodding wants of the public service?—I have no doubt that you will find men fit to supply the plodding wants of the public service; some of the higher educated class of men who come in with very high marks, after being a few years in the service, will find that promotion is very much deferred, for I believe in the Admiralty, up to a very recent time, a clerk could not calculate upon getting from the third to the second class in less than twenty-three or twenty-four years; therefore in seven or eight years, those men who enter with the intention to work and rise, if possible, to the highest point, will find that they are brought to the level of the civil service, that is to say, there being no prospect of promotion, they will turn their attention to some other work out of the department in the evening, and do no more than is actually required of them.

3256. Do you find that those men who enter with a high test, are less fitted for the plodding wants of the public service than the other men?—No; I guarded myself in the first instance, by saying that those gentlemen have shown themselves to be superior men, and I have been surprised at the readiness with which they have taken to the drudgery of the office.

3257. Your objection therefore, in this particular, is a theoretical objection, and not an objection founded upon the experience of the last few years?—The short period during which the civil service examination system has been in force, is not sufficient to test the result in the different departments. In my department, the system under the Civil Service Commissioners has not been in force for more than three years; before it commenced, a large number of clerks were introduced in consequence of the Russian war, and we had a surplus which have only been reduced lately, by death and other means.

3258. With respect to that story of the man who was unsuccessful in two examinations, do I understand you that the first competitor had obtained more than the requisite number of marks, but that another candidate obtained more than he?—I understood so.

3259. If the rejection of that candidate was unfair, it would have been more unfair to the man who had got the greater number of marks to reject him, would it not?—Certainly.

3260. I also understood that in the second competition that gentleman got more marks than were necessary, but that another man in the second competition beat him again?—I believe that was the case; but what I referred to more especially was this, that in the first examination the man got 1,200 marks, 1,000 being the test, while some one else got more than 1,200 marks, the consequence being that he who got the highest number of marks was placed in the service. Then another competition takes place, in which the man I refer to was not brought into the test, but the successful one on this occasion gets, for example, 1,100 marks, and gets an appointment, while the man was left out, although he got 1,200 marks on the first examination.

3261. Do you mean that he was not allowed to compete in the second examination?—Yes.

3262. He was not a competitor in the second examination?—No.

3263. Do you know how that came to pass?—Through the patronage of the Minister.

3264. In referring to the old system of departmental examination, you spoke of the reluctance which there was to pluck the relatives of the officers of the department; what do you think of the principle of admitting the relatives of officers into the service, and giving them a certain number of nominations?—When you consider how moderately, as a rule, civil servants are paid, I think it is but just that they should have some claim upon the Minister of the day for their sons and relatives to a certain extent, but not entirely so; and I would give this as my reason: I believe that in the Bank of England and other large establishments, it is a rule to take down the names of the sons of the old officers, with a view to giving them appointments. Now, in the public service, men are spending their lives as clerks, shut up in offices six or seven hours a day, and have no means of making friends outside; they are debarred almost from speaking to contractors, though it may be the only means a clerk can get his son an appointment of any kind, by asking men of importance, such as Government contractors, "Can you do anything for my son in the City? I am shut out from all knowledge of merchants and others, and I have no means of providing for my son." For that reason, amongst others, I think the sons and other relatives of clerks in the public service should have some claim upon the Minister for his patronage.

3265. Do you think that it would be a good principle, supposing that a certain number of appointments were thrown open to competition, that a certain proportion should be reserved for the relatives of civil servants?—Certainly, I think so; at present, through the kindness of the Minister, I believe it is considered so, and they have very often acted in that spirit. I could mention Minister after Minister who has been so kind; but it has been optional to conduct the system in that way; and I think your plan would give encouragement to men of long experience in the public service, and it would tend to make them more happy and contented with their lot, if they saw that there was a possibility of their sons and relatives competing for entry into the service without asking great favours.

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3266. Do you think it would in any way impair the efficiency of the department, or that there would be any fear of favouritism?—Not in the least, for I believe the different departments have more or less been filled up by a mixture of the sons of old officers with others, and some of the very best clerks I could name have risen in that way.

3267. I think I understand you, that you would have examinations from time to time, to point out which man should be placed upon the list, from which list they should be appointed to vacancies as they occur; you would, I suppose, limit it to a certain age, so that the men who have been placed upon the list, and do not get an appointment before 23 or 25, would go off the list without an appointment?—No; I think if a man has passed his examination within the limited time (and it is not likely to extend over any lengthened period before he would get a nomination) that he should get his appointment, though he had passed the limit of age.

3268. You think that once having got upon the list, he should absolutely get his appointment in process of time?—With this exception, that the succeeding Minister may not see fit to take upon himself the list of his predecessor.

3269. I was going to put a question to you upon that subject; do you consider that that list should be binding upon one Government after the other?—That is a serious question, because an outgoing Minister might see fit to enlarge his list very materially before he retired, and leave a legacy of that sort to his successor.

3270. Might not that be counteracted by providing that the list should only contain a certain average number of names?—I think it may be prevented in the way I have stated; if you could have a general fusion of the service by classing the departments.

3271. Mr. *Hennessy*.] I think I understand that you object to the system of open competition on this ground amongst others, that you get men late in life, and that the younger men are beaten by men who approach the superior limit of age, is that your idea?—Yes; I think it is most reasonable to expect that that would be the case.

3272. Will you refer to page 47 of the Report of the Commissioners of the Civil Service?—Yes.

3273. Do you see there a table of the ages of 391 candidates who were examined by open competition in January 1859 for nine clerkships in the office of the Secretary of State for India?—Yes.

3274. You see there the ages of 100 persons placed in order of merit?—Yes.

3275. Could you tell the Committee whether it does not appear that of this 100 candidates, of men from 20 to 25 years of age there were only 38, while the candidates of ages from 16 to 20 numbered 62?—Yes

3276. I think that the largest number of candidates out of the 100 were those that were aged 20?—Yes.

3277. And the next largest is that of those aged 19?—The highest number is that of those aged 20, and the lowest number is that of those aged 21.

3278. Yes, and the next is 25?—Yes.

3279. But it appears upon the whole that out of the 100 candidates those aged from 20 to 16 numbered 62, while the candidates aged from 20 to 25 numbered only 38?—Yes.

3280. Will you refer to page 98 of the Appendix?—Yes, I have it.

3281. There you see the ages of nine successful candidates out of those who had competed; is it not the fact that six out of those nine successful candidates were under 19 years of age?—Yes.

3282. It appears then from that, that the majority, and indeed the large majority, of successful candidates were really very young?—Yes.

3283. Now I think you said that the House of Commons, on account to a great extent of the system of patronage, feels a peculiar interest in the civil service?—I said that I should be very sorry to see the system of open competition adopted, because I believe that it would tend to sever that tie of kindred feeling which exists in a great measure between Members of Parliament and the civil servants of the Crown at the present time.

3284. Could you then explain how it happens that Members of Parliament and the House of Commons seem to take quite as much interest in the naval and military

military service as in the civil service?—Yes; for the very reason that we are all from the same class; the army and navy and the civil service, as at present constituted, are composed in a very great measure of the sons and relatives of Members of Parliament. In reference to the question of age, I stated this, that my objection was to placing a young man of 17 along with a young man of 22 under the existing system of examination, because the young man of 22, who may be known to be a superior man, may be classed with an inferior man of 17, knowing for certain that the other will come out the highest. But upon this very question of age, I stated that I believed you would, under the competitive system, have a greater number of gifted men come forward and enter the service; and those very young men who succeeded may be of that class; whereas of the 391, the majority, may have been ordinary class men not so gifted.

3285. But in this case there was open competition?—Nevertheless, you would have a large body of men come forward for the chance of gaining some prize who ought never perhaps to have attempted to compete.

3286. Sir *William Hayter.*] Is it not true as a general rule that those who come from the same class of life are better educated in proportion to their age, amongst a mass of persons would not it be the rule that those who are the oldest are the best educated?—Provided they do not exceed a certain age; according to your system of examination, they may have become rusty.

3287. But does not it happen that persons from 24 or 25 years of age who come to make the attempt to enter the Government service have frequently left some other employment in which they have failed?—Yes, and for that reason I object to men coming into the service at that age.

3288. That you think is one evil which arises from the limit of age being too much extended?—Yes.

3289. There would be this other advantage in getting young men into the service that you have more of them, they live longer in the public service, and so become more useful to the public?—Yes, but a greater advantage is that they become trained at an earlier age and better fitted for the ordinary requirements of the public service.

2290. Do you think, therefore, that it would be desirable that the limit of age for admission should be somewhat restricted below its present point?—I think it should be restricted in this way, that you should require more from men of 22 or 25 years of age than from men from 16 to 19 years of age; it is very unfair, or perhaps not exactly unfair, but at any rate it might be better otherwise, to send up for examination men of different ages, when you know that there is every probability of throwing out one of those young men.

3291. Still the special subjects on which they have to be examined are regulated by the heads of the departments, and you must have different special subjects for different classes of ages, if that rule were to prevail, must you not?—No; I think the same subjects might prevail, but you might require a higher number of marks for the elder men.

3292. You would have a severer examination for the elder men?—Yes, a severer examination for them, with the same class of subjects.

3293. But when they became accepted by the service, how would you arrange it; would you have it so arranged that persons of inferior age, and persons of superior age must all enter as junior clerks in their turns?—Yes, and do the same drudgery; copying letters, making out returns; I should make no distinction.

3294. Then your object in having a different examination for the two classes of persons results from this, that you think a man of superior age ought to be a man of superior qualification?—Yes, a man of superior qualification; and moreover, as it were, to bring the two classes of age more upon a par.

3295. The test subjects upon which candidates are examined at the Admiralty are rather of a high nature, are they not; higher than ordinary?—I think so.

3296. You examine them not merely in writing from dictation and précis making, but geography, English history, translation from French and Latin, or a second modern language?—Yes, and also in book-keeping by double entry; many candidates are rejected, from want of knowledge of book-keeping.

3297. In the Somerset House branch you have also algebra, Euclid, or any branch of mathematics or science?—Yes; Latin or a modern language, and the leading points of English or modern history.

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3298. In speaking of the Admiralty, were you speaking of the department only to which you are attached?—My observations apply to my own department.

3299. But your department forms but a very small portion of the Admiralty?—Not a very small portion.

3300. Small if you consider the whole of the Admiralty. Allow me to refer you, for instance, to the Surveyors and the Coast Guard establishment, the scientific branches, the naval yards, and the factories?—I may state, that the number of clerks in my department is 168; the number of clerks in the Secretary's department at Whitehall is 47, with six temporary clerks; the whole staff of the other departments at Somerset House is 101 clerks, and some temporary clerks; so that will show that my department is not small.

3301. Does that include the Surveyor's department?—Yes.

3302. Does it include the medical director's department?—Yes; it includes all the departments.

3303. The engineers and architects?—Yes, all the departments; there are 168 clerks in my department, 47 in the Whitehall department, and 101 in the other departments.

3304. You are not now speaking of the Dockyard departments?—That is an inferior paid class of clerks.

3305. And for them there is an inferior examination, I believe?—Yes, an inferior examination, and they consist of 180 clerks.

3306. Then there are the hospital and transport clerks?—They are all included in the 180.

3307. I see in a publication called the "Civil Service List," a class of officers who are called certificated temporary clerks, nominated by the Admiralty to December 1858, do you know what those certificated temporary clerks are?—I should imagine that they are temporary clerks, who have received certificates from the Civil Service Commissioners. The Admiralty give no certificates; they pass into the department under the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners. I think that must be the meaning.

3308. Are the temporary clerks examined before the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes, all.

3309. On what subjects are they examined; the same subjects as the permanent clerks?—No; a somewhat lower examination.

3310. Then when they are transferred (if they are transferred) from temporary to permanent clerkships, are they submitted to a still more severe examination?—Yes, they are.

3311. Do I understand you to say that all the appointments are made from temporary clerkships by competition, or only a portion of them?—For some months past that has almost invariably been the case. Since the Duke of Somerset has been in office, he has been so kind to the temporary clerks as almost always to select the established clerks from them. I may be mistaken, but I am not aware of a single appointment direct into the establishment in my department, or the departments of Somerset House, where the appointee has not passed through the stage of temporary clerkship.

3312. May any temporary clerk that chooses be submitted to examination, or is there a selection made from the temporary clerks for the competition?—A selection is made; they have no power themselves of demanding it.

3313. The First Lord for the time being makes that selection?—Yes, the First Lord.

3314. Are all the appointments of every kind of first appointments in the Admiralty filled up by the First Lord?—All the civil appointments are under the patronage of the First Lord.

3315. Does that apply to the scientific branches as well?—I would rather not give an opinion upon that.

3316. But although the rule now prevails for filling up permanent clerkships out of the ranks of the temporary clerkships, that is a rule made by the existing First Lord, and may be changed by the next, may it not; it is not the rule of the office?—Just so.

3317. You stated just now that you thought that persons might be submitted to an examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, and then, with advantage to the public service, be placed upon a list for appointment as vacancies arose; does that mean a list generally from which other portions of the service might be filled up, or is that applicable only to the Admiralty?—Speaking for my own department

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department, I may say that I wish the Admiralty may see fit to have a list of that kind; but I should still further state that I should be glad to see such a fusion of the service, that there should be but one list, and that as vacancies occurred that list of passed clerks should be gone to for filling vacancies.

3318. Would not this difficulty arise, that as different offices require different tests, some very inferior, and some very high, they could not all be put upon the list together?—If the public departments were classed, as I have stated, there would be no difficulty in having a general test, and a general list of persons. Take my department as an example; the requirements for clerks in my department ought not to be greater than would be required in the Audit Office, or the Paymaster General's Office, or the War Office; and I believe that there would be no difficulty in instituting a general test which would throw more of the practical element into the examination, and get rid of the existing variety of tests.

3319. Do you think that the different departments might be classed in respect to their examinations, and also that there might be different lists, so that those who belonged to one class might appear in one list and those who belonged to another class might appear in another list?—Certainly.

3320. You do not mean that there should be the same sort of examination for the Admiralty as for the Customs, and some of the other smaller and inferior departments?—No. I think you might class the offices into, say, three classes, and that you might have a list of test subjects that would do for each respective class.

3321. In fact, for all the departments, you are favourable to limited, as distinguished from open competition?—Clearly; but very limited, and classed as to ages.

3322. Is there not this difficulty, with respect to open competition, that the Civil Service Examiners must necessarily be unable to obtain the same knowledge of character and previous conduct as would be acquired in a limited competition, where the person who nominates has a certain responsibility. Could that responsibility exist where there were 300, or 400, or 500 people presenting themselves for the first appointment?—I have before stated that I prefer the system of nomination which at present prevails, where the character of the person applying for a nomination is to a certain extent a guarantee. I think that in a system of open competition, a system might grow up of purchasing characters, or it would be something like the system of written characters for servants, where some deception might be carried out; while, under the existing system, the Member of Parliament who applies for the nomination, has generally, to a very great extent, an interest in the character of the person nominated; and it has been proved that you get men of character and position in that way to enter the service.

3323. I understand you besides to advocate the principle of removal of the officers from one department to another?—Yes, I am a great advocate for the system of removal, so as not to allow them to cramp their minds by remaining in one department alone.

3324. I think the question was put to you by Sir Stafford Northcote, whether more weight would be attached by a political chief to the opinion of an officer promoted from other offices on account of his ability, than to the opinion of an officer who had remained in one department. Do you consider that an objection?—I do not consider it an objection, I think that on the contrary, a very great advantage to the public service will arise by such transfers and by thus enlarging the mind of a man instead of cramping him as at present, another Minister would be able to form an opinion of the character of a man and judge whether it would be fitting to lean upon him or not.

3325. Is it not very desirable that the political heads of the department should be able to refer to the ablest and most talented officers?—That is my opinion, but of course the Honourable Member must have had greater experience, and be better able to form a judgment.

3326. But do you not think that there is this advantage in the present system, that the senior officers of the department, retain the traditions of the office?—There is a great deal to be said upon the question of tradition, because I believe that much of our red tapeism grows out of it; men become cramped; they do as their fathers have done; they do not like to be moved out of their groove; but I believe that if you can put a man at the head of a department, who has seen the work done in a different way by the head of another department, he will do

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more in the way of administrative reform than any Committee of the House of Commons.

3327. Do you see any other evil in the transfer of able men from one department to another?—No; on the contrary, I believe that great public benefit would arise from it.

3328. It has been given in evidence that it is usual both in the Inland Revenue and in the Customs, for recommendations to be made by the chief of the department in favour of the sons of old and meritorious officers, and that those recommendations have been uniformly observed, and that those nominees have been so appointed; I understand you to say, that you see no objection to such a course in a limited degree, provided that those persons were examined by a limited competition?—Certainly; I think that great good would arise from the mixture of the sons of old and confidential officers with persons taken from the public at large.

3329. You think it would be a recognition of their services, and make the officers themselves more zealous and more satisfied with their positions, or tend to make them so?—Yes; I think it would make them more contented with the limited career before them.

3330. I think you stated that the principle does prevail in some other great establishments, such as the Bank of England?—Yes; I can speak confidently that it does.

3331. Mr. *Clay*.] I understand you to say that, in the old system of pure patronage, you thought it an advantage that men were appointed, as a general rule, from their known antecedents?—To a certain extent from their known antecedents, and for that reason I said I preferred the majority of the clerks entering the public service at a junior age, that is to say soon after leaving school or college, rather than after they had been running wild about London or elsewhere for two, three, or four years.

3332. What reason have you for supposing that it was the general rule, that everything was formerly known about the antecedents of the candidate recommended by a Member of Parliament to the Treasury?—I believe the rule has been that Members of Parliament have recommended for appointment or nomination to office the sons of friends who had the greatest claim upon them, and before that claim was established something must be known of the antecedents of the parties; I have always been under the impression that the person applying must be a respectable man, and that that gives some guarantee of character and fitness of the candidate.

3333. Are you aware whether it was the practice to send to the Treasury, along with the application in favour of any person, any, and what kind of testimonial as to character?—In the few cases that have come under my eye, I have been under the impression that the officers interested in the patronage have been satisfied with the recommendation of the person interested in the nomination, and that that was the best guarantee of the fitness of a young man for the public service, and the result has proved that those young men who have entered early in life have proved themselves fully worthy of patronage.

3334. Does your opinion go much further than this, that undoubtedly, taking the instance of a man recommended by a Member of Parliament, the Member ought to be satisfied with the character of the person he recommends, and that the Secretary of State ought undoubtedly to have evidence of it?—My opinion goes beyond that. I have not had so much intercourse with the Treasury upon this matter as with the department of which I am the head; but I should say that the exception would be that Members of Parliament had recommended persons of whom they had known nothing, while the rule has been that they have recommended persons of good character, their knowledge of that fact being founded upon the application to them for patronage.

3335. You said that you thought, supposing persons should be nominated either by a system of limited or open competition, that it was advisable some vacancies should be kept as rewards for the sons of old servants?—That was put to me as a question, and as an old civil servant I must say, that anything that could be done for the advantage of that service, to which I am dearly attached, I should be glad to see done, and I believe that that would be one mode of rewarding officers in a particular way in which reward is otherwise shut out from them.

3336. Do you not think that there would be some jealousy in the office between the two classes of servants, one set appointed on their own merits and the

the other from the merits of their fathers?—I did not take Sir Stafford Northcote's question to imply that a man was to be appointed solely upon the merit of his father, but that there should be a certain test examination.

3337. A competitive examination?—Yes, a competitive examination equivalent to that where a clerk is nominated by a patron.

3338. But do you think there would be no sort of jealousy between the clerks appointed by competitive examination and those who would come in merely upon a competency examination?—I think not, if it were the rule of the service.

3339. Did I understand you to say that according to the present system you saw a possibility, if not a probability, that men of good acquirements and somewhat advanced age might be put along with candidates of smaller acquirements and younger men, so as practically to defeat the ends of competition?—Certainly; there is nothing under the existing arrangements to debar men of different ages from being so coached that those of junior age with inferior abilities may be put with men of greater age and superior abilities; so starting them, that there can be no doubt in the minds of those interested in their success that the men of superior age will win.

3340. That of course is an objection to the dishonest use and abuse of the system, rather than to the system itself; the system supposes that men are thrown together as they would be in open competition?—Certainly; that appears to me to be the unfairness of classing the men together, and requiring the same test.

3341. Can you say whether it is or is not the fact that the older men are more successful in the competition?—I think that since the present system has prevailed, we have had clerks appointed at a higher age than under the old system.

3342. Take one of the offices, which is considered one of the best, and an average examination; are you aware what the ages of the successful candidates have been for clerkships in the Treasury the last two or three years?—No, for the Treasury is a very limited office to draw an inference of that kind from; take the Customs, or take my department, or take the War department, and other large departments. I think that if you would look at those larger offices, you would there have a better chance of seeing what is the working of the system than in going to smaller offices, such as the Treasury, the Foreign Office, and offices of that kind.

3343. The system would be the same, though on a different scale; would it alter your opinion if you heard that for the last two years the successful candidates for the Treasury had not exceeded or reached 20 years of age, and that there had been many candidates of considerably more advanced age?—No, I do not think it would alter my opinion.

3344. In your office the clerks, since the Duke of Somerset has been First Lord of the Admiralty, have been all appointed, you say, from the temporary list?—The establishment clerks have been nominated from it.

3345. But with another First Lord there might, of course, be an alteration?—Yes.

3346. Do you not think that it is bad that the plan should be subject to constant alteration; supposing the present First Lord to remain in office for a considerable time longer, may it not be that the clerks on the temporary list, finding that their fellows have been long appointed almost as a matter of course, would feel it as a grievance if there were a change?—They certainly might feel it as a grievance, by comparing the acts of one minister with the acts of another.

3347. Do you not think that a fixed rule would be better?—So long as the patronage remains as it is, I should almost doubt the possibility of a fixed system being worked.

3348. Does not that appear to you a disadvantage?—Yes, it may be; but there is this advantage in the present system, that it is passing men through a sieve first to enter as temporary clerks, and afterwards through a finer sieve to enter upon the establishment.

3349. I understood you to say that you thought that vacancies might be filled up from a general list of passed candidates, will you explain to me that plan of yours?—It is simply that all persons nominated, and who pass the minimum test, should be placed upon a list, and be appointed as vacancies occur.

3350. Where do you get them from first?—Nomination generally; nomination

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from the list of the patron. Let us say, that if he is about to send three up for examination, he may pick out three aged from 17 to 19; let them go through a certain test; if you are going to send up men of 19, class them with men of about the same age; if you are going to send up young men of about 24, class them with young men of the age of 23 to 25.

3351. But I understood you to have some plan for a list, not from which any one particular office might be filled, but from which all offices might be filled with a civil service examination adapted to the exigencies of the higher and lower class of offices?—That list, if it were made general, could only be arranged by a general understanding between those who are vested with patronage, and having their right of nomination by rota, or some other means.

3352. And that, I suppose, would be a list for first appointments, and not a list of men already in the different offices waiting for promotion to something better?—That depends upon whether you would continue the system of temporary clerks or whether you would get rid of them altogether, and let every clerk come in on the same footing.

3353. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] You have a considerable number of temporary clerks in your department, I believe?—Yes.

3354. Is that the case in other departments of the Admiralty?—Yes.

3355. Extra clerks are employed, are they, in each department?—I have 39 temporary clerks, and five law stationers' clerks; we are sometimes so suddenly put about for hands, that we really cannot wait for civil service examinations, and under those circumstances (for instance, when Returns are called for by Parliament), we are obliged to call in some law stationers' clerks to copy, in order to hasten those Returns, without waiting for additional appointments, and, in answer to your question, I may state that in all our offices we have temporary clerks; and in the dockyards we have as many as 65.

3356. And to fill the situations of permanent clerks, the best are selected, are they not, from the temporary clerks in those departments?—The present First Lord has done that, and other First Lords have done so.

3357. Those are selected from all the departments?—They are selected from all the departments; the plan has been lately this, the First Lord receives a character from each of the principal officers, of each temporary clerk, and from that list I find, when a vacancy has occurred, that a temporary clerk has been selected from my department, another from the Comptroller of Victualling's department, and another from the Comptroller of the Navy's department, and those three have gone forward and competed for the vacancy in my department.

3358. Do not you see any objection to a Civil Service examination for those appointments, from the temporary clerks looking upon them as a sort of promotion?—No, I think it is a very just and very fair way of dealing with the temporary clerks. I may state that the majority of those temporary clerks through their friends have been applicants for established appointments, but a vacancy on the establishment is so rare while the pressure upon that public department is so great that we from time to time want additional clerks, and those applicants for established offices are satisfied to receive the minor appointments of temporary clerkships, hoping that by renewed interest they may succeed in getting on to the establishment eventually.

3359. I understood you that under the present system you thought it possible, with a very limited competition, a competition limited to three, that the selection might not be fair, inasmuch as one person of great excellence might be selected to compete with two others who were not so efficiently educated; do not you think that, if they were selected from the list of the clerks who are all known in the office to which they are appointed, that it would be still more easy to select the person who would be almost sure to succeed?—Yes; for example, among the temporary clerks I have, I can put my hand on one or two men who I know would succeed, and I also could put my hand on one or two who I know would not succeed.

3360. Is not that, therefore, rather an objection to competition if confined to clerks within the office?—It gives rise to an opportunity of classing men together with a certainty of bringing one of those temporary clerks upon the establishment.

3361. Does not it therefore follow that competition is better adapted to first appointments than to anything in the nature of promotion?—Even to temporary clerks you mean?

3362. Yes?—I believe that is also carried out by the patronage office at the Admiralty;

Admiralty ; that for all the vacancies for temporary clerkships two or three names are sent to the Civil Service Commissioners to compete for such temporary clerkships. Sir *R. M. Bromley*, K.C.B. 7 May 1860.

3363. I understand that they come in with a certificate of competence, but that they were not subjected to competition?—The certificate of competency is from the Civil Service Commission, that they have passed the examination of the civil service, and that certificate is therefore given.

3364. You do not know whether those certificates are given upon the competition or not by the Admiralty?—No ; I think the first Lord may send one individual up to pass, or three.

3365. Supposing an examination to take place for extra clerkships under a system of open competition, do you consider another competition necessary for the admission of those temporary clerks to the permanent establishment?—So long as you require the great number of subjects for the higher class it is absolutely necessary ; but it is a question whether there might not be a modification made, and that a person on entering the public service, on his first entry should once for all pass that test or be rejected ; and should he afterwards have the good fortune to be promoted from the temporary list to the established list, that no further examination should then take place.

3366. You have spoken of a classification of offices for first appointments, as well as for promotions ; have you considered how, under those circumstances, the patronage should be arranged?—As I said just now, I think the only way would be by some understanding among the patrons with respect to the nominations ; a general list should be kept of the vacancies that the Admiralty were entitled to, according to the patronage of that department. Then the Treasury are entitled to a certain number, and the Postmaster General is entitled to a certain number, and so on ; and as vacancies occurred, the office where the general list is kept would notify to the particular Minister, " It is your turn ;" that is the only way.

3367. You think that an average might be struck?—One would think so ; I have no doubt that machinery might soon be set up for arranging that.

3368. Can you tell me how many first appointments to clerkships take place annually in the Admiralty, or about how many?—I can scarcely give an answer to that, for the last two or three years there have been comparatively few clerks entered ; we had a very large number of clerks during the Russian war, and on the termination of that war, we had a surplus ; and in order to prevent our losing some of the best clerks, it was thought desirable to pension off some of the seniors ; therefore promotion of late has been slow, so many young men being in the office.

3369. You referred to a difficulty arising from a delay, in consequence of the necessity for the civil service examination ; do you think that an average number of clerks appointed in a quarter of a year, should be previously examined, so as to be ready for appointments, as vacancies occur?—That was my impression, that a list of passed clerks ready to enter the service should be kept.

3370. That would give an opportunity for a greater number of persons competing, would it not?—I scarcely see that ; I think you would have still about the same number of candidates.

3371. You would have more candidates competing in that case than if there were a single appointment to be filled up by one of three candidates?—I think it would be undesirable to have too large a list, because if the Minister were going out of office, that might prove a disadvantage.

3372. Would it be a sufficient limit, if you had an average list of a quarter of a year ; three months?—I think that might be easily arranged, but I am not sure about the number.

3373. You have stated that under this system of competition as now established, you get clerks at later periods of life than formerly?—I think I may state that the average ages have been increased under the new system as compared with the old.

3374. And that would be more likely to happen under any system of competition, that men should compete after they had completed their education, and probably attained a higher age, than under any system of mere nomination?—Yes, partly so ; but under the old system clerks could enter at 16, and the minimum has been raised to 17 under the new civil service system.

3375. Mr. *Lowe.*] You are in favour, as I understand you, of limited competition?—Yes, very limited.

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3376. But why any competition at all?—I think you have a better opportunity of choice; and if you have three men of good characters it is desirable to get the best of the three; because if the number of marks be, say, 1,000, one man may just hop over that stage, whereas if you send up three you may get a very superior man, and have 1,300 or 1,400 marks. I think there is a very great advantage in mixing men, in having them not all inferior and not all superior.

3377. Do you think that it is desirable to have very superior men?—Not very superior. I think that the civil service should be as well served as the army, navy, or any other department.

3378. As well served?—Yes; and in a large body of men you would have men of varied talents, and you would be sure to find among them a certain number of men will fitted for the service.

3379. Do you think that the man who got 1,400 marks would be likely to be a better public servant than the man who got 1,200?—Not at all. If two or three all passed the minimum of 1,000, I would take care that all of them were provided for before any other competition took place.

3380. You would have a test examination, and give the first appointment to the highest number of marks?—Yes.

3381. Is the patron to have a list of men by him, a list of men whom he could immediately put into offices?—Yes.

3382. Would you also have this list in advance of the vacancies?—Yes.

3383. Then competition is a subordinate point in your system, and I do not see in what point of view it would be superior to that of a minimum test; the man who was placed the highest would be appointed first, and that would give him the preference?—Yes.

3384. Is that a very great advantage?—I think that you would have a chance of putting very superior men in, and you would have mixed sources from which to put men in, and I think it a very great advantage in a public office to have the men mixed.

3385. You are in favour, I think, of giving nominations to the sons of old public servants, is that so?—To a limited number.

3386. Would you submit them to the same ordeal?—Yes, I think if they cannot pass they should not be appointed.

3387. If they do pass, they should be admitted according to their number of marks?—Yes; they should be admitted, provided they passed the test examinations.

3388. Then you would merely say that you consider the being the son of an old servant, was a recommendation to a nomination?—I think it is a very great recommendation, because you know the antecedents and the character of the father, and often of the individual; he has served the public faithfully, and has no other means of providing for his children.

3389. But what is your objection to the system of competition in which the best should come in, and the rejected candidates should not get appointments at all?—It is my opinion that they should go back and wait their turn for another opportunity.

3390. You think that every man who passes ought undoubtedly to get a place?—Yes.

3391. Then what objection would you have to a system by which the best man should get the place, and the others should have no vested interest at all. Why not take them all by competition, always taking the best man?—For the reason I have stated, illustrating my meaning by an instance in my office, where a man passed the test, but another with a less number of marks got in before him.

3392. The man who has the greatest number of marks upon the whole you think ought to get in?—So long as competition exists, I think that is just and fair.

3393. If that be so, why would you limit the competition to three, or any particular number?—I think if you are satisfied that you have three, four, or five men, according to what you require, it is of no use sending up 20.

3394. Supposing you sent up 20, the probability is, that the best of the 20 would have a larger number of marks than the best of the three?—You would have too large a number of passed men in that case, and with a smaller number you may be sure of getting a man equal to your wants.

3395. But if the object is to get the greatest number of marks, we ought to discard

discard the passed men?—I do not see the great advantage of getting a man with 2,000 marks when 1,200 would suffice for our wants.

3396. Do you think that old public servants ought to have a preference of nomination for their sons?—I think that it would be a very good thing if some system could be established by which the sons of old officers could be brought in so.

3397. You think they have served the public faithfully on rather inadequate pay?—Yes; men in other walks of life have other opportunities of pushing the fortunes of their sons, which clerks in public offices are shut out from.

3398. Is that difficulty confined to men in public offices?—I think that the three departments of the public service, army, naval, and civil, are very much upon that footing. Perhaps military and naval men have an opportunity of mixing more with persons out of their profession both at home and abroad, but I think that civilians have not that opportunity.

3399. You would not, I suppose, extend that privilege to the army and the navy?—I think, to a great extent, they have similar privileges in their profession.

3400. What do you say to a clergyman; is it in the power of a poor clergyman to get promotion for his son in his own profession?—I generally find that they do manage to bring them up to their own profession.

3401. It is a matter of considerable expense, is it not?—Yes; and it surprises me how they support the expenses of a college education for their sons.

3402. Then would you extend this provision to clergymen?—No; let every man keep to his own class.

3403. Do you see no harm in making this civil service into a sort of guild?—I think not; I would not make the majority; but the minimum of nominations should go to the servants of the Crown. I think there would be no fear of any guild being established by such a rule.

3404. Colonel *Sykes*.] Under the system of direct nomination, have you ever known an instance of a person who has been either mentally or physically inferior?—There have been a great many in the civil service. Do you mean lameness and impediment of voice, or other things of that kind.

3405. Yes?—It is well known that there were many cases of that kind before the system of medical certificates was introduced.

3406. Is the candidate now obliged to produce a certificate of health?—The Civil Service Commissioners now require him to produce a medical certificate and a certificate of age. For my own office a certificate is required from the medical man to whom he is personally known, that he is free from any physical defect or disease which is likely to interfere with the direct discharge of his duties.

3407. And that was not the case under the system of direct nomination, was it?—Not under the old system.

3408. Do you attach any value to certificates of character?—As I have stated, I much prefer the character of the person who makes the recommendation to the Minister or patron. I believe that we are more likely, in that way, to have a trustworthy servant, and that the best safeguard is in the knowledge of the individual who is interested in the young man, going to the patron and submitting to be cross-questioned. I believe there is more virtue in that than in a written certificate.

3409. You do not attach importance to a written character?—I do not, because it is so liable to be abused.

3410. Sir *William Hayter*.] Was there not a medical certificate required in the Customs and in the Inland Revenue, before the appointment of the Civil Service Commission?—I am not aware whether there was; there were certificates I believe for the inferior class, for tidewaiters and persons of that kind; a medical certificate was required because it was a sort of duty that required physical exertion.

3411. Do you know whether there was a medical officer attached to the department?—At present there is.

3412. Was there before?—I think it is a modern institution.

3413. But was there not before the Civil Service Commission was appointed?—Yes, I believe so; but still the thing is modern.

3414. Doctor M'William, was it not?—Yes. In my own department the Medical Director General of the Navy, if there is any doubt about a person's absence on account of sickness or anything of that kind, sends a medical officer to see him; and before a person retires from the service, he must pass before him.

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3415. Were the clerks submitted to Dr. Macwilliam before the appointment of the Civil Service Commission ?—I am not aware.

3416. You would not be surprised to hear that they were ?—I should not be surprised, because it is his business; but I speak of his appointment as of modern date.

3417. Mr. *Tite.*] Do you think that the class of candidates for Government appointments has become better since the competitive examination has been instituted than it was before ?—I have already stated that those gentlemen who have been appointed to my department are generally a very superior class of men, and have applied themselves in a manner which I did not expect they would have done to the drudgery of the office work, and, therefore, upon the whole, they have been picked men compared with what we had before; but, at the same time, I carefully guarded myself by saying that before the institution of the Civil Service Commission we had highly respectable men as a body, though there may have been exceptions. The proof is that that public service has been very well conducted for a long series of years under the old system; and you have really brought out from that service superior men.

3418. But the fact of the Civil Service Commission existing would rather lead one to conclude that men of a higher class of education would be selected ?—No doubt it has given a great spur to education in that particular; men come forward for these appointments who perhaps in olden time would have turned their attention to other professions in life.

3419. In that way men of a better order of education have been introduced ?—I have no doubt that that is the tendency; but at the same time I fear cramming on the particular subjects is pursued to a great extent, to the injury of education on general subjects.

*Edmund Hammond*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

*E. Hammond*, Esq.

3420. *Chairman.*] ARE you Under Secretary to the Foreign Office ?—One of the Under Secretaries.

3421. What number of clerks have you at present in your office ?—The clerks employed in the business of the office, political and consular, are 43; we have besides a certain number of clerks in the librarian's department, and a certain number in the chief clerk's department.

3422. Are there any extra or temporary clerks?—None.

3423. All the business is done within the office by clerks who are permanently upon the establishment ?—Yes, entirely.

3424. Have any considerable number entered your office since the new regulations were in force ?—I think 13, in the whole, since the examinations were established.

3425. Have they been appointed by simple nomination, and subjected to examination, or has there been any competition ?—There have been seven examinations without competition, from which we got six clerks; one candidate failed in his first examination, and he was allowed to take a second examination; then there have been five competitive examinations, and the two other clerks who were appointed were second in competitive examinations; vacancies having occurred in the interval between the competition being announced and the result being announced, and it having been found that those two clerks who had failed in the competition had acquitted themselves very well in the examination, the Civil Service Commissioners were asked whether they had acquitted themselves so as to enable them to give them certificates, which they did. We should have lost two valuable clerks if the Civil Service Commissioners had not done so.

3426. They have passed the test examination ?—They passed the test examination very creditably, and in one instance I know the successful candidate was very closely run; but of course they would not have been appointed without the assent of the Civil Service Commissioners.

3427. The nature of the examinations was fixed by your department, in conjunction with the Commissioners ?—Yes; that is to say, in 1855, a circular came to the Foreign Office as well as to the other departments, and in reply to that it was explained what qualifications the Secretary of State thought a clerk should possess, and upon that the examination was settled by Lord Clarendon, and that has remained unchanged to the present day.

3428. It is in the main arranged so as to suit the peculiar requirements of your office?—Entirely so.

3429. Considerable prominence being given to modern languages?—We only require French, and that chiefly as regards translation, because in the Foreign Department we have no occasion to write in French; it is against the rules of the British service to have any official paper written in French. During the long time that I have been in the office, it has not happened to me a dozen times to write a paper in French. The clerk must understand French in order to translate and copy, which is all we require.

3430. Before the civil service examinations were established, had you any examination in the office itself?—None.

3431. Then there was no test of competency whatever, except the judgment of the Minister appointing?—None.

3432. Can you speak from your experience of the working of the new regulations in your office; has it increased the efficiency of the junior clerks?—Sufficient time has not elapsed to enable us to judge: the junior clerks, in an office like the Foreign Office, are for very many years little more than copying clerks; when they have been 10 or 12 years in the office, and rise to higher situations, we can test their ability better: what we require in a clerk, in the first instance, is good will; but we have no means of testing his general ability.

3433. The time has not come when it is possible to pass any judgment?—Certainly not; I am perfectly satisfied with the clerks who have been appointed since competition has been established. I have no reason to doubt that they will come up to the standard which we require, but whether in after life they will prove efficient clerks it is quite impossible now to say, for so much depends upon the training which a man must give himself during the first 10 or 12 years of his official life.

3434. Have you formed any opinion upon the general question whether a simple nomination, or a simple examination, or limited competition among a certain number, or an entirely open competition is best?—I can only speak for the Foreign Office; I think that any change from the present system would be very detrimental; I consider it desirable that all the clerks should be taken from the same class of life, and that they should possess a sufficient amount of knowledge to enable them to become useful clerks; but I would wish to impress upon the Committee, as to the subjects of examination, that the point on which the greatest stress should be laid is that of *précis* making; if a young man can make a good *précis* of any mass of Parliamentary or other papers (not evidence), and take the leading points out of the papers, he will be competent for any situation he may afterwards have to fill in the Foreign Office. It is the only real test of a candidate's ability; for in a public examination all other points may be got up by cramming; but you cannot cram *précis* making; the faculty of making a good *précis* depends upon the character of the man's mind, and his power of condensing his thoughts, and if on reading, as he very often has to do, a foreign paper with a good deal of trash in it, a clerk can take out the three or four particular points in that paper, that man shows himself to my mind qualified for the Foreign Office. For any other work he can educate himself, and with practice he will improve in *précis* making; but unless he shows an aptitude for it, I would rather, upon the whole, be without him.

3435. You take that as a test of a man's power of seeing what is important, and explaining it without unnecessary verbiage?—Certainly.

3436. Questions have been asked before the Committee as to the age that is most advantageous for entering the civil service; do you think that on the whole clerks should come in towards the earliest or the latest limit of age?—The limit laid down by Lord Clarendon for the Foreign Office was between 18 and 24, but as it was considered undesirable to throw a young man upon the town, especially if he came from the country, without the restraint of living with his family at so early an age, Lord Clarendon fixed the age at 20 for all candidates whose families were not residing in town; if, however, every man shall be living with his private tutor in town, or with any respectable family, we should consider that as his own family. I should be very sorry to see any young man belonging to the Foreign Office thrown upon London at the age of 18; he is exposed to falling into bad company, and I think that the heads of an office are bound, as far as possible, to prevent this.

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3437. You do not think the restraints which the office imposes are a sufficient check?—Quite the contrary; the restraint and regularity of the office would be a provocative to the reverse of regularity out of doors.

3438. We have had it stated, that if you take men nearly the utmost limit of age allowed there is a danger of getting men who have failed to enter into other professions, and that you do not get so good a class of men?—I never looked at it in that point of view; but as a clerk cannot enter the Foreign Office unless he can answer the test which every candidate is subjected to, I do not think we have any right to inquire into his antecedents. He is to be examined in certain subjects, and he has to satisfy the examiners in those subjects, and, if he does so, it is enough.

3439. Your limit of age is from 18 to 24?—Yes.

3440. You are satisfied with those limits?—Yes; practically I believe men seldom come in after 20.

3441. Can you tell the Committee what has been the largest number of candidates at any of those competitions?—We only have three nominated for a single vacancy.

3442. Mr. *Hennessy*.] I think you made some objection to the mode in which the Civil Service Commissioners examined in spelling?—The Secretary of State objected, and I certainly object as strongly. There has been a correspondence about it, and it is settled that the candidates for the Foreign Office are not to have the paper test put before them. I may be allowed to say, notwithstanding what the Civil Service Commissioners have urged in defence of the practice, that it should be remembered that when a young man goes before the Civil Service Commissioners he is in need of all his nerves; in the first place, it is a nervous thing to be examined at all, but it is still more nervous to be examined when a man's prospects in life depend upon the result; therefore I think it is rather hard to put before him a test that may puzzle him. I think if a young man, writing from dictation, commits egregious faults in spelling, it is a very questionable thing whether he has received a sufficient education to make him a desirable clerk in the office. But I know myself, and most gentlemen know, that if in writing any common letter you begin to doubt about the spelling of an ordinary word the chances are you spell it wrongly; and when a candidate feels that all his prospects in life depend upon his correcting the puzzle, the chances are very great that he may get into difficulties.

3443. In addition to those reasons, will you, looking at one of the papers given by the Civil Service Commissioners, state if you think, assuming that some of the words in that paper are spelt as they would, for instance, be in Dutch, and in another instance as they would be in French, that a candidate acquainted with either Dutch or French might possibly spell the words exactly as they are spelt there (having to copy that paper), on account of his having an intimate knowledge of the foreign language?—No, I should not think that; I should think a man being a little nervous would get so very much puzzled by the appearance of the paper that the more he doubted the worse it would be for him.

3444. Supposing he were familiar with the old English Chaucer (some words there are spelt in the old English style), do you think he would be apt to commit more errors of that kind in copying that than a man who was ignorant of Chaucer?—I do not know that he would.

3445. It has been urged that a very good French scholar would be more apt to commit some mistakes than a man who was not a good French scholar, and on that account the test might fail?—I have never looked at it in that light; I have thought of it as a matter of nervousness. I believe I have saved more than one candidate from falling into this snare by saying, "Learn your line by heart, and shut your paper up and write from your head, not from the paper;" and I believe that is the only way successfully to get over one of those papers.

3446. Have you noticed many errors in orthography among clerks in the Foreign Office?—Not among the clerks, or only accidentally, not a thing to be noticed. Spelling is a test of a liberal education, but it does not follow that a man should be put aside merely because he may spell wrongly. One of the ablest candidates we have sent before the Civil Service Commission did not spell correctly; but fortunately his examination did not include orthgraphy, or the public might have lost a man of superior acquirements. Do not suppose I am running down the merit of correct spelling, but I want to show that by assigning

too

too great an importance to it, you may deprive the public service of a very valuable man.

3447. Do you attach great importance to *précis* writing?—Yes.

3448. Do you include in that English composition, as the Civil Service Commissioners call it?—No, I do not, because you may have very diffuse English composition; the probability is, that a paper written for examination is rather diffuse; the man gets a theme to write, and he knows there is but a short time to do it in; and the first impression upon his mind is, if I do not do a certain quantity and make a respectable show on paper, "they will say he is a stupid fellow, with no facility in writing;" so his first tendency is to write diffusely; but that is no test of good writing. As a test of ability I do not attach importance to composition, except in so far as a man who makes a good *précis*, must in making that *précis* show his power of expressing his ideas in writing.

3449. Sir *William Hayter*.] Have you a period of probation in your department?—Six months, and there is a formal confirmation of appointment after that time.

3450. Is that the same period of probation which existed before the Civil Service Commission was established, or was there any other?—I believe there was a probation, but I can hardly say there was; it was never attended to. I am afraid that even now, if a clerk during the six months behaves himself correctly, we do not always take the trouble to get the formal confirmation at the proper time.

3451. You feel that there is not a necessity for the formal confirmation, after the six months' probation is satisfactorily passed?—Strictly, it ought to be obtained; and it is so, sooner or later; the formal confirmation is the rule.

3452. Previous to the civil service examination being established, the appointment of clerks was a mere nomination without examination?—Yes; a mere nomination without examination.

3453. It is now a nomination with a limited competition?—Yes.

3454. Did you find that you got in the establishment, under the old system, efficient and useful clerks?—Certainly; I do not mean that in the course of years we have not found a man turning out not as well as might have been wished, but I can certainly say, from my own recollection as a clerk, that no one was nominated to the office previously to the Civil Service Commission being appointed, whose conduct, during the first six months, would not have ensured his confirmation. You can hardly tell what a man of 20 will turn out by the time he is 30.

3455. Did I understand you to say that the period of time which has elapsed since the Civil Service Commission was established has not enabled you to form a judgment as to whether the persons appointed under the new system would be superior, or otherwise?—Yes; but as far as we can judge, we have every reason be perfectly satisfied with the clerks the Commission has given us, and I think we have got some of the best junior clerks that ever were in any office.

3456. And any answer from you must be, to a certain extent, conjectural?—Yes.

3457. And perhaps it would be still more conjectural if I were to ask you whether you thought a system of open competition was desirable?—I think that a system of open competition would not quite do for the work of the Foreign Office. With reference to the nature of our business, and the manner in which it must be carried on, it is very desirable that the clerks, from whatever class you elect to take them, should come from the same class, so that they may not only work cordially together as a matter of business, but also as a matter of private friendship.

3458. You think the social position should be of a higher degree than that of the lower classes?—No, that is not my answer; but I think the intimacy of the clerks should not be confined to the rooms of the office, but should extend beyond it, and that therefore they should be of the same class; we depend very much for getting the work done upon *esprit de corps* and good fellowship among the clerks.

3459. And you think that *esprit de corps* would not exist with open competition?—I do not think it is so likely to exist among persons who are not in social relations with each other; it has always seemed to me that the clerks should be left very much to do their business in their own way, as to the manner of doing it. I think that a great deal of the efficiency of the office depends upon the spirit in which the work is done.

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3460. Have you read a paper written and presented to Sir Charles Trevelyan and Sir Stafford Northcote, upon the reorganisation of the civil service, by your immediate predecessor, Mr. Addington?—I cannot exactly tax my memory with it, if I have read it, it is a long time ago.

3461. It was in November 1854: in that letter, written by him, there was this statement as to the system of open competition which was proposed to be established; he says, "I do not believe, therefore, that any benefit whatever would result to the public from the proposed transfer, while, on the other hand, I am satisfied that in addition to the injury to be apprehended from the sweeping subversion, on theoretic grounds, of a system of appointments nationalized by time and custom, serious evils would accrue to each department from the inevitable diminution of influence and authority which would result to its head by the withdrawal from him of the power of appointing to the clerkships and other subordinate officers in his department;" do you concur in that statement made by Mr. Addington, that there would be by that change to open competition, serious evils arising in the decline of the influence and authority of the heads of departments, by withdrawing from them the power of nominating?—I am not prepared to say so; but I think the Foreign Office would be seriously injured by it; but whether it would impair the influence of the heads of departments, I am not prepared to say; the Secretary of State has very little occasion to exercise control over the clerks; he relies upon the under secretaries.

3462. Of course, in the absence of actual experience upon this subject, any answer that might be given must be, to a certain extent, conjectural?—I can only speak of the practical working of the system.

3463. My question is this: in the entire absence of experience of the system of open competition, any opinion must be, to a certain extent, the result of conjecture?—No, I cannot admit that; open competition might bring in a class of persons highly respectable; but who, from the peculiar circumstances of our office, might not be so well adapted for our business.

3464. Your opinion is, that open competition would be injurious?—Decidedly so as regards the Foreign Office; I cannot speak too strongly upon that point; I think the present system is the best.

3465. Mr. *Tite*.] Did I understand you that you have had seven clerks sent into your office under the new system?—Yes.

3466. And that six had turned out satisfactorily?—They were all satisfactory; we have had 13 clerks sent in under the new system, six of whom obtained certificates, without competition, on seven examinations, one having had a second trial; the remaining seven came in under the competitive system; five were successful candidates in the competition. In the remaining instances, vacancies having occurred between the nomination for competition, and the announcement of the result of the competition, and it appearing upon examination of the return made by the Civil Service Commissioners, that the second in the competition had acquitted himself very well indeed, and had fully come up to our official standard; it was stated to the Civil Service Commissioners, that a vacancy had since occurred, and that, if they were satisfied with the ability of the young man who stood second, and would give him a certificate, the Secretary of State would be glad to appoint him.

3467. That is, you took the next best?—Yes; we took the next best.

3468. Why was there no competition in the case of the other six?—Because competition was not then the rule of the office; it was subsequently adopted.

3469. You have said that you were satisfied with what has now been done, and that you wished no change to be made; let me ask you whether, under the former course of practice, when there was no examination, you were satisfied with that?—I had no reason to be dissatisfied; I only became Under Secretary in 1854.

3470. You had not the same means of judging that you have now?—I had not the same means of judging, and it was not necessary for me to do so. The clerks who came in previous to the examination system were, upon the whole, very good clerks, some of them very good indeed; you must, where there is a large number of clerks, take your chance; we cannot tell you how even the clerks who have passed their examination, may turn out; they may turn out badly.

3471. You spoke of the conduct of the clerks, under the old system, being good, and the examinations running to best attainments rather than conduct; have you any means of judging whether the young men sent in under the present system

system have better attainments?—It is difficult to say at present, because the only means of testing their attainments is by seeing how they carry on the general business of the office. All the young men appointed since 1856, are acting as junior clerks; they have not been called upon to do much more than copy, we could not therefore fairly compare them with those who have greater experience.

3472. You seem to wish that the social position of the clerks should be the same?—I think it is very desirable in consequence of the character of the business of the office.

3473. Are your hours regular or irregular for the clerks?—More regular than they used to be. They are still, however, irregular; our standard is six hours a day; but we also require that if their services are needed, the clerks should be at any time present at the office; no clerk in the office is entitled to say "I have done my six hours work, and I have a right to go."

3474. Are they paid for overtime?—No. And perhaps I may say that the rule of the office is, that no junior clerk leaves his division at the close of the day without the permission of the senior clerk, and no senior clerk leaves his division without the permission of the under secretary; neither does the under secretary leave the office without ascertaining from the Secretary of State that nothing more is required by him.

3475. What is the minimum salary of a junior clerk?—The junior clerks enter at 100 *l.* a year, and rise to 150 *l.*

3476. In what way?—By 10 *l.* a year. In the next class they begin with 150 *l.* and rise to 300 *l.*

3477. They are divided into classes?—Yes.

3478. Which go on increasing?—Yes.

3479. All the highest departments are open to the junior clerks?—They will every one succeed if they are competent to succeed. There are first, second, and third class juniors, then come the assistant clerks, and then senior clerks. I should never think, except in flagrant cases, of suggesting that promotion in the first and second classes should be stopped; but in the case of clerks rising to be assistants, which involves the necessity in the absence of the senior clerk of taking charge of the division, unless the clerk seemed to me competent to undertake the charge of the division, it would be my duty to talk the matter over with my colleague, and if we agreed upon it, to report to the Secretary of State that that person had better for a time be put by.

3480. And in that case you would not recommend a resort to competition?—No; I should be very sorry to introduce anything of that sort into the office, because it would make serious heart-burnings, which it would be very difficult to keep down. No person can tell you how painful it is to a person in my situation to have to have to recommend that a clerk should be passed over.

3481. Mr. *Maguire*.] Assuming that you could procure, along with unrestricted competition, the same social equality which you think necessary in your office, would you apprehend that there would be then any loss of authority to the heads of departments in consequence of the feeling of personal independence which those who had been selected by open competition might entertain?—No. A clerk would never think of disputing the authority of the Secretary of State.

3482. So that no matter how proud and self-sufficient a clerk might be, the moment he enters a well-regulated office, he would very soon find that he must either be obedient or lose his situation; would not that happen in your office as well as in others?—Yes.

3483. In your office there would rest with the heads of the departments not only the power of promotion, but also the power of dismissal, I presume, if there were any infraction of the rules of the office?—Scarcely the power of promotion, because, unless a clerk is manifestly inferior, it would not be right to pass him over; but you have not mentioned the danger which I think would attend the coming in of a very able man such as you imagine, namely, that though he might practically be observant and obedient in the office, he would be very likely to be discontented with his position.

3484. You think that he would fail in good will, as you call it?—I think it is very possible.

3485. Do you not think that an intelligent man of that kind would soon find it his interest to be zealous in his office?—No. I think that a man coming into an

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office at 21, seeing his compeers getting on (say at the bar, making money), would very likely be discontented at struggling on with from 100 *l.* to 150 *l.* a year for several years.

3486. But do not those high class of men know what they have to meet with in public departments?—I believe very few people understand what the drudgery of a public office is.

3487. So far as the present system has gone, you say that you are perfectly satisfied with the class of clerks who have been already appointed?—Yes.

3488. What test had you formerly upon the simple nomination of the candidates of his competency for his duties?—None.

3489. You say that it is most important that a man in your office should write a good *précis*; was he submitted to that test under the old system?—No; I consider the present system a great improvement, if the examination is limited to a certain point; but I should be sorry to see examinations pushed further than they are now, because the really useful education for a clerk he will have to pick up in the service.

3490. There is no chance of a dolt or an idiot passing the civil service examination, is there?—I would not guarantee that, because a dolt or an idiot may get crammed up for examination.

3491. To write a *précis*; could a dolt or idiot write a *précis*?—Very possibly he might not.

3492. Is it easy to cram for *précis* making?—No, but for many other things it is; and a man may get up a greater number of marks in one subject to counterbalance the deficiency in the others.

3493. Has it been your conviction, from your experience of the Civil Service Commissioners, that they are quite ready to co-operate with the heads of departments, so as to modify the examination so as to suit the requirements of the heads of the offices?—We have very little occasion to trouble the Civil Service Commissioners. There have been one or two peculiar cases; and I must say that the Civil Service Commissioners have been very accommodating in regard to such cases.

3494. But an intimation of the views of your department would at all times be received with respect, and the Civil Service Commissioners would at all times be ready to co-operate with you?—I have no fault to find with them in that respect; we have had a few disagreements, but we are now very amicable.

3495. Under the old system you cannot pretend for a moment to say that you always succeeded in getting good clerks?—I should say that we got a fair average of good men.

3496. And a fair average of bad men?—Out of 10 or 20 nominations, you could not expect to get them all to turn out altogether good.

3497. In whom was the power of nomination vested?—In the Secretary of State entirely.

3498. Were those nominations given generally to the friends of the then existing Secretary?—I am not prepared to say.

3499. Is that within your knowledge?—As Permanent Under Secretary, I very little know who are the friends of the Government and who are not; it is not my business to have any knowledge of political parties.

3500. Assuming that the nominations are entirely of a political character at the present moment, is it a fair system, in your opinion?—It is not within my province to give an opinion on such a point.

3501. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] What are the average number of vacancies in the Foreign Office?—From various circumstances of late years we have had a great number, 13 within the last three years and a half; but that was occasioned partly by increasing the establishment of the office, and partly by the retirement of some clerks who had been long in the office; so that I can hardly answer the question as to the average. In former times I have known clerks to be 15 years in the office waiting for promotion.

3502. What is about the number of vacancies for first appointments?—Since June 1856 we have had about 13.

3503. As many as that in a year?—No; in one year there were as many as six or eight new clerks; we increased the establishment of the office.

3504. Was it half a dozen?—More than that in one year; six or eight.

3505. Have not the junior clerks in your office the advantage of obtaining diplomatic appointments sometimes in addition to the usual promotion?—And leaving the office?

3506. Yes;

3506. Yes.—That has happened, but it is not a necessary consequence of being employed in the office; but clerks are often employed for a time abroad, and then come back to us; it is a very great advantage to the office.

3507. Does that circumstance make promotion in your office quicker than any other of the public offices?—No; a clerk very seldom leaves us in that way; we are at present rather inconvenienced by the quickness of promotion of late years.

3508. For a first appointment would you prefer subjecting the candidate to high literary test rather than subjecting him to any competition whatever?—No; I think that competition limited to our test is well devised, and is quite sufficient for our purposes.

3509. Do you object to open competition, and yet adhere to the advantages of limited competition?—Yes; perhaps I do not set very much store by it, but I think it may stimulate young men a little in getting up what they are required to know.

3510. Mr. *Lowe*.] Is there any competitive examination for the post of unpaid attaché?—No.

3511. They pass an examination?—Yes.

3512. Is that conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes.

3513. Might the principle of competition which is applied to the clerks be applied to them?—I should doubt very much whether we should get competitors.

3514. It is not sufficiently inviting?—No; a man goes out for two or three years to live upon his own means, with a prospect of rising to 250*l*. a year after several years.

3515. Is there any prospect of his becoming a paid attaché?—Yes.

3516. There is no competitive examination for that?—No; I should be very sorry if a man who had proved himself generally competent for his duties, and had served for many years without pay, should be passed over in a competitive examination, and so be thrown out of his profession.

3517. I presume there would be no hardship in that, if he undertook the office of an unpaid attaché with notice of that fact?—Of course not, but then it would render the number of those who would be willing to enter that service very small indeed.

3518. I presume you have settled with the Civil Service Commissioners the subjects on which they are to examine the candidates?—Yes.

3519. But you have gone a little further than that; you have settled the manner in which they are to examine?—We objected, and they very kindly concurred in withdrawing the paper test.

3520. Rather submitted, did they not; they recalcitrated in fact?—They agreed.

3521. But do you not think, that on the principle of *suum cuique incommodum ferendum est*, the public offices should settle the subjects of examination, and then leave the manner of conducting it to the Civil Service Commissioners?—That is a matter of opinion; but I think heads of departments are bound to protect their candidates, and to take care they are not subjected to what they consider an unfair test; that paper test was not contemplated by Lord Clarendon, and was never submitted to us before it was applied; it is quite a different test from anything ever proposed by the Foreign Office.

3522. You think it is more difficult to correct a misspelt word than to spell a word correcly in the first instance?—Yes.

3523. The effect is this, that in all the other branches of the civil service this test is applied, and for the Foreign Office it is not applied?—I can only speak for the Foreign Office.

3524. Looking at the Civil Service Commission as a permanent Board, and one of our institutions, do you not think the manner of conducting those examinations should be left to them, and not be interfered with?—I do not know. I presume any other department of the Government would object to their candidates being subjected to tests which they did not think right. There is no universal rule for examination; all candidates are not examined upon the same subjects. Each department specifies in what way it wishes the fitness of its candidates should be tested.

3525. You see no objection to the Civil Service Commissioners conducting the

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examination under the direction of the different offices?—I believe that is the principle.

3526. With regard to the subjects of examination?—Yes, that was settled between the Secretary of State and the Commissioners but nothing passed implying that our candidates, or any candidates, were to be put to such a test.

3527. Then to go a step further, what is the use of having civil service examinations at all?—The use of having civil service examinations is to examine the candidates.

3528. The Foreign Office could appoint examiners themselves?—We could examine the candidates ourselves; but I have no wish to see the present system changed; but what I wish is, to see it carried out without pressing too hardly upon the nerves of the candidates; the same observation applies to every other office. I think it is very hard upon any persons examined that they should be subjected to traps.

3529. But you do not admit the force of the argument, that the nerves of candidates for the Foreign Office should be subjected to the same test as those of the candidates for any other office?—I think it is unfair to any one.

3530. And you are not impressed with the fact that all the heads of other offices have allowed the nerves of their candidate to be dealt with in that manner?—I have nothing to say as to what other departments may do; I can only answer for my own.

3531. Mr. *Hennessy.*] Can you say whether the rule laid down by Lord Malmesbury as to orthography has been maintained by Lord John Russell?—The paper is not applied to a Foreign Office candidate.

3532. The present Secretary of State has maintained that rule?—Yes, the present Secretary of State has maintained that rule.

3533. And the preceding Secretary of State (Lord Clarendon) never laid down a rule that the papers should be used; on the contrary, he was under the impression that the examination was to be conducted by dictation?—When the examination was settled by Lord Clarendon, it was not contemplated that any such test would be applied.

3534. Three successive Secretaries of State, then, have disapproved of that method?—I have no evidence to show that Lord Clarendon has expressed his disapproval; I can only say that he did not anticipate it. Lord Malmesbury distinctly disapproved of it, and Lord John Russell has taken the same view of it.

3535. Mr. *Clay.*] Does any reason strike you why that puzzled method of spelling is peculiarly unfit for candidates for the Foreign Office?—No, I do not know of any.

3536. Have you observed that many of those puzzles or traps consist in spelling the word as it is spelt in some other language?—No.

3537. Take the word "Britannic," for instance; a man who knew English only would spell it only one way, but a man acquainted with French might spell it with a double instead of a single N?—I have never looked at it in that light. I have always looked at it merely as an English test, without reference to any foreign language.

*Jovis*, 10° *die Maii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Clay. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Mr. Collins. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Sir William Hayter. | Mr. Roebuck. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Stanley. |
| Sir William Jolliffe. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Tite. |

THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Horace Mann*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *H. Mann.*
10 May 1860.

3538. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you wish to hand in some papers to the Committee?—I wish to submit to the notice of the Committee certain plans and memoranda showing the practical working of the system of open competition as applied to the power of appointment of junior clerks in the civil service. I am entirely responsible for those plans, but the Commissioners permit me to say that they are worthy of attention, and that the deliberations of the Committee may in some degree be assisted if they have the subject put before them in this practical and definite shape.

[*The Witness handed in various Documents.*] *Vide* Appendix.

3539. It is your plan, and not the plan of the Commissioners, but the Commissioners assent to its being laid before us for our consideration; that is what you wish the Committee to understand?—Yes.

Mr. *Theodore Walrond* and Mr. *Edward Headlam*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *T. Walrond* and Mr. *E. Headlam.*

3540. *Chairman* (to Mr. *Walrond*).] Do you act jointly as examiners for the civil service?—Yes.

3541. Are you the only examiners?—The only permanent examiners.

3542. Have temporary examiners been employed, and if so, on what occasions have they been employed?—It is our practice, if the subjects of examination are such as we are not acquainted with, or if the number of candidates is greater than we can deal with, to request the Commissioners to call in occasional examiners; in any one of the Reports of the Civil Service Commissioners, it may be seen who the gentlemen are that have been employed in that capacity.

3543. They act as assistants to you, but they act with you?—Yes.

3544. Have you held the office of examiners since the establishment of the system?—Not quite from the beginning; I was appointed in the beginning of 1856.

3545. The examination papers, I presume, are drawn up by you?—Almost invariably; not of course in those subjects with which we do not profess to be acquainted, but the great bulk of them.

3546. I am speaking of the subjects in which you act as examiners?—Yes.

3547. Are the examination papers submitted by you to the Commissioners?—They are submitted by us to the Commissioners whenever there is any departure from the ordinary routine; but a cursory inspection of the papers published in the third report, will show they hardly ever vary in character one from another. It is not our practice to submit, for instance, the arithmetic papers to the Commissioners; having had the general character of those papers once

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sanctioned, we have similar papers printed without submitting them to the Commissioners; but in the cases of history and geography, knowing they were subjects on which our papers attracted some attention, it has been the desire of the Commissioners that all papers should be submitted to them before being put before the candidates.

3548. When the subjects of examination are originally decided upon between the departments and the Commissioners, are you consulted, or are those questions that arise naturally between them and the Commissioners?—Hardly; if we are consulted at all, it is accidentally only, and not officially.

3549. Therefore it stands this way, that the Commissioners and the departments determine what is the nature of the subjects and the amount of instruction which they require as a qualifying test, and you are simply employed to ascertain whether that is possessed by the candidates?—Exactly.

3550. And I presume your decision is final upon the answers to the papers?—It is final to this extent, that we report directly to the Commissioners, and they attach what weight they think fit to our report. I believe an apprehension prevails that it is our act to refuse or to grant certificates; that apprehension is an entire mistake. We simply report that the performance of the candidates is, in our opinion, good, fair, tolerable, indifferent, or whatever it may be, and the Commissioners act upon that report as they see fit.

3551. The responsibility rests with the Commissioners?—Entirely.

3552. But I apprehend that they invariably follow the decision which you pronounce?—I think, hardly. Certainly, if we were to report that in any one subject in which the candidate was required to pass, he had done very badly, the Commissioners would reject him, unless they saw a reason to think that our report was wrong; but it very often happens that our report is ambiguous; if it is a doubtful case, we report it as such, then the Commissioners decide for themselves, and it may even happen that one man to whom we give a higher mark is rejected by the Commissioners, while another to whom we give a slightly lower mark is passed by the Commissioners.

3553. On what grounds?—Because they may differ from us in opinion.

3554. You speak of reporting the candidates as doing well or doing badly; do you use those terms, or is the report in every case in a numerical form?—Only in cases of competition; in pass examinations we report by epithets, the scale of which is constant.

3555. But you do not have a fixed minimum, numerically expressed, and require that that shall be passed?—No.

3556. But in every case of competition, you report in a numerical form?—Yes.

3557. Are there any *vivâ voce* examinations?—Only in modern languages.

3558. In order to decide whether the candidate can speak the modern language?—To decide whether the candidate has a colloquial knowledge of it.

3559. With that exception, everything is done on paper?—Everything. I beg to say that I am now speaking of ordinary examinations, and not of Indian Civil Service examinations, which are quite of a different character; and in all the remarks I may make, unless my attention is particularly directed to other examinations, I shall refer to the ordinary Home Civil Service Examinations, and not to the East Indian Examinations.

3560. In setting the papers, is it the habit, as at the Universities, to set almost a larger number of questions than it is possible for one candidate to answer in the time allowed, in order to give the advantage of greater rapidity of performance to those who possess that power?—We give so very long a time, in order to counteract any possible effect of nervousness and timidity, that I think hardly any one of our papers would be impossible to answer completely in the time; but still, considering the character of the candidates, we do not expect any of them to answer the papers fully.

3561. We have occasionally heard, and you have also possibly heard complaints of candidates being rejected for not answering difficult questions, or questions lying rather out of the ordinary range of knowledge; probably you would be able to say that that is a mistaken impression, and that no candidate has been rejected on such grounds?—It is an entire mistake; so entire a mistake that I have often wondered how so great a misrepresentation could have gone abroad.

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3562. It is stated in the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners that by far the greater proportion of those who are rejected, are rejected for deficiency in the very simple and most elementary branches of knowledge?—Yes, especially in spelling and arithmetic.

3563. The fact is, I presume, that when questions are put which are rather of an out of the way kind, that is done with a view of giving the candidates who come before you the advantage of any knowledge they may happen to possess upon those subjects?—Yes, exactly so; we look at it in this way, that the candidates are not all of one class, as they are in an university examination or a public school examination; we are, therefore, obliged to frame our questions so as to catch, if I may so speak, every kind of knowledge, however acquired, whether it be mere school-boy knowledge,—or the knowledge which a man who has long left school may have acquired from living in the world and keeping his eyes and ears open,—or the knowledge a man may have who has really devoted himself to a particular subject, and made a study of it. Our object is to find out every kind of knowledge the candidate may possess, and then, if we can, to assign its proper value to each.

3564. We have had it stated in evidence that when three or four candidates are allowed to compete for one vacancy, it sometimes happens that only one is qualified to pass, and that the others would have been disqualified even if they had come forward without any competition at all; in that case competition is a mere name; we want to ascertain whether you see any means of remedying that abuse?—I can conceive of no remedy except that of open competition, or at least calling upon the person who has the right of nomination to nominate a greater number of candidates.

3565. No doubt the risk of such an abuse is diminished by nominating a greater number of candidates; but still even that does not furnish a complete security against it?—No, certainly not.

3566. Would it be possible to have a previous test examination, and that no competition should be considered valid except among those who had passed that test?—Possible, certainly; but, so far as I see, the result would be precisely the same as it is now; the only difference would be that the test examination and the competitive examination would be separate; as it is at present they go on together; the competitive examination is, according to our present plan, also a test examination, and in the case which is mentioned, it may be said to lose its character of a competitive examination altogether, and become simply a test examination.

3567. But we are assuming that the object is to create a real competition, though among a limited number; and clearly, if three candidates come forward, and only one be qualified, there is no competition; what I suggested was, whether it would be possible to stop the competition, unless there were found three or four (or whatever number might be determined upon) of the candidates who had previously passed the test examination?—Quite possible.

3568. Would any practical inconvenience arise from that, in your opinion?—None beyond the very slight inconvenience of waiting perhaps a week.

3569. In what length of time would a test examination, apart from competition, be got over?—It differs, but for most of the good offices the examination takes three days.

3570. The test examination?—The test examination, simply.

3571. I presume that if the competition followed upon that, it would be necessary to go over possibly the same ground as had been previously travelled?—Yes.

3572. There would be the inconvenience of a double examination upon those subjects?—Yes.

3573. Do you think, practically, that it would be a sufficient security for the reality of the competition, if not less than six or eight candidates were sent up to compete for every vacancy?—If the nominators were understood really to take pains to nominate the best men they could find, I think that would certainly be sufficient.

3574. But as no sufficient security can be given for a nominator having the requisite knowledge for that, do you think that without such knowledge, that security would be insufficient?—Yes, especially if the vacancies are taken one by one; if a great number of vacancies were thrown together, and if the heads of a number of departments had the right of nominating five times as many candidates

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as they were likely to have vacancies for, and all those were thrown into one large competition, then the result would be a real competition.

3575. Do you mean five times as many candidates as there were vacancies for?—Yes.

3576. Taking all the vacancies of a year, or the candidates of a year together?—Yes, exactly so.

3577. Taking the proportion which you have assumed, of five candidates for each vacancy, what number of vacancies do you think ought to be thrown together in order to make satisfactory competition; I am assuming that there is not, and that there cannot be any very accurate or minute inquiry by the nominator, with respect to previous knowledge of the candidate?—For the purposes of examination, perhaps the most convenient number, so as to secure a real competition, and, at the same time, not to be over great, would be about 20 vacancies; we should then have 100 candidates; such a number would afford a real competition, and could be very easily managed, I think.

3578. But do you think it is practicable to have so large a competition in the case of the higher offices, in all of which, collectively, there may not be 20 vacancies in a year; I mean offices of the various Secretaries of State?—It seems to me that it would be perfectly practicable; I was thinking of those offices.

3579. You mean by uniting for that purpose the patronage of the various principal offices?—Exactly so.

3580. And you think, without some step being taken, the present system of limited competition is not really a competitive system?—It seems to satisfy no one of the three parties concerned; it does not secure the best servant for the Crown; it does not gratify the patron who wishes to oblige his protegé, and it does not satisfy the public who claim to be admitted on the ground of merit.

3581. What is your opinion with regard to the practibility of an entirely open competition?—I see no difficulty at all in having an entirely open competition for admission to a list from which the heads of the department might then select.

3582. You would allow persons to compete for admission on the list whether there were vacancies or not?—Yes.

3583. At stated intervals?—Yes; at stated intervals.

3584. Would not that be attended with the inconvenience that there would be persons living on the expectation of obtaining employment under Government, who might not obtain it, it may be for two years?—I fear that a number of other inconveniences must attend the scheme I mentioned, or any other scheme; but so far as I have been able to consider the subject, it seems to me to have fewer inconveniences than any other.

3585. You think it better that a general list should be formed, with the risk of the candidates waiting, than that each office should, as at present, go into the market?—Yes.

3586. You think that the greater number of superior men you would thus obtain would compensate for that undoubted disadvantage?—Certainly.

3587. Were you the examiner at the time when eight writerships in the East India House were thrown open?—Yes.

3588. The number of candidates was very great, I believe?—Very great in proportion to the number of vacancies.

3589. Were there 400 candidates?—The ultimate number that was examined was 320, I think; but very nearly 400 offered themselves for examination.

3590. And on finding what the examination was to be, some withdrew?—Yes; and partly, I fancy, on finding what a very large number of competitors they would have; for the original number of intending competitors, that is, those who begged for further information on the subject, was 800.

3591. Should you say, taking the average of those who succeeded in that competition, that they were at all superior to those who were sent for offices of the same kind under the system of more limited competition?—I should say they were.

3592. Their range of knowledge was larger?—Yes.

3593. And the knowledge they possessed was more accurate?—Yes.

3594. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] With regard to that suggestion of a double examination, in which the candidates should first pass a test examination, and then that there should be a competition amongst those who had so passed a test examination;

examination; does not something of that sort exist in the Colonial Office now?—Yes.

3595. What is the system there?—The candidates are subjected to a preliminary examination; and if they do not satisfy the Commissioners in that, they are not permitted to proceed to the final examination; but, in that case, the final examination is upon subjects distinct from the preliminary examination.

3596. How many candidates are usually sent, when there is a vacancy, to be subjected to the preliminary examination?—I am not able to say with certainty; but I think the highest number has been six, the lowest one.

3597. Is it usually the case that some of those who are so sent up fail to pass the test examination?—I think in a great many cases some have failed.

3598. Are the residue allowed to compete for the competitive examination, or are fresh candidates supplied?—Only the residue.

3599. In fact, it is one examination divided into two stages?—Yes.

3600. And those who do not do sufficiently well in the early stage are not allowed to go on to the latter stage?—Yes. The only effect of having what we call the preliminary examination is, that the candidates who are not possessed of the most ordinary qualifications are not put to the trouble of going through the rest of the examination, and the examiners are not put to the trouble of looking through their papers.

3601. Then that does not obviate the risk of one candidate only who is a real competitor being sent up to pass together with several others who are not real competitors?—No; because at present the Commissioners have not the power which I understood it was meant they should have under the scheme spoken of, of reporting to the departments that a sufficient number to afford a competition had not shown themselves qualified in the preliminary examination.

3602. You say that a fair test examination for such an office as the Secretary of State's office, lasts three days?—Yes.

3603. Then if such a test as this were adopted it would be necessary to repeat this test examination two or three times perhaps in order to get a sufficient number?—Yes.

3604. That would occasion a considerable waste of time?—It might.

3605. Would it not be possible to group certain departments together which require young men of about the same class of attainment, and to have one list of candidates for the offices in those departments upon which no one should be placed who had not passed the test examination, some of the young men being selected for each vacancy either by nomination or competition with the rest upon the list?—That would be quite possible, so far as I see.

3606. It would secure the advantage of a real competition, if thought desirable, amongst qualified candidates?—Yes.

3607. And it would not lead to any delay by a double test examination, would it?—No.

3608. And it would enable you to dispense with some portion of the examination which now takes place, inasmuch as the candidates need not be examined upon similar subjects?—For the final examination, there must be competition, and it would be then necessary to examine them again.

3609. And upon similar subjects also?—Yes, I think so.

3610. To the disadvantage of persons living on expectation; is it not the case that young men now frequently apply to the heads of departments for nominations, and that they are promised nominations if vacancies occur?—I have no official knowledge upon that subject, but that is my impression.

3611. If that be so, do not you suppose that those young men also are living upon expectation?—Yes.

3612. And it is an expectation which is more indefinite than that which they would have if they knew what their exact position was, and that they were upon a certain list from which they might be taken?—Certainly, it must be so in many cases.

3613. It is now possible that a young man may have received from the head of a department, the promise of nomination, and that he may live in expectation for a year or two of being nominated, and when he is nominated, he may fail from not being able to pass the test examination?—Yes.

3614. Which would not be the case, if he were already placed upon a list which showed that he was competent to be appointed?—No; then the chance of his not getting the appointment would come from a different cause.

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3615. He would be subjected to the same uncertainty with regard to other causes as at present, and be relieved from that element of uncertainty, the uncertainty of whether he could pass the test?—Precisely so.

3616. I suppose you would provide that any young man who had been placed upon the list, and who had remained upon it till past the age of nomination, should be struck off?—Yes; it might of course be provided that once upon the list at a certain period of age he should never be superannuated; but in my opinion it would be very much better that he should cease to be on the list when past the age.

3617. Do you think it desirable that when a candidate was once placed upon the list, he should have an absolute right until he passed the maximum age to compete upon every occasion when a vacancy occurred?—My notion was not that of having competition, but that the heads of departments should be at liberty to select from that list any one of those candidates without submitting him to further examination.

3618. Which would do away with competition altogether?—I would have absolutely open competition for admission to the list. When I say absolutely open competition, I do not mean to exclude some such plan as has been spoken of, of recommendation or a nomination by a magistrate, or some other person of known position.

3619. Do you find it often happens that there is much difference in the ages of those who come up to compete?—I very seldom look into the question of ages, having enough to do with the papers of the candidates, but having looked at the statistics upon the subject, I see in the report that it is so.

3620. But it does not come before you in conducting a competitive examination whether one of the candidates may be a man of 21 or 22 and another a lad of 18?—No; we very rarely know any facts of that kind regarding the candidates.

3621. Do you suppose that any kind of subject on which an examination turns for the higher offices, a lad of 18 can have a fair chance against a man of 22?—I should think so, certainly, and as far as I remember, the statistics prove it.

3622. With regard to those questions which are supposed to be rather out of the way and difficult questions, have you any doubt of the expediency of putting those questions into the papers?—Only so far as it seems to be almost impossible to prevent the nature and object of them being misunderstood by the public.

3623. Do not you think that the very fact of their being so misunderstood is a reason that a prejudice should not be raised against the examinations by putting them in?—There is considerable weight in that; at the same time it could not be known how strong and inveterate the misapprehension was until it had been tried.

3624. Is not it possible, where you wish to ascertain what a man's exceptional requirements are, to give very simple questions which admit of being answered with more or less knowledge, so to bring out, without any appearance of putting very difficult questions, the differences in men's attainments?—Yes, I think those are the very best questions, questions capable of being answered to a certain extent by every one, and in their full extent only by the best informed men; and I think that if the papers that have been set are looked through, it will be found that the vast majority of the questions asked are of that character. Owing to the fact of our papers having been published, and the fact, of which we are well aware, that tutors assist candidates to work those questions through, we are driven sometimes against our will to depart from those questions and to ask others which may be more out of the way; but our object, and I think our practice has been, as much as possible, to put questions that anybody may be able to give some answers to, but that only the best qualified men would be able to answer thoroughly and fully.

3625. Have you any means of knowing or judging whether there is much cramming for those examinations?—Partly from public report and partly from circumstances observed in the examinations, I certainly think there is a good deal.

3626. Do you think it possible to discern in the papers, whether a man has been crammed, or whether his paper is the result of a long course of study?—Yes, I think so, to a very great extent.

3627. But that would be more easily brought out in *vivâ voce* examination, would it not?—Certainly.

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3628. Do you think it would be desirable to introduce *vivâ voce* examinations?—Very desirable in that respect, but very difficult to manage in others.

3629. Why difficult to manage?—Partly owing to the time it would take, but chiefly for this reason, that our examinations are constantly liable to be found fault with, and the only thing we have to appeal to, to show whether such and such a question has really been asked of a candidate, is the printed papers which are kept. If the bulk of the examinations took place *vivâ voce*, there would be no safeguard of that kind. That our examinations are constantly misrepresented, I am aware from facts that have occurred to myself. It happened not very long ago, that a candidate who had passed his examination before us, and with whom I was on intimate terms, complained to me afterwards of the very puzzling nature of a question given to him in arithmetic, stating the question to me; I said that certainly it was rather a puzzling question, and that he was unfortunate in having had so difficult a question put to him; but on referring to his examination paper, I found that the question which had been actually put to him was perfectly different from that which he had stated, and was in fact very easy.

3630. He had misunderstood the question?—Partly misunderstood, and partly forgotten.

3631. But if it were not for the apprehension that there would be misrepresentations, and also if it were not for the time it might take, do not you think that a *vivâ voce* examination is always a better means of ascertaining what a man is really worth, than a mere paper examination?—Yes, in many essential points; at the same time it has this great objection, that whatever is said as to the nervousness and timidity of the candidate, would apply with infinitely greater force to *vivâ voce* examination.

3632. We hear something of what are called the moral qualities of the candidates for civil service appointments; what do you understand by the moral qualities?—I suppose by those are meant the half-moral, half-intellectual qualities, such as accuracy, carefulness, attention to directions, good sense, and good taste; qualities of that kind show themselves very much in an examination.

3633. Would not you consider presence of mind one of those qualities?—Yes.

3634. And readiness?—Yes.

3635. And better tested by *vivâ voce* than by paper examination?—Yes, certainly.

3636. With regard to nervousness (though too much stress would naturally enough be laid upon it), do not you think that, *ceteris paribus*, a man who was not nervous would be a better civil servant than a man who was very nervous?—Certainly.

3637. I believe you attach great importance to spelling; do you think that that is a matter of such importance as to deserve the great preponderance which is given to the spelling test in your examination?—Perhaps I ought to distinguish with regard to this, between the weight given in competitive examinations, which is not very great, and the weight given to it in pass-examinations, which is very great, as is by the fact, that the large majority of those who are rejected at all, are rejected for short comings either in spelling or arithmetic; and certainly a great many for spelling. As I have just said, much weight is attached to spelling in the pass-examinations; and if I am asked whether I think it desirable that that should be so, I must say that for clerkships I do. Correctness in orthography seems to me to be a qualification that ought to be particularly insisted upon in the examination of a candidate for a clerkship, for several reasons: first of all, because it is the special function of a clerk to write, and the country would be put to considerable expense, both of time and money, if the practice which one of the Secretaries of State describes, were really carried out, I mean the practice of forcing a young man always to re-write any despatch or other document in which he had misspelt a word. I think the entrance of such candidates into the civil service should be strongly guarded against. Again, it appears to me that correctness in spelling is akin to one of the qualities or habits which are most valuable in a clerk, namely, accuracy in points of petty detail. Again, as a mere matter of examination, correct spelling is a thing that can be easily tested; you can always test whether the candidate can spell; you cannot always test him in respect to certain other qualifications. It is often said, that very able men have been found unable to spell, but I feel quite confident that taking a man at an early period

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in life, if he has any ability, he can always learn to spell; at the same time, it is not one of those subjects that can be crammed; no one would learn to spell one week, and forget it the next. For all those reasons, it seems to me that spelling is particularly fitted to form a part of the public examination of a candidate for a clerkship.

3638. Do not you think that one of those reasons which you have given is rather a dangerous reason, namely, that it is an easy test for the examiners, and that they can more easily say whether a man is up to the mark in spelling than whether he is generally up to the mark?—I do not think that the examiner can more easily say that, but I think he can more easily prove it. In many cases the examiner can very easily say whether a man is up to the mark, but unless he is allowed a great deal more latitude and freedom in his judgment than examiners usually are allowed, that assertion would be worth nothing, unless he could prove it.

3639. When you say that special importance is not attached to spelling in the competitive examination, is it not the case that in that competitive examination the man who does not come up to the mark in spelling is utterly excluded?—Yes; I only wished to guard myself against misapprehension. In so far as all competitive examinations are also pass-examinations, orthography has great weight in them; but not a very large maximum of marks is given for orthography; that is what I meant to say.

3640. Mr. *Hennessy.*] In your office there are eight subjects of examination for clerks:—"1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, square root, and the use of logarithms). 3. English composition. 4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements). 5. Geography. 6. History of England. 7. Latin. 8. French, or another modern language." Could you say to which of those subjects you attach the most value as a test of the general intelligence of the candidate?—That is a question which, practically, has never to be answered in the course of assigning the marks, and therefore I am hardly prepared at this moment to say what my view would be if the question came before me; unless the question is intended to elicit what weight in the marking is given to those subjects.

3641. Yes; take it so?—That would be seen by referring to the tables at the beginning of the 4th or 3d Report of the Commissioners, which show the maximum marks assigned to each of those subjects.

3642. Could you, then, inform the Committee on what principle the maximum number of marks has been given; for instance, why it should happen that you should give a larger number of marks to mathematics than to the History of England?—For that I must say, to begin with, that we are not responsible. The Commissioners affix the maximum, although they do not do so without some consultation with us. I believe that the principle on which they give greater weight to mathematics than they do to English history is this, that mathematics are known to require a much longer time to study, in order to produce anything like a fair appearance in an examination, than the other subject; and I have no doubt they may also have thought that the discipline of the mind which is acquired by the study of mathematics is more valuable than the discipline of the mind which would be gained in acquiring a limited knowledge of English history.

3643. Is that your own opinion?—Certainly.

3644. Then, let me ask you what you take English history to mean; do you take it to mean the knowledge of facts, or to mean ability to explain, when required to do so in an examination, principles and motives of action?—Certainly, both must be included in anything like really valuable knowledge of English history; but, in speaking of the Civil Service Examinations, we must speak with respect to the kind of knowledge that we find the candidates mostly possess. We set purposely those questions which we think calculated to elicit every kind of knowledge; but generally the kind of knowledge which we have found them to possess is merely the knowledge of facts, accompanied with very little of reflection of their own, and only occasionally with a capability of readily quoting reflections from other people.

3645. May I ask who is your examiner in mathematics?—Mr. Headlam chiefly conducts that part of the examinations.

3646. (To Mr. *Headlam.*) To what extent do you examine the candidates in mathematics;

mathematics; do you go as far as the Calculus?—Occasionally. The Colonial Office is, I think, the only office which requires mathematical knowledge of a high character.

3647. I notice that at the Colonial Office you examine in civil engineering; can you tell the Committee why civil engineering is taken as a test at the Colonial Office?—That is fixed by the Colonial Office; but I believe it is only for the Ceylon writers.

3648. Do you see any difference between examining a candidate in civil engineering and examining him in surgery or medicine, taking either as a test of general intelligence and ability?—No; I think that one would be as good a test as the other. (Mr. *Walrond.*) I think that if the correspondence is referred to upon that subject, it will be seen that civil engineering was inserted, because it was supposed that, for Ceylon writers, there would be practical utility in it; that they might be called upon, in the performance of their duty, to superintend works where civil engineering would be required.

3649. It is therefore only for the Ceylon writers?—Yes.

3650. Do you think that it is any real assistance to them in performing their functions?—I express no opinion upon that; but I believe that that was the ground upon which civil engineering was inserted.

3651. Speaking generally, what would you say was the object of an examination such as you conduct; to test the general intelligence and attainments of the candidate, or to test his special power of discharging his duties?—I think that even the answer to that question must vary a great deal according to the different offices that may be referred to; but supposing that there ever were an open competition, or a large competition for admission to the civil service, I should certainly then think that the only real and healthy kind of examination would be one that regarded the general intelligence and general ability of the candidate, and not his special adaptation to the office he destined himself for.

3652. Supposing upon any subject you give a thousand marks as a maximum, how many marks must a candidate obtain in order to get any credit whatever upon that subject?—We have not been in the habit of refusing to give the lowest number of marks, except in the Indian Civil Service examination; in our own examinations we give, as some of those tables may possibly show, as few as 20 out of 1,000.

3653. On what principle do you adopt a different method from what is practised in the Indian Civil Service?—The principle for the Indian Civil Service was settled before the matter was put into the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners.

3654. I see, that in the examination for appointments in the Houses of Lords and Commons, one of the subjects is the power of accurate comparison of copies with originals; does it not occur to you that, practically speaking, two clerks in an office, always perform that duty, and that the examination therefore of one man in the power of comparing copies with documents, is not a very practical method of procedure?—I think it may fairly be questioned whether it is of importance enough to be made a distinct subject of examination; but with respect to the practicability of examining in it, we have found no difficulty whatever, and I may add, that we have found a considerable difference in the way in which different candidates have performed that exercise.

3655. The Committee has been informed by one witness that he thought précis-making was one of the best tests of ability, and he gave that opinion on the ground that candidates were not able to cram for making a précis. Looking at it from that point of view, and at the various subjects that you examine in, do you think any of those are subjects in which candidates cannot cram, and that others are subjects on which they can cram?—I think there are certain subjects in which cramming is more fatal to fairness of examining than others, especially those subjects which deal with facts, namely, history and geography. With respect to précis-making I should hardly go so far as that witness went, because it seems to me that there would be a very great difference between the précis of one candidate and the précis of another, according as one or the other of them had had practice in an office.

3656. Have you ever seen the historical examination papers which were set at Cambridge by the late Sir James Stephen?—Yes.

3657. They differ very much, do they not, in form and method from the examination papers of the Civil Service Commissioner in that subject?—As far as

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I remember they differ very much, but I have not a very lively recollection of them.

3658. Probably you would recollect that his system of examination was to test not simply the candidate's knowledge of facts, but to inform the candidate of certain facts, and then to ask the candidate to express, as well as he could, the motives which had influenced certain historical personages?—Yes.

3659. And do you not think that an examination conducted in that way is really a very good test of ability, and precludes cramming?—To a very great extent; but I think that plan would be entirely inapplicable to the great majority of our historical examinations, because the classes of candidates that come up for them are such as we could never expect to get anything like original reflections from upon historical facts. Take, for instance, the case of the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments.

3660. What is your opinion with respect to the test of ability which is furnished by English composition?—I think that varies very much according to the grade of men to which we may be referring. Taking the highest grades of men I think that a good English essay is a very satisfactory and complete proof of education and ability.

3661. Do you ever, in looking through the examination papers, estimate the ability of the candidates by the general style of composition in which their examination papers are answered?—No; our practice is in assigning the marks under the head of "English composition," to have regard only to the exercise strictly so called, and not to the style in which the questions are answered in, we will say, geography and history.

3662. (To Mr. *Headlam*.) Can you inform the Committee what the Civil Service Commissioners intend to include under the term "Natural Science"?—It is not prescribed as a subject for examination for any department; it is only used as an extra subject of examination when persons volunteer to be examined in it, for the sake of getting an honorary certificate.

3663. In one case under the head of natural science, I find that chemistry is dealt with in four questions; do you conceive that four questions will generally suffice for that?—Certainly not, if it was intended to be a complete examination. (Mr. *Walrond*.) Is that with reference to the Indian Civil Service examination?

3664. Yes.—Then it will perhaps be remembered that those papers are supplemented by very complete *viva voce* examination.

3665. Who is your examiner in orthography?—We both assign marks in orthography.

3666. Let me call your attention to the fact that Lord Malmesbury and Lord John Russell both disapprove of the form of the examination in orthography. Lord John Russell stated in the last letter which he wrote upon the subject, that "if a bundle of mis-spelt words were put before a candidate, and he were required to correct the spelling, he might grow confused and fail, from want of presence of mind;" do you concur in that view of the subject?—My own experience does not lead me to do so.

3667. I stated an objection to these examination papers, which was not noticed by the Secretary of State, to this effect, that some of the words were spelt according to the French method, or even to the Dutch method, and that some were spelt according to the orthography of the time of Chaucer. Now, as you examine in English literature, and probably in Chaucer; as you examine in French, and possibly in Dutch, does not it occur to you that a candidate of very good attainments in those subjects might fall into an error in spelling, on account of his proficiency in those very attainments?—It is obvious that that might occur; but the number of cases in which it would occur out of the numbers we examine is so excessively small, that it seems to me that that would hardly vitiate the method in question of testing orthography. If a candidate spelt wrongly, owing to his acquaintance with Chaucer, it would be perfectly certain that the number of such errors would be so excessively small, that they would do him no damage. (Mr. *Headlam*.) The mis-spelling of a word, by adopting the French method of spelling, would not be considered to belong to the same class of mistakes as those errors in spelling which affect the position of the candidate in the examination. (Mr. *Walrond*.) With respect to these orthographical papers, I should like to state why I have not been led to concur in the unfavourable view which has been taken of them, because it is a matter of fact, not of opinion, and I wish

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wish to make it clear. We have been in the habit of drawing out, partly for our own guidance, and partly for the information of the Commissioners, lists of the mistakes actually made by each candidate when under examination. Such a list may be seen at page 150 of the fourth report; it is divided into four columns: (1) Mistakes made in writing from dictation, (2) mistakes not corrected in the orthographical paper, (3) mistakes introduced into the orthographical paper, and (4) mistakes made in answers to questions in geography, history, Latin, or whatever it may be. I got together a number of these papers, in order to see what proportion the number of mistakes in the orthographical papers bore to the whole number of mistakes made. For this purpose I took a large competition of 45 candidates which occurred lately, and also the whole body (in number 29) of the *attachés* who had been examined in that exercise. I took the *attachés'* papers because the question had been raised specially with regard to them. The whole number of those candidates was 74. I found that the mistakes made by them in dictation were 104. The mistakes made in the orthographical papers were as follows: not corrected, 85; introduced, 46; making a total of 131. The mistakes made in the other papers written unembarrassedly, and also with the caution before the eyes of the candidates which we put at the bottom of every paper, to attend specially to the orthography, were 504. It appears, therefore, that out of a total of 739 mistakes made by 74 candidates, (which is nearly 10 mistakes a candidate,) only 131 could have been due in any way to the mis-leading of those mis-spelt papers; that is, rather less than one-fifth. It seems to me, therefore, that it is impossible to suppose that the great number of those who are rejected in spelling is due to those mis-spelt papers. Secondly, to go more minutely into the comparison with the dictation: I find that the number of mistakes made in dictation was 104 in the aggregate; that the number made in the orthographical paper was, in the aggregate, 131. But on reference to the third report, (page 280, and following pages,) it will be seen that the exercise in dictation is very considerably shorter than the exercise in orthography, the one being only on an average 16 lines, and the other 27. It appears, therefore, that on the average in dictation there is one mistake made in 11½ lines, and in the orthographical paper only one mistake made in every 15¼ lines. It is clear from this, that in the case of those 74 candidates the method of examination by dictation was a severer exercise than the method of examination by the mis-spelt paper. I need not, of course, suggest to the Committee what may be the reason for that; namely, that in dictation the candidates have to write more quickly, and are more apt to be nervous and flurried, although we take every possible pains to prevent that, as may be seen by referring to a memorandum in page 278 of the same report. Our habit is, first, to read the passage over; secondly, to read it very slowly, giving ample time to write it; and, thirdly, to read it over again, giving time to correct and punctuate. Also, every paper is headed with a notice, calling upon the candidates to pay special attention to the orthography, as well as to the handwriting.

3668. With respect to the provincial examinations, I believe they are conducted by papers which have been prepared by yourself and Mr. Headlam?—Yes.

3669. Do you think that there would be more difficulty in connexion with provincial examinations if they were on a much larger scale than at present?—None in the world.

3670. Who preserves the answers given by the candidates in the provincial examinations?—We do.

3671. And the answers are sent up in sealed envelopes, are they?—Exactly.

3672. The sole duty of the provincial examiner being to see that nothing unfair takes place during the examination itself?—Yes.

3673. Who is the examiner in Ireland?—Mr. Johnston Stoney, Secretary, I believe, to the Queen's University.

3674. May I ask you whether you are aware that the Commissioners examine the Inspectors of Schools with respect to their health and physical capacity?—Yes, certainly.

3675. In what way is that done; by physicians, I presume?—I should say so. I have no official knowledge of that branch of examination. My duties are connected only with what may be called the literary examination. No matter relating to health or character comes before me officially at all; but I believe the practice is to require the candidates to call upon a certain medical officer appointed by the Commissioners.

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3676. Sir *William Hayter.*] I believe that it is the fact, that for the Foreign Office you do not now examine by that test of orthography?—No; that has been withdrawn, in compliance with the wish of that department.

3677. It remains with regard to all the other offices?—Yes, as before. It is not applied to the lowest class of candidates; not, for instance, to tidewaiters, messengers, and porters.

3678. Not to any of that class where the qualifications are, to a large extent, physical?—Exactly.

3679. The test of orthography is applied?—Yes; but not what we call the orthographical paper; not the orthographical exercise on that mis-spelt paper.

3680. Why do you exclude the orthographical exercise with respect to tidewaiters, if it is the easiest, and people make fewer faults in it?—The exercise given to them in dictation is so very easy, that I do not know that we could very well put it in comparison with the orthographical exercises given to other candidates. I confess that this result, which I have now laid before the Committee, I only became aware of on making an examination into the facts after having heard that the orthographical papers had been a good deal spoken against. My own impression when we began to examine was, that the orthographical paper was much more difficult than, by experience, I have found it to be; and I believe that that was the impression of those who used it in the more difficult kinds of examination, and did not use it in the easier kinds of examination.

3681. Do you examine any of those persons with respect to character or physical strength, or merely as to their intellectual abilities?—My functions have only to do with their intellectual abilities, but the candidates are examined with respect to health and character.

3682. They are examined by a proper officer?—Yes, by a medical officer appointed by the Commissioners, and in certain cases, I believe, the medical officer who is connected with the department in question makes a report.

3683. You said just now that you thought there would be no difficulty in open competition for the different higher classes of offices, provided there could be a number of persons examined for prospective vacancies; for instance, assuming that there were 20 vacancies, 100 might be examined?—Yes.

3684. Would not that involve the necessity of the same subjects being submitted to the different candidates?—The same papers of questions?

3685. Yes.—I think so.

3686. But at present the different offices require different qualifications; for instance, the Colonial Office would require engineering, as to certain classes of candidates; how would you manage if the offices which were grouped together required different qualifications?—I think that the difference in the qualifications required for the different offices is really much less than at first sight appears. With regard to such special qualifications as civil engineering (if that is really required for Ceylon writers), a knowledge of French for the Foreign Office, book-keeping for offices of accounts, and so on, I think there would be no difficulty in having a further examination of any candidate nominated out of the selected list, to any of those particular offices.

3687. How would the candidates succeed being put upon the list to the different offices, by selection or compulsion?—By selection, was my notion.

3688. Then those who got the last offices would be the worst?—I presume so.

3689. Then the residuum would be rather inefficient from which the person who had the power of selection would have to select when he came to the end of the list?—Supposing, for instance, there were 20 vacancies, I think the Commissioners might draw up a list of the best 30, or perhaps 40, in this open examination, and then the head of the department, who had the last choice, would still have 21 to choose from.

3690. The person who began, would have 40?—Yes; and the person who had the last choice would still have 21.

3691. You are aware that in those different offices, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the Treasury, there are not 20 vacancies altogether in a year, nor 10?—I really was hardly aware of that, but I think that the number of annual vacancies in offices that might fairly be grouped together as first-class offices would be, as far as I am able to make out, about 20; I speak under correction.

3692. I think you stated, that assuming there were to be a number of offices grouped together, you would put about six to each vacancy?—That is on one plan;

plan; two plans were mentioned; one was to have absolutely open competition for admission to the list, that would do away with all questions of number, and leave the selection to come after the competition; the other plan would make the selection go before the competition, and would call upon the heads of the department to nominate five or six candidates for each vacancy expected.

3693. One would be nomination with competition, and the other absolutely open competition without nomination?—One would be nomination first, and competition among the nominees; and the other would be open competition first, and selection out of the successful candidates.

3694. In the examination of a clerk for the Custom House, which is one of the inferior departments, I see that there are 14 different papers which are inserted in the third report, with regard to questions in English history; are all those papers, or one or two of them, submitted to each candidate?—Only one.

3695. There are eight or nine questions to each paper?—Yes.

3696. Are they informed before they have to answer the questions that many of those questions they are not expected to answer, or are they all put before them to answer as they like?—No admonition is given to them beforehand.

3697. Is it not likely that some questions would rather frighten a clerk such as you would have at the Customs, than assist him in his answers; some of those questions seem to me questions of rather a difficult character: "Write a short account of the origin of the English Parliament, and the growth of its power? What wars were ended by the treaties of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Versailles? Enumerate the principal constitutional changes which followed upon the Revolution of 1688, and give an account of the political and social state of England at the death of William the Conqueror, and the death of Charles the First?" Now, for a man taken from the class of life of a clerk of the Customs, would not those be questions such as to alarm him?—Our experience would hardly lead us to suppose so; the men do not give us an impression, when under examination, of being alarmed; practically, they do answer many of these questions; and even if they leave them untouched, I do not think their answers to other questions bear the slightest signs of their being disturbed by those difficult questions.

3698. Their fate in a competition would very much depend, would it not, on the ability with which they answered such questions?—In competition no doubt that would have a considerable effect, but with regard to their passing, it would have a very slight effect indeed; the number of clerks, especially for the Customs, who have been rejected for ignorance of history, is so excessively small that I doubt whether there are more than one or two.

3699. If a clerk were a very good arithmetician, and wrote a good hand, would he be rejected on account of total absence of knowledge of English history?—What would be I can hardly say, but I do not think such a case has occurred. In fact, if any man who comes up to be examined in history is totally incapable of answering any of the questions, it is pretty certain that he will be incapable of answering the questions upon other subjects; it hardly ever happens that any man fails entirely in history without also failing in arithmetic and spelling.

3700. His knowledge of history is so far a test of his ability in other respects?—Yes, I think it is, to a certain extent.

3701. But I suppose you cannot be very much surprised that persons reading those questions, and hearing of the rejection of candidates, should account for their rejection on the ground of inability to answer such questions as those?—I should not be at all surprised at the candidates themselves saying so, and possibly others too; but when it has long been a notorious fact to all who care to look into the subject, that the rejections are not on the ground of history and geography, but on the ground of spelling and arithmetic, I should fancy people would give up that idea.

3702. You think that that notion is a comparatively wide one?—Yes.

3703. And that the impression is in course of removal?—Yes, I should think so.

3704. But the question still remains?—Yes.

3705. Mr. *Tite.*] I believe, in reference to those junior appointments, you consider the handwriting important; what is the kind of test which you apply to the handwriting?—We have always felt, with the Commissioners, that the subject of handwriting is a very difficult one, and for the very reason that the question of the Honourable Member seems to imply, namely, that it is so hard to fix upon any test. But the subject has received a good deal of

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attention, and one of the officers of the establishment drew up, at the request of the Commissioners, a memorandum on the subject, in which he analysed very carefully the elements of good handwriting for official purposes. We then consulted together with the Commissioners, and we have done our best to form for ourselves an idea of what are the most essential elements in good official handwriting.

3706. What are those elements on which you fixed; are they rapidity or roundness, and are they made known at all?—I think our own impression on the subject is as correctly as possible expressed by a sentence which was quoted by the Commissioners in one of their reports from a letter of Lord Palmerston, that "good handwriting consists in the clear formation of the letters of the alphabet." It need hardly be said, with respect to clerks, that rapidity is a great element of goodness in the handwriting; but considering the circumstances under which candidates are examined, we are not in the habit of assigning so much importance to rapidity as we assign to clearness.

3707. The test, then, which you would apply, is the test suggested by Lord Palmerston, that of well-formed characters?—Yes; exactly so.

3708. To what extent is that fact known?—It is difficult to answer that question, because we cannot tell how much the reports of the Civil Service Commissioners are read; but it has been stated certainly in one, and I think in two or three of the reports, and it was stated in the first, which had the widest circulation.

3709. In the case of having three candidates before you, who were equal in other subjects, one writing well and the other ill, would that be a turning point in your report?—It might be so; that would all depend on the marks given. We assign a maximum number to each qualification, and of course the marks are added up at the end, and whoever has the highest number goes to the top of the list.

3710. Now with respect to this spelling question; do you understand the spelling to be more than a test of a reasonable average amount of education, because the spelling which most of us learn, is more in the nursery than in the school; is it much more than an ascertainment that the candidate is tolerably well grounded, and has plain common sense and education?—No; and I think that is one reason why it is so valuable a test in our system of examination, for spelling depends so very much not on any process which takes place later in a man's education, but on the whole style of his education from his infancy.

3711. I think, if I understood you rightly, you rather prefer the evidence which is afforded by correcting incorrect spelling, than that which is afforded by correct spelling from dictation?—I intended to say, that until I found what the figures show, the exercise in dictation seemed to me on the whole more satisfactory, supposing the dictation to be conducted carefully, so as to give a candidate every chance. But considering the great chance that there may be that the dictator may not have a clear voice, or may go too fast, or that the person may be rather frightened or nervous, and many things of that kind, I think it is hardly safe to say that it is a more satisfactory test; a comparison of the two affords the best test possible.

3712. Of course the opportunity of testing a man's ability by dictation, would naturally be a good deal controlled by the power of enunciation possessed by the reader?—Yes.

3713. How long have you held this appointment?—Since 1856.

3714. And previously were you acquainted with the general character of the examinations at Oxford University to which you belong?—I cannot say that I was much acquainted with the middle and lower class examinations.

3715. The National Schools and the Borough-road School I have in my mind. Are you familiar with examinations of that kind?—I have only a general knowledge of those; but since I have held my present position I have on two occasions acted as examiner in what are called the Oxford Middle-class Examinations, the examinations of persons who are not members of the University; and also I have had an opportunity of seeing the papers set at various examinations. For instance, this day I looked over the papers set at a recent examination by the Society of Arts, where the candidates, as I understood, were from the mechanics' institutes, and had got their education at such institutes, and evening schools of various kinds. I looked at their papers, especially in history and geography, to see how they compared, in point of difficulty, with our own, and my distinct impression

sion is, that the examination papers set by the Society of Arts are very considerably more difficult than those which we set.

3716. Judging from your own experience, do you imagine that your questions are pitched too high, as the phrase is, for the class of clerks employed in Custom Houses and lower departments of that kind?—Taking this test, that we have never set a paper or given a question which has not been answered by some candidate, which I believe to be the fact, I cannot think that they are too highly pitched.

3717. Mr. *Roebuck.*] They have been answered accurately?—More or less satisfactorily; not, as respects difficult questions in history in the way that a professed historian might answer them, but more or less satisfactorily.

3718. Mr. *Tite.*] Fairly?—Yes.

3719. With respect to the general subject, I will give you this analogy: the Building Act prescribes that no unprofessional person shall become a candidate for the office of district surveyor unless he has been examined and certified by the Institute of British Architects, but any man may come up for examination who is respectably introduced to the council; do you think it would be possible to apply something similar with regard to Members of Parliament and persons of position in this case; that is, that an application being made, for instance, to me, I might send up a person who had received such an amount of examination that I might know whether it was wise to attempt to press him onward?—Yes, I think that would be quite possible.

3720. Do you think that would answer the purpose of a test examination; that is, if I found that he could pass that examination, I then might press him forward, to obtain a nomination?—Yes, that would answer part of the object of the open competition I spoke of, but not the whole; because, according to the scheme now proposed, it would become necessary to have a further competitive examination, whenever a vacancy occurred; my notion was different.

3721. I suggest this as a sort of medium course, and I point out the analogy which actually exists, and works very well in the plan I have mentioned; with respect to its general bearing upon the claims and demands of the country for well-educated young men for the civil service, you do not imagine, do you, that that there would be any great difficulty in having such a previous examination?—None at all.

3722. Your business apparently is confined to inquiries with respect to the mental attainments of the candidate; you make no inquiries as to character; I mean personal and moral character?—I would rather refer to others upon that subject, because it does not come before me officially at all, but I believe the practice is, that the candidate names in a certain form, which he fills up, two or three referees as to character, who are written to by the Commissioners, and requested to answer certain questions with reference to the candidate, such as, how long they have known him, and what they know of him; and those answers are considered by the Commissioners.

3723. You seemed disposed to think that mathematical knowledge, being a very good discipline of the mind, is a very good test of a man's ability generally?—Certainly, for the higher classes of candidates.

3724. You think it is better than the discipline which a mere general knowledge of history may present?—I should say so.

3725. That is what you mean by preferring mathematics as a subject of examination to history, or to deductions from historical facts?—I am not aware that I said I actually preferred it, but I think that where different subjects enter into an examination, it is only natural to attach greater weight, and give more marks, as a maximum, to subjects which require longer training, and greater discipline of the mind.

3726. A greater acquaintance with mathematics weighs more with you than a greater acquaintance with history?—Yes, it would, if it were my duty to draw out a scale of marks.

3727. Do you know Sir William Hamilton's opinion upon that subject?—No.

3728. Mr. *Clay.*] You said that you saw no difficulty in the examination of a very large number of candidates?—Yes.

3729. If you select a very large number, say 500, to an examination, in which the maximum number of marks to each branch vary from 100 to 200, a very simple calculation of the chances shows that it is very likely that two or more

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candidates would attain precisely the same number of marks; should you think that there would be any practical difficulty on that account?—I think that might occur.

3730. What number of candidates do you think you could examine for one vacancy, with reasonable certainty of picking out the best man?—With reasonable certainty, that is, that no two men would get exactly the same number of marks?

3731. Yes.—That would depend very much upon the number of subjects on which the examination took place.

3732. Take the examination for a Treasury clerkship, for instance?—In an examination for a Treasury clerkship, the maximum in the aggregate, I believe, is about 1,500. That of course allows of a very large number of candidates to be ranged between what may be taken as the lowest that any of them would be likely to get, which might be 400, and the highest which any of them would be likely to get, which would be about 1,200. You have a range of 800 marks, and I think it might very fairly be supposed that if you have 100 candidates, there would be no very great chance of any two men of them hitting upon exactly the same number out of 800.

3733. But at any rate, there can be no reason, on the score of selecting the best scholar of that great number, for having so small a limit as three candidates?—Certainly not.

3734. I think I understand you, that as a test of spelling, you like this orthographical paper?—I can hardly say that I like it; I objected to it very much when I was first instructed to make use of it, not then knowing what I know now, how it would act; and I confess that there is something disagreeable in the very aspect of it; but as regards its action upon the candidates, I cannot help saying that I have been led to approve of it.

3735. You have heard it said, no doubt, that it is a good way of learning spelling, but a bad test of proficiency in spelling; and, on the other hand, that it is a bad way of learning spelling, and a good test of proficiency in spelling; to which opinion do you adhere?—I think it is a very good way of testing proficiency in spelling, and a very bad way of learning to spell.

3736. You are aware that since this examination commenced, a new profession, as it may almost be called, has sprung up of gentlemen, who cram or coach the candidates for these examinations?—Yes.

3737. Have you heard of any instructions commonly given by these gentlemen as to the way in which candidates should treat this orthographical paper?—Lord John Russell alludes, in one of his letters to the Commissioners, to having heard that the best way to treat it, was to learn the passage by heart, and write it off without looking at the mis-spelt words.

3738. Have you ever heard another direction given, namely, to put the paper so far off that each particular letter cannot be distinguished, but that you only receive a general impression of the words, so that it then becomes a kind of dictation?—No; but I can understand the suggestion.

3739. You understand that it might reasonably cause confusion to see the words badly spelt?—Yes.

3740. Let me ask you a question with respect to some forms of mis-spelling adopted in that paper; it has been said that they are rather of a character to lay a trap for a man whose education has extended to foreign languages; a trap into which a person who had never heard of any language but English might not fall?—I believe that many persons might spell incorrectly, owing to confusing their own language with a foreign one; but it must be recollected that we do not consider ourselves bound to assign the same weight to some mis-spellings as to others; on the contrary, some of them are so excessively slight and trivial, and so obviously the result of a confusion of English orthography, with (say) French, that we should attach no weight at all to them.

3741. Among the things that are currently stated, and for which I dare say there is no good authority, I have heard that a candidate for a clerkship in the Foreign Office was plucked principally for mistakes of that character, among which was a mistake in the spelling of the word "Britannic;" do you not imagine, that with respect to that word, there seemed to be a trap for a man who was as familiar with French as with English; that such a man would have a doubt whether he would spell the word with two T's or one?—Yes; but I cannot conceive

conceive that that would have any possible influence on the decision of the Commissioners with regard to his passing.

3742. It would be a mistake to which you would attach no importance?—Absolutely none.

3743. There is also another mistake of the same kind shown in the orthographical paper, where the word "enterprise" was spelt "entreprise;" you would scarcely attach any great value to that?—Certainly not.

3744. Do you give any marks for what may be called, general intelligence; that is, of the idea formed in your own mind from the manner in which a candidate has filled up his papers generally, independently of any one particular paper?—No, we are not in the habit of doing so; we form such an impression, and for some time I was in the habit, and I believe my colleague also, of setting down that impression, and giving a numerical value to it, for our own satisfaction, but the Commissioners did not approve of any of those marks being counted in the competition; I presume for this reason, that those impressions, however correct they may be, and however important in defining the real merits of a candidate, are hardly capable of substantiation.

3745. Cannot be subjected to any test?—Yes.

3746. That is a very good objection, no doubt?—There is a mark assigned under the head of intelligence, which, perhaps, may have given rise to that idea, but it has reference to the intelligence shown in the dictation and in correcting the orthographical paper. The marks assigned under that head are confined to those two papers, including also the copying paper.

3747. All that being capable, if challenged, of being distinctly tested?—Yes, distinctly tested.

3748. You have, no doubt, heard it said that the tendency of all examinations, is to become more severe?—I have heard it said so.

3749. You have no doubt heard it said, that at Oxford, in former days, the examinations were lighter, and double firsts were more easily obtained than in our time?—I have heard it said so.

3750. Do you believe that to be true, or that it is from the natural tendency of people to exaggerate difficulties which they themselves have to encounter?—Chiefly that, I think; but partly also there is this, that owing to the very much greater facilities which now exist for acquiring certain kinds of knowledge, a much greater extent of knowledge in those kinds may be fairly expected from similar capacities.

3751. So that in order to test the comparative differences you must raise your test?—Yes.

3752. It is not so much the tendency of the examinations to become more difficult, but the tendency of the candidates when examinations are very common, to raise their own qualifications for going through the examinations?—Certainly, I think that is the chief reason. I do think sometimes that owing to the number of our questions that have been published, and which we know tutors specially prepare men to answer, we are rather driven to ask, not questions that lie on the surface, but questions which may appear a little out of the way; but at the same time we always take the greatest care to temper any difficulty in our papers arising from that class of questions by mixing an ample number of easy questions; and in comparing the questions which we have been in the habit of setting lately with those set at the beginning of the Civil Service Commission, I think it would be quite obvious that the questions, instead of becoming more difficult, have rather become easier.

3753. You gave as your opinion just now that there was not a tendency in the examinations to become more difficult, but that there was a tendency in the candidates when examinations became very common things, to raise their own qualifications, have you found, during the time that you have examined for those appointments, that the qualifications of the candidates are greater, do you examine a better class of men now than you did three or four years ago?—Certainly, I think so.

3754. Colonel *Sykes.*] You had three competitors for one examination?—For some of the offices that is the practice; but there is no rule to that effect.

3755. But generally?—Only with regard to the higher class of clerkships.

3756. What is the greatest number of candidates you ever had?—The largest number we ever had was in the competition for the East India Office; excluding that, the greatest number of candidates must have been about 60, I think.

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3757. Generally speaking, they do not exceed three?—Yes; those 60 were for 20 vacancies.

3758. Supposing there are three, the individual who gets the highest mark *is* recommended for employment?—If he satisfies the Commissioners in all the prescribed subjects, he is.

3759. If the other men who compete exceed the minimum, do you give them any certificate?—No.

3760. Do not you suppose that if a certificate were given to those parties that had come up for examination, and had passed the minimum test, such a certificate would be a passport to private employment as contra-distinguished from the public service?—I dare say it might; but I presume that the Commissioners have considered that their functions are limited to supplying the wants of the service.

3761. The prospect of such a certificate would probably stimulate study in young men?—I can quite conceive that.

3762. Are your candidates incapable of communicating with each other while under examination?—Certainly.

3763. They are always in the presence of the examiners or Commissioners?—Always; if both of us are out of the room, which is an exceptional case, there is always a clerk present, who takes charge of the room.

3764. Is there simply one examiner, or are two employed, constantly?—We are both employed simultaneously.

3765. And present at the examination at all times?—With few exceptions we are both there.

3766. Do you take separate departments?—No; we make ourselves jointly responsible for everything.

3767. There are two examiners to each examination?—Yes; every paper is looked over twice; in some cases where it is perfectly clear to one of us, this is not necessary, but as a rule both examiners make themselves jointly responsible for all that they do.

3768. You attach considerable importance to spelling as an indication of a man's general acquirements?—Yes.

3769. As giving an indication of the study and care a man has shown in pursuing his education?—In general, as a test of what is commonly called a liberal education, and also as some test of habits of accuracy; for it seems to me that correctness in spelling is very closely akin to habits of accuracy in detail.

3770. May not accidental mis-spellings rather result from inattention to the forms of words than from ignorance of their significations?—Certainly.

3771. An individual therefore may have very considerable power of mind, and very considerable knowledge and that experience in the world, and yet make occasional mistakes in spelling?—Certainly; but what may be called occasional mistakes in spelling, would never reject a man in our examinations, unless they were very numerous. A statement has been made which I doubt whether to regard as a misprint or not, and which I think can hardly refer to our examinations, that a certain individual of great ability was rejected for one mistake; of course it is very difficult to speak to a negative, but I am perfectly certain that that is entirely incorrect. I allude to what is reported to have been said in the debate the other night in the House of Commons.

3772. How many cases of mis-spelling would you think requisite to pluck a man?—It is very difficult to say, because mistakes in spelling are of such very different gravity; some are really almost such that one would prove very great ignorance in a man, while others are so slight that you hardly know how to compare one with the other; but I can say with safety that no candidate has ever been rejected for less than eight or ten distinct errors in spelling. I believe I might say ten, but I am sure I am safe in saying eight.

3773. Were not very celebrated men, who have lived in history, in comparatively modern times, men remarkable for energy and capacity, unable to spell, and some of them even to write?—I have heard that said; but, in the first place, I think it may be doubted whether they were so incapable of spelling as would be necessary in order to be rejected in our examinations; and, in the second place, if they were so, I think it is tolerably certain that if they had the ability they are supposed to have had, they could have qualified themselves in that simple branch of learning with very little trouble.

3774. But

3774. But that they had not qualified themselves?—They had not qualified themselves, because it had never been made worth their while.

3775. They rose to distinguished places in history, notwithstanding?—Yes.

3776. Are you aware that Duguesclin and Pizarro could neither read nor write?—I was not aware they were so utterly uneducated.

3777. Incapacity in other respects may exist along with a capacity of accurate spelling?—Certainly.

3778. Ought not the knowledge of a candidate to have reference to the line of life he is to pursue?—A general reference, I think.

3779. In our embassies, and in the Foreign Office, where foreign languages are necessary, is there, in addition, a classical examination in Greek and Latin?—They are not required; I should explain, that an *attaché* is required to present some one language besides French, it may be Latin, but it may also be German, or any other modern language.

3780. Do the candidates produce certificates as to character?—They produce certificates, and they also name referees, to whom application is made by the Commissioners.

3781. How do you ascertain that those persons have had a sufficiently long knowledge of the candidates to be able to answer the questions?—One of the questions which the referees are called upon to answer is, "How long have you been acquainted with the candidate?"

3782. Are those questions put to them personally, or by letter?—By letter.

3783. Do you attach much weight to those written characters?—I have no connexion with that subject.

3784. But it is part of the duty of the office, is it not?—Yes; but my functions are restricted to intellectual qualifications.

3785. Mr. *Collins.*] You attribute great weight to *vivâ voce* examinations as a means of testing individual qualifications, do you not?—I think it might be made very useful in testing the qualifications of candidates, but we have never practised it, and therefore I cannot say that we have had experience of its merits.

3786. You are familiar with Oxford?—Yes.

3787. You said that one great objection to *vivâ voce* examinations would be that the public not having the questions, might fancy that there was favouritism?—Yes.

3788. Supposing the examinations were, as at Oxford open to the public, would that in any degree mitigate your objection?—If the public came; but in London very few people have time to come in and hear the examination of a customs' clerk in history; nobody would come except the man's own immediate friends.

3789. For clerkships in the Foreign Office or the Home Office, do you think the examinations would attract an audience?—I think they would be very much more likely to attract such an audience as would really form a public.

3790. You stated that you attributed more weight to mathematics than history, on the ground that they require longer training. Now, with regard to classical scholars, as a test, I believe that requires very long training?—Certainly; I should put it quite on a level with mathematics in that respect.

3791. Your experience of men who have taken first degrees, must have shown you that they have been distinguished from early life and in school, as a rule?—Yes.

3792. With regard to your historical examinations, you say that very few candidates take what may be called philosophical views in their answers?—Yes.

3793. Would there not be a very great difficulty in managing that in modern history without running into party politics; for instance, with respect to the Roman Catholic question, and the time of Charles the First, different persons would take opposed views?—Certainly, that is a great objection; one reason that has restricted us from setting such questions is, that we thought ourselves bound to avoid all controversial difficulties of that kind.

3794. That difficulty must always occur in anything bearing on modern history?—Yes.

3795. Mr. *Maguire.*] You have stated that no one was ever rejected for bad spelling who had not made 10 distinct mistakes?—I think I said that I believed I might say 10; but I was sure I might safely say 8.

3796. Were those 10 trivial errors, or what you would call gross errors?—I do not

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not think it would be requisite that all the 10 should be of the grossest character, but most of them must have been gross errors.

3797. Putting this paper before a person, and asking him to write from it, do not you think it is rather an unfair thing, inasmuch as what appears in print has a certain degree of authority, even to the educated man?—I think that if a candidate is so unsettled in his knowledge of spelling that he can be upset by the small difficulty of seeing a word wrongly spelt in print, that shows that he is not to be trusted to write correctly, and certainly could never correct a proof.

3798. Does not this often happen with a man of liberal education, he writes a letter, or some more formal document, and he suddenly pauses, and forgets exactly how to spell a word, then if he happens to look at a paper in which the same word occurs, is he not very ready to take that as an authority, however it may be spelt?—Yes; if he has any reason to suppose that the paper to which he refers is correct, but if he is told on the very face of it that it is incorrect, I think not.

3799. Is it not, to a certain extent, a trap for deceiving the eye?—It is a trap over which a notice is set up, "Here is a trap which we expect you to avoid."

3800. It is a difficult thing to overcome the delusive effect of the appearance of the writing?—I think the only satisfactory answer to that must be drawn from our experience and observation of the effect of the paper upon the candidates who have actually had to pass through the difficulty.

3801. What means have the candidates of knowing the subject they are to be examined in?—I believe that the practice is, with the large number of offices to which the Treasury nominate, that whenever an application is made for a nomination, the expectant candidate is informed, that if he does obtain a nomination, the subjects in which he will be examined are so and so; therefore all that large class of candidates have very considerable notice.

3802. Therefore there is nothing so minute or so defined as to give an opportunity of cramming; supposing the examination is in history, for instance, do you say, "You are to be examined as to such a reign," or some peculiar incidents?—No, merely generally, English history.

3803. Of course, a knowledge of the questions you ask is obtained by that class of persons who cram candidates for competition?—Certainly, I believe that all those persons make it their first duty to buy a copy of the third report, which contains at great length all the questions we set, and they proceed to work with their pupils through those very papers.

3804. How do you defeat that; do you vary the questions?—As much as possible; and that is one of the great inconveniences of the present system of examination, which calls upon us to examine every week, and twice a week sometimes, that in some of the subjects we are unable to vary the papers as much as we could wish.

3805. History offers a very wide range of subjects?—Very wide in the case of anything like a real study of history, but considering the very limited amount of knowledge we expect of the candidates, the range of questions is much less wide than we could wish.

3806. At the same time, would you not think that in order to give fair answers to the questions set down there, the candidates must have got ready a tolerably large knowledge of history, in the widest sense?—Yes, if any candidate answered all the questions given to him fairly, we should consider he had a creditable knowledge.

3807. Do you find, or would you find, do you think, any practical objection arise from the examination of a larger number of candidates than have been examined up to this moment?—None in the world.

3808. The system could be applied to 100 as well as to 20 candidates?—With the greatest ease; the examinations conducted under the Educational Committee of the Privy Council extend to 5,000, all at one time, and I see no reason why we should not have as large numbers too.

3809. I mean, that you and your colleague could at any time as easily examine 100 persons as 20?—Having the liberty we now have of calling in assistant examiners, we could.

3810. You being responsible for the accuracy of those assistant examiners?—Yes.

3811. The system can be applied to a large number as well as to a limited number?—Yes, and more satisfactorily, in many respects, than to a small number.

3812. But assuming that any inconvenience could arise (but which you say could

could not arise) from a larger number, might there not be a preliminary test, so that the person who did not qualify himself for that preliminary test should not be a candidate for your examination?—I think that might be done; at the same time I think that the practical inconvenience of stopping the examination at that stage would be greater than the practical inconvenience of letting the whole number of candidates go through.

3813. You come to this conclusion, that if you were empowered to avail yourselves of the services of other competent men, you could at any time examine as large a number of candidates as would at any time be likely to apply for Government appointments?—Yes.

3814. Is care taken to prevent the examination papers being surreptitiously obtained from the printers?—The greatest care.

3815. And to protect a fair candidate from the chance of fraud by a dishonest one?—Yes; the greatest care in every way we can think of.

3816. You think, no doubt, that that is a matter of the highest importance for the character of the whole system?—Yes, we are keenly aware of that, and have been so from the beginning.

3817. Have any instances occurred where those papers have come to the knowledge of others?—We have been aware that candidates have on two occasions stated subsequently that the papers they have had for examination they have been specially made to prepare by their tutors. It is easy to see how this occurs. From the very fact I mentioned before, of our having weekly examinations, we are obliged often to use the same examination paper one week that we have used the week before, or the month before, and as candidates are in the habit, I presume, of going straight to their tutors from the examining rooms, and informing them what questions they have been asked, it is of course natural that the tutor should prepare his next pupil accordingly, or point out those questions in his list. In that way I believe that, notwithstanding our very best efforts, it must always happen, so long as we have those small weekly examinations, that candidates will hear of questions as having been set, which will afterwards be given to them; but they will never know that those questions are going to be given to them.

3818. But has a case ever occurred where, to your knowledge, a paper has come unfairly into the hands of the tutor or candidate?—No.

3819. I mean a cramming?—No.

3820. Then I understand that you are rather against these small or narrow examinations which are held very frequently, and in favour of large examinations?—Yes, certainly.

3821. Do you feel any delicacy in passing any opinion as to the merits of unrestricted or limited competition?—Not the slightest; it being of course understood that I do not advance my opinion as having official knowledge, or any means of judging more than are open to any one. I have not the slightest objection to state my opinion.

3822. What then is your opinion upon that question?—My idea is that the best way of supplying the Civil Service (I speak especially now as to the highest class of appointments), would be to have open competition for admission to a list; that supposing there were likely to be 20 vacancies, there should be an open competition; that anybody who liked might compete if he was merely recommended by any person of known position; that the number of vacancies being 20, a list of the 40 who were first in the examination should be made, in the order of their merit; that that list should be sent to the different departments; and that the heads of departments should be free to select any persons they liked, not necessarily in the order of merit, out of the list, provided that the candidate selected had shown or was prepared to show, on nomination, that he had the special qualifications required.

3823. You do not care how many candidates contested for those 20 situations?—No; I think that, practically, it has been shown that the number of candidates for each vacancy will begin by being tolerably large, and will diminish. For the East India service it began by being five candidates to each vacancy; last year there were about three to one; this year there will be two to one.

3824. You have no apprehension of a mob of candidates rushing for any number of situations?—None at all.

3825. Is it your opinion that the result of this system has been to stimulate education in the country generally?—That is a matter that the schoolmasters

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of great public institutions are better capable of giving an opinion upon, but I have heard it from them.

3826. Would you not consider that a great good to the country?—A very great good.

3827. Even though the system is limited now, and not as open as you say it might be, still it is a good and not an evil?—Certainly, so far as I know.

3828. Mr. *Clay.*] The plan you suggest for filling public offices commences with open competition, and then proceeds to the selection of men of more or less desert?—Yes.

3829. Does it not appear to you that it would be a very hard case if there were 40 men, and there being some considerable difference between No. 1 and No. 40, the head of a department, for any reason, chose to select No. 40. If such a thing were published, would it not be very strongly alleged against this system?—I think it might be a very hard proceeding, and for that very reason I think that public opinion would prevent it occurring to any great extent. I think the principle of selection, that the head of a department ought to have some voice in the appointment of his servants, is one which seems to be so very strongly felt that you cannot resist giving some weight to it; but I think it is less likely in that shape to degenerate into a system of mere patronage than in any other shape.

3830. Would it be any improvement, do you think, if the rule were, to take candidates in their order, No. 1, and so on, they being subjected, if necessary, to another examination, with special tests for the particular wants of the office to which the appointment took place?—I think in many respects that would be far better; my chief fear is, that the opposition from the heads of the departments would make that impossible.

3831. But if there were no objection on that score, you would consider that the better plan of the two?—Yes.

3832. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] You think that the heads of departments might object to be forced to take one particular man?—Yes.

3833. According to your plan, you say the candidates should have some recommendation before being allowed to compete, for the purpose of forming that list?—Yes.

3834. What is the nature of the recommendation you propose?—What I thought of was some such nomination as that which is mentioned in a paper which Mr. Horace Mann wrote, with the exception that I think he would include the recommendations of schoolmasters; in that respect, I quite concur with the observations of Sir Stafford Northcote, in his paper written last year, in which he said that he thought nominations or recommendations by magistrates, and persons not connected with schools, were better than recommendations from schoolmasters, as being likely to give a less educational character to the system.

3835. It is very difficult to define what is, and what is not, a schoolmaster, is it not?—It is.

3836. Take one of those tutors who prepare men for examination, the cramming tutors, as they are called; he might be described as a schoolmaster?—I have no doubt that he would consider himself so; yet I can hardly think that the class was intended to include him.

3837. You might establish in that way a class who would have great influence over these competitions?—Yes.

3838. Do I understand that on several occasions a knowledge of the papers, to some extent at least, has been come to by the candidates previously to the examination taking place?—On two occasions only that I am aware of, but I believe that it must have been the case in many others, from the very nature of the case, from the fact that we are obliged to set the same papers of questions one week that have been set the week before; it is clearly natural to suppose that the "crammers," whose business it is to find out what questions we are likely to set, will, some how or other, get information on that point.

3839. What steps do you take in the office to guard against the knowledge of those papers coming to the candidates previously?—They are very carefully kept under lock and key, and they are varied as much as possible.

3840. They are printed papers, are they not?—Yes.

3841. By whom are they printed?—By the Queen's printers.

3842. Are they printed under the knowledge by them that they are entirely confidential papers?—Yes.

3843. Are

3843. Are any steps taken by them that they may not be made known?—The Commissioners have had several interviews, one recently with reference to the military examinations, but others long before, with the Queen's printer, in order to find out what steps he took with a view to keep the examination papers secret, and I believe the Commissioners are quite satisfied that the printer does take every possible precaution.

3844. But still, having this great number of examinations constantly under your surveillance you are obliged sometimes to recur to similar papers, if not exactly the same papers?—Yes.

3845. And in that way they may become known to those men who prepare the candidates?—Yes; but it never becomes known to them, or to any body but ourselves at the very moment of setting the papers, what paper any candidate is likely to have; and, therefore, when he prepares himself with a crammer, I do not believe he ever limits his preparation to any one paper, because he supposes he is going to have that; but he has a number of papers put before him and he works them all out. If it happens by accident (as it is always liable to happen so long as these numerous examinations go on) that he gets the same paper, it is to a certain extent an advantage to him, but very much less than is commonly supposed, because in the subjects on which a man's passing chiefly depends, namely, spelling and arithmetic, it is hardly of any use at all. *E. g.*, our papers in arithmetic are so similar that it is really very little advantage to a man to have worked beforehand the very paper he is going to have, beyond what he would obtain by working another. I consider that any candidate who took the third report of the Commissioners, and went through the arithmetic papers there given, would be in as good a position for answering any given paper as if he were to have that very paper given to him the night before his examination.

3846. Do you think that the publication of those papers in the reports may have had a detrimental effect in that way?—Certainly; and I made a strong representation upon that subject to the Commissioners when they were published; but they considered that although it would do a great deal of harm in that way, still the publication was requisite, in order that the public might be perfectly certain that they knew what was going on.

3847. The examination papers were published for the purpose of satisfying the public mind upon the subject of these examinations?—Yes.

3848. Let me ask you a question or two with regard to this spelling test; if Lord John Russell's advice is adopted, that is entirely given the go-by to?—Yes.

3849. Dictation would then be just as good as your paper. There is no superiority in the use of the orthographical papers if the candidate turns it into dictation?—Certainly not, if we suppose that the majority of candidates are capable of carrying out the recommendations, namely, learning a passage by heart, and then writing it out.

3850. Or line by line?—Yes.

3851. You think that there is considerable advantage in having a number of candidates to compete, instead of having two or three for each vacancy?—Yes.

3852. That system has been largely adopted of late by the Treasury, has it not?—Yes.

3853. And you think that an improvement?—Very great.

3854. Do you think that, in an office such as the Treasury, where there is monthly or quarterly a number of clerkships to be nominated for, it would be advantageous to have those candidates examined previously, in proportion to the demand, so as to have them at once put into the offices as they become vacant?—Very advantageous.

3855. Do you think that there would be an extension of that advantage from an increased number of competitors, and that that would also render the duties of your Board more easy of performance?—Not only easier, but very much more satisfactory; when you have a large group of candidates together, they can be compared together much better than when you have a small group one week, and another group next week.

3856. You think that three to each vacancy is hardly sufficient; do you not think that taking the 20 vacancies you mentioned, 60 candidates would be sufficient to get a good candidate to fill each?—I think that the proportion which the candidates should bear to the vacancies, diminishes very much with the increase in the number of the vacancies; 40 candidates to 20 vacancies are much better than three candidates to one vacancy.

Mr. *T. Walrond* and Mr. *E. Headlam.*

10 May 1860.

3857. That is part of the benefit from the change which has taken place?—Yes.

3858. You have been required for the purpose of carrying out this increase of candidates for Treasury clerkships, to adapt the examinations to the various situations, varying the qualifications to some extent?—Yes.

3859. Some candidates have been examined in subjects which others have not been examined in, in order to test their qualifications for those places?—Yes.

3860. Mr. *Roebuck.*] With respect to the subject of nomination I think that your opinion is this; that there should be as many free candidates as possible?—Yes.

3861. What injury would arise if you were to give to any respectable person the power of nominating a candidate?—That is precisely the plan which I should recommend.

3862. I gathered that you wished it to be some special person, such as a magistrate?—My notion is that, practically, those two things would coincide; that any one who was in the least respectable would be able to get a recommendation from some one of the very large class of persons to whom I would entrust the power.

3863. What danger would arise from taking the original person, namely, the respectable person, without asking him to apply to some official gentleman; letting that person say, "I recommend C. D. to be a candidate on the 10th of July next"?—If he were known from his position, or from any other circumstances to be a respectable man, that would clearly be better; the only object of referring him to a magistrate to get the nomination, is to ensure that the nominator should be a respectable man.

3864. But are there not difficulties in referring a man to a magistrate?—I have had no experience of such matters, but I should have thought not. And I should not restrict the power to magistrates alone; I merely mentioned magistrates as, perhaps, the largest body out of the very large class of persons to whom I should look. I would include all clergymen, all ministers of dissenting bodies, and all persons whose position was at once a guarantee for their respectability.

3865. You mean this, that you would accept the nomination of any body whom the person to whom the nomination was made deemed respectable?—Yes.

3866. Mr. *Tite.*] I understand you to say that the Commissioners do not always accept the order which you assign to the candidates who come before you?—Hardly that. I am not aware that they have, in any case, when we have reported that our marks made A. B. first and C. D. second, altered the order. What I meant was this; that we may have marked A. B., say, 40 for spelling, or for arithmetic, or whatever it may be, and C. D. 45, and that the Commissioners may have thought that we were mistaken as to the relative merits of the two persons; and so much so that they may have rejected the one to whom we gave the higher marks, and passed the one to whom we gave the lower marks; they considering that those marks are simply expressive of our opinions, which do not bind theirs.

3867. Has that happened in many cases?—Very rarely indeed.

3868. Mr. *Maguire.*] Have you found that many men of real ability do not do justice to themselves from nervousness and apprehension?—That is a very difficult thing for us to know about, but for myself I am not inclined to think that nervousness often prevents able men from doing justice to themselves; I have seen no signs of that in their bearing, or at least very rarely indeed; none of the signs which you might naturally expect in the handwriting, or in any other way; we take such very great pains to set the candidates at their ease, that I really do not think nervousness has much effect.

3869. Giving you every credit for your desire to give those men fair play, by setting them at their ease, is it not clear that there are men of such excitable temperaments, that you find very great allowance must be made for them?—There are certainly persons who have much more presence of mind, and readiness in commanding at any moment what information they possess, than others; but as has been stated to-day, I conceive that that very presence of mind is a valuable qualification for a clerk.

3870. But still, have you not found that when a man is really nervous, it does more or less disable him, and when that occurs, what allowance do you make?—I think that in the case of competition, it would be hardly possible to allow it any

any weight at all, because, if you begin to allow weight to considerations of that kind, it is hard to say where you are to draw the line.

3871. But if you find it manifest that a man is nervous: it is so plain that it cannot be disguised, and you know that it interferes with the manner in which he is passing through his examination, in that case do you make any allowance?—In a case of competition, no. That must be regarded very much in the same light as if he were ill on the day of examination.

3872. Do you take every care in your power to place the men at their ease?—Certainly.

3873. What steps do you take for that purpose?—Perhaps the examination in which nervousness is most likely to influence the candidate is dictation, and there we take very great pains to give plenty of time. With respect to the ordinary written examinations the only steps we have taken, besides that of being as gentle in manner with the candidate as possible, is to give him ample time; and in that respect we do all we can.

3874. Can you positively say that you give the men every fair chance of distinguishing themselves in the examination?—Certainly, as far as I am able to conceive of any method practicable for that purpose.

3875. You make it a point of conscience, do you?—Yes.

3876. Mr. *Hennessy* (to Mr. *Headlam*).] Do you concur with Mr. Walrond in his opinion on the subject of open competition?—Yes; we have considered these questions together, and we are united in opinion.

3877. *Chairman* (to Mr. *Walrond*).] In the plan which you have laid before us for open competition, I think you refer only to the higher branches of the permanent civil service, and not to the minor classes of civil servants, such as tidewaiters, messengers and so forth?—I was not thinking of them; I was thinking only of the highest class of civil servants; many of my remarks only refer to the higher class; but with very slight modifications, they might be applied to the lower class of permanent clerks in the Inland Revenue, and so on.

3878. But it is only to clerkships that you refer, not to out-door appointments, for which nevertheless there is a civil service examination?—Just so; they do not come under what I said; the plan for them would be slightly different.

3879. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] Would it not be important in some cases where précis making is one of the qualifications, and where you give marks for intelligence in dictation, and the orthography paper, to include the précis paper also?—My own opinion would certainly be so, but the mark assigned for intelligence was restricted to the dictation and orthography papers, in order to keep it independent of the rest of the examination, and in order to have certain specific facts to which we could refer, to justify the marks given.

3880. Would not that be the case with the précis?—The marks given under the head of the précis almost entirely depend upon that very thing, the intelligence shown in dealing with it; and it would be unfair, I think, to allow excellence in that one subject to be marked under two different heads.

3881. But orthography is marked under its own head, and writing from dictation also?—I think not.

3882. But orthography is placed under the head of intelligence also?—The two things are kept, as much as possible, distinct. Very often mistakes in orthography may be so gross as to show great stupidity and want of intelligence. Perhaps in that way it would affect the mark for intelligence; but, as far as possible, we keep the two things distinct, and give the bad marks for "intelligence" where the mistakes are not in the orthography, but in the sense.

3883. Are the number of marks always referred to the Commissioners, or are they settled by the examiners, and seldom altered by the Commissioners?—The number of marks assigned to the different candidates?

3884. Yes?—They are determined by the examiners, and reported to the Commissioners.

3885. Do the Commissioners very frequently alter them?—Very rarely indeed.

*Lunæ*, 14° *die Maii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Clay. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Mr. Collins. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Stanley. |
| Sir William Jolliffe. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Tite. |
| Mr. Monckton Milnes. | |

THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, IN THE CHAIR.

*Herman Merivale*, Esq., C. B., called in; and Examined.

*H. Merivale*, Esq., C. B.

14 May 1860.

3886. *Chairman.*] YOU have been one of the Under Secretaries in the Colonial Department for some years past?—Yes.

3887. You held that office at the time when the new system of examination under the Civil Service Commissioners was introduced?—Yes.

3888. And your opinion was asked upon the system, previous to its establishment, I believe?—I was asked by a circular letter, which was sent to other public offices besides.

3889. Your attention has been called to the subject, therefore?—My attention was called to the subject by that letter; it was not a subject that I had considered much before; but I have since seen the operation of the system in my own office.

3890. How many clerks are employed in your office altogether?—From 20 to 24; 22 I think, at present now.

3891. How many of those have entered since the civil service examinations were established?—I have brought a paper stating the number of vacancies since the system of competitive examination was adopted in our department on the 27th of December 1855; there have been seven appointments since, the last being on the 1st of last month.

3892. Something between one-fourth and one-third of the office has been renewed since that time?—Yes; somewhere about that.

3893. Previous to the establishment of the Civil Service Commissioners, was there any examination instituted by the office itself?—None at the first entry of a clerk; but it was required that he should pass a probation of some time, nine or six months; the rule varied; at the end of that period it was certified by the Under Secretary, with the aid of the head of his particular department, that he was fitted for his post, but no examination took place.

3894. The test was simply one of probation?—Yes.

3895. Are you prepared to give an opinion upon the working of the new system as seen in your own office?—So far, that I think that the young men who have been appointed since the establishment of the new system, have been, on the whole, of a superior class to those who came in before; but I would not be understood to carry that opinion to any very great length.

3896. Had you any reason to complain of the state of the office before the system of civil service examinations was adopted?—None; except that there were some very inefficient men in the office; not many, but some.

3897. Do you think that the examinations as at present carried on have prevented the recurrence of the appointment of inefficient men?—No inefficient man has been introduced since the new system began, nor could be, I apprehend.

3898. Do you know the manner in which the appointments to the office are made, whether by simple nomination or whether by competition among a limited number of candidates?—By competition among a limited number of candidates; all the Secretaries of State since 1856 have adopted the same rule; they

they keep a list of gentlemen to whom they promise the chance of a nomination when a vacancy occurs; I used to report any vacancy to the Secretary, and he then made a selection from the names on his list of the gentlemen who were to compete for it; that was done by himself entirely; I do not even know on what plan he proceeded, but I believe he would take the first six or seven on his list, unless he saw reason to the contrary. The number that was sent in varied as I think from five to eight in all those seven cases.

3899. Are there any means of knowing how far the competition was a real competition between qualified candidates; that is to say, how many of those five or six might have been unable to pass the simple test examination?—Yes; I understand that the course adopted by the Civil Service Commissioners has been to subject the candidates to a double examination; first, a preliminary examination, which would strike off those who were absolutely incompetent; secondly, those who had passed the preliminary examination were admitted to compete at the higher examination.

3900. By whom are the subjects of examination fixed; by the Department or by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Originally by the Department, under the direction of Mr. Secretary Labouchere. I wrote a letter dated the 27th December 1855, in which we laid down what we thought would be the proper branches of examination, and then we left the rest in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners, who have followed the general outline laid down in that letter.

3901. In your letter of 1854, written in answer to the circular of which you have spoken, you expressed yourself in favour of a system of limited competition, as against one of entirely open competition?—I am sorry I have not had an opportunity of referring to that letter, owing to an accident which delayed me this morning; but to the best of my recollection I did so, speaking without the advantage of experience, and judging only from what I anticipated; I was in favour of limited competition.

3902. Partially, I think, on the ground that open competition would not give a sufficient security for the moral qualities of the candidates; and partly also on the ground that the prizes in the civil service were not sufficiently high to obtain the services of the best men by a system of absolutely open competition?—Yes, to the best of my recollection.

3903. Is that the view which you take at present?—I have rather modified the view which I held as to the former danger beforehand; I do not now feel that so much as I was inclined originally.

3904. Is anything done in the Colonial Office to relieve the clerks appointed of merely mechanical work, such as copying documents of a non-confidential character?—No change has been made in this respect since the new system, but before that, we had introduced a change by which a great part of the mechanical duty was transferred to copyists; that was done some years before the present competitive system was introduced.

3905. And do you think it would be possible to carry that plan much farther?—No, I think not; I see difficulties in doing so, and one is this: the head and hand work, if I may so call them, fluctuate: insomuch that if you relieved the clerks entirely of the mechanical work, you would very often leave them with nothing to do; and on the other hand, there might be work of a higher order which you might be forced to entrust to mere copyists.

3906. The work in your office is of such a character, that the merely intellectual work that has to be performed would not give continuous occupation to the clerks?—Quite so.

3907. You have to fill up their time with copying?—Yes.

3908. Sir *Stafford Northcote*.] With regard to the probation test, was that a real test; did you ever know of any one being reported unfit for his duties after the allotted period of trial?—Not in my time, but that extended over not, I think, above five or six introductions; there happened to be very few in the years preceding 1856.

3909. Was that a report by the head of the department in which the clerk was serving?—The report was made by the Under Secretary, but he might call upon the head of the department for assistance.

3910. Do you think it reasonable, considering the feeling which exists in offices, to expect, that unless in a very gross case indeed, the superior clerk would report that a young man was unfit for his place?—No, I do not think so; he might do so in extreme cases, but, as you say, only of gross incapacity.

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3911. Have you noticed that those young men, appointed under the system of limited competition, have been less willing to undergo the drudgery of the routine work of the department than others?—Not at all.

3912. You have not seen any great presumptuousness about them?—None.

3913. Mr. *Hennessy*.] In the list of subjects for examination for the Colonial Office, I see civil engineering is mentioned; what is the advantage of examining candidates in civil engineering?—That is for Ceylon writerships, under the Colonial Office, but not for clerks in the Colonial Office.

3914. Was not that list of subjects framed by the Secretary of State?—To the best of my recollection; I was not concerned myself in drawing up the rules for writerships in Ceylon.

3915. Looking at an examination as a mere test of the ability and intelligence of a candidate, does not it strike you that an examination in medicine or surgery would be quite as useful as civil engineering?—With regard to Ceylon, there was a great necessity for men capable of assisting in civil engineering operations. There was a great deal to be done there, which created a value for that particular branch of knowledge.

3916. I was speaking of the examination as a mere test of intelligence and ability?—I suppose that civil engineering would not be a better test, in that point of view, than the other subjects you mentioned.

3917. In a letter of yours to Mr. Maitland, dated the 28th of January 1858, I see a scheme of examination for one of the colonies, in which the maximum number of marks is given in each subject; English being 125, Italian 125, Arithmetic 125, Algebra and Geometry 100, Ancient History 75, Geography 75, Modern History 50, Modern Languages 50, and Handwriting 100. On comparing those with the Civil Service Commissioners' marks, I find a great difference, and that they give (the highest maximum), to Arithmetic 300, to English 150, to History 150, to Orthography 100, and to Geography 150. I should like to have your opinion as to whether you think it desirable to give a larger number of marks to Arithmetic or to English, or whether you think that the scheme of examination, as set forth by the Civil Service Commissioners, is a better scheme than that adopted in one of the departments of the Colonial Office?—This is not a scheme of ours. This, I presume, is the scheme which Sir William Reid, the late Governor of Malta, established on some occasion. It was not in any way before the Colonial Office, except that we were informed, by a despatch, that he had adopted it. If the Committee wish to have my opinion upon the question, I am ready to give it.

3918. I should like your opinion as to whether you think, speaking generally, it is desirable to put as a test of ability or intelligence in any examination of this kind, any subject beyond English composition?—English, Italian, and Algebra, appear on a par in the Malta scheme; in the Customs' Department arithmetic is very much the highest, that being of course with a view to the special nature of the business of the Customs' Department.

3919. I believe that that schedule refers to all the offices?—My own general view is, that it is desirable that there should be several subjects of examination; but I certainly think that some subjects are of very much greater importance than others, and, also, some subjects are a great deal more subject to the vice of cramming than others.

3920. It has been represented to the Committee by one of the witnesses that précis making is a very important subject of examination, on account of the fact you mention, namely, that candidates cannot cram in précis making?—So far as my own observation goes, précis making is, perhaps, the best and most important of the subjects on which a young man can be tried; it tests his common sense more than any other experiment.

3921. Would you think that a clear and simple style in English composition was very important?—Very important, indeed.

3922. Would you think it of more importance than excellence in mathematics or ancient languages?—Mathematics are of great importance, in the first place, for particular purposes, and furnish, in the second place, a great test of ability. Familiarity with mathematics and kindred science is often of considerable service in a various range of duties. But with respect to ancient languages, I do certainly consider them of very much less importance.

3923. With respect to the limits of age, what is your opinion of that subject in respect to the Colonial Office?—I see no reason for altering the rule laid down

as yet. I do not think that clerks would do if they were younger than 18; and the higher limit is not a matter of very great consequence.

3924. Would you object to the higher limit being extended beyond 25, say to 30;—I think it is better as it is; if it were extended, men whose feelings and habits were a little too fixed for falling into the routine of office duty might then come in; but it is not a matter of much consequence, in my view.

3925. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Have you any temporary clerks in your office?—No.

3926. Never?—Occasionally when there was a press of business, or when the Secretary of State has taken a different view, we may have had.

3927. You get on perfectly well without them?—Yes.

3928. Do you think it advisable to do without temporary clerks as far as possible?—Yes, I think it far better.

3929. I see in the examination papers, that in the final examination, out of a certain number of subjects, you only allow candidates to be examined in three; what would be the rationale of that?—I do not know; all that is settled by the Civil Service Commissioners; we had nothing to do with it, after having laid down the subjects in which we thought examination desirable; and unless that is mentioned in my original letter (which I do not think is the case, though I do not remember positively), we have no concern with it.

3930. When you came into the Colonial Office, were the clerks subjected to any examination?—None.

3931. There was then a nominal system of probation, was there not?—There was a system of probation; I cannot call it quite nominal, because there was a sort of examination into the man's capacity by his superior clerk; but in my time no one was rejected.

3932. Have you any objection to state whether, in the condition of the office at that time you think any change in the mode of admission was demanded by the exigencies of the public service?—I think the office worked very fairly then, but I think it promises to work better under the altered system. As yet, however, we have hardly had time for much experience.

3933. Your office is one in which the clerks who are appointed by nomination are generally persons of fair education, is it not?—Yes.

3934. So that even supposing that that worked well with respect to your office, it would not necessarily apply to other offices?—No; and my idea of the improvement that has taken place, such as it is, is rather that absolutely inefficient men cannot now come in, as some few did before, than that the quality of those clerks who were fairly competent under the old system was worse than that of some who are admitted now.

3935. Under the present system, you think you are really secure from not having a residuum of any great incapacity?—Quite secure, I should say.

3936. Which was a possible danger before?—Not only a possible danger, but I think an evil existing in fact.

3937. Why is there a special examination for writerships in Ceylon, and not for persons employed in any other colony or dependency?—The service in Ceylon has always been a good deal assimilated to that of the East Indian territories; there have been situations under the popular name of writerships for many years, and when examinations began to be thought of for Indian writers, they were thought of about the same time for Ceylon, though I do not remember whether the two things were exactly contemporary.

3938. Are there any other persons who are appointed to any other colonies or dependencies by the Colonial Office, who are subjected to a special examination?—None under the authority of the Colonial Office. Sir William Reid did institute such a system in Malta; whether that continues or not, I do not know, but I suppose it does.

3939. You do not know whether that practice obtains in any other colony or dependency?—In Malta, as we have seen; in Canada they have been introducing it, or have been attempting to do so; whether they have introduced it finally, or not, I do not know; but they have been sending for all our rules and examination papers, with the view of instituting a scheme of that kind; the subject has been broached in Victoria, and in the new colony of Queensland; I do not remember any other colony.

3940. Mr. *Clay.*] It has been mentioned as an objection to a system of competition less restricted than the one which at present prevails, that the situation

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of a clerk in a public office is one which requires peculiar good faith and loyalty, and that the best guarantee for that is in the candidate being named by the head of the office, who is presumed to know something about him; is it your opinion that the present system of nomination offers a better guarantee of good faith and loyalty than you could have under a system of unrestricted competition from a careful examination of the characters and antecedents of the candidates?—I always entertained that as an impression, and to some extent I entertain it still, but I must say it was without any experience to confirm that conclusion. The introduction of the new system took place too recently to enable me to resort to any comparison of results, with a view to confirm or alter my former judgment; by that judgment, on general principles, however, I abide.

3941. The present system is one of nomination; the candidates to compete are named by the head of the office, and it is said that the nomination offers a better guarantee for the loyalty and good faith of the candidate, than you could find after an examination, however careful, of the character and antecedents of a large number of candidates who might come before you under a system of unrestricted competition?—I believe it does; but my belief is not founded on any experience or knowledge of facts, but upon general considerations.

3942. Colonel *Sykes*.] Before the competitive system was introduced, how were the appointments made in the Colonial Office?—Simply by the Secretary of State.

3943. They were not made by the Treasury?—No; entirely by the Secretary of State.

3944. The fact is, that in the department, the secretaries had the power of nominating individuals in succession to the office, whose parents might have been long-tried and valuable servants of the State?—Yes.

3945. Have they the same opportunity now?—Yes; they can now nominate candidates to compete.

3946. How many are named to be sent up, when vacancies occur, generally?—About six.

3947. An opportunity exists, in consideration of services of the father, to name his son as a competitor?—Just as it used to be before; only now it is a system of nomination for competition, instead of absolute nomination.

3948. But if you send up six clerks for a vacancy, and only three are to compete, of course the other three have not an opportunity?—All that are sent up are allowed to compete; we send in a list for competition; only there is a preliminary examination, which sometimes clears off a few of them. Then the competition is reduced to a very narrow compass. I have known it reduced to only two or three.

3949. Are candidates for your department examined in Colonial history?—In Colonial law and constitution. The scheme is all in print; but according to my recollection Colonial history is not a separate branch. Modern history, and jurisprudence are.

3950. But for employment in that particular branch of the service, where there are 40 Colonies or more belonging to the State, do you not think that kind of knowledge of Colonial history would be very necessary where there are foreign laws in use, owing to Colonies having come to us from others States. Is there any prescription that the candidate shall endeavour to get that kind of knowledge?—It is one of the subjects which they may take up, but I believe they are not obliged to do it.

3951. Some of our Colonies come from the French and some from the Dutch?—Yes.

3952. But I think I understand you, that the candidates are not necessarily examined in the local operation of either French or Dutch laws?—I speak under correction, but I think what is in print would show you better; and I do not think such subjects are *sine quâ nons*, though they may be taken in.

3953. Do you think it desirable that they should be taken in?—As necessary, I doubt it very much.

3954. Do you not think that it would be the duty of the Colonial department to suggest to the Commissioners such subjects of examination?—Not as a matter of necessity.

3955. Do not you think such a course would have its advantages?—Yes; but also its disadvantages.

3956. What are they?—One of them is that all those subjects of small dimensions

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dimensions are so very liable to "cram." I could mention a single instance which happened to me. We have three subjects, which are not very common, in the civil service examinations; one is jurisprudence, the second is international law, and the other is political economy; neither of those is made a *sine quâ non*, but they are subjects for which young men may go in if they please. We had a case which occurred not long ago in one of our contests, which was finally a struggle between two young men; one of them was a well educated man, a good general classic and a fair mathematician; the other was fair in modern languages and English composition, but had no knowledge in classics and mathematics; he knew a great deal however of jurisprudence, international law, and political economy, and, in fact, he nearly reached the maximum number of marks in all those three subjects. I was very curious to question the young gentleman whose education had been so unusual, and I asked him where he had been educated? He said, in a public school, nowhere else, and that he had been a few months abroad. I asked him what turned his attention to those special branches of knowledge, as he was only 19 years of age; he said, "I had never read a line in them until recently, but I went before my examination to a 'coach' who made me master of them in a very short time," (I forget the exact time he mentioned) "by making me learn by heart abstracts and analyses of leading books upon the subjects." I am bound to say that that gentleman has turned out a clever and able man. But it certainly did strike me that that incident showed that there was a great danger in examinations in which success might be obtained in a special branch by cramming, because you will remember that on subjects of this kind you are confined to a very few questions in examining the young men.

3957. But cram or not cram, it seems the young man had acquired a knowledge which would be useful to him?—Yes, and I have said that he was very clever; I should suppose, however, that he would probably forget all the knowledge he thus acquired, though he would retain the ability which enabled him to acquire it in so short a time.

3958. But do you not suppose that knowledge impressed upon the mind in that mode, acquired by study, with a desire to master it, is likely to make a permanent impression?—No.

3959. You think that learning things by heart is not likely to make a permanent impression?—No.

3960. But is it not the plan of learning by heart at school that by which we all acquire much of our knowledge?—Yes.

3961. Mr. *Clay*.] Is there not a broad distinction between this speedy cramming of a few weeks in a special subject, and learning by heart, which goes on for years, and does so much to imprint things on the memory at school?—Yes; it seems so to me.

3962. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] You think that the natural aptitude of this young man enabled him to acquire this knowledge so rapidly in the way you have mentioned?—Yes.

3963. But that it did not follow that his knowledge would be so permanently useful as if he had been grounded by a proper course of study?—No.

3964. Mr. *Clay*.] As a general rule, do you believe that the man who crams the more quickly, would be the sharper man of any two?—I presume that must be so; at the same time, that quickness of acquirement is not a security for other and more solid qualities.

3965. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] Do I understand you, that the gentleman who was rejected was the superior man of the two?—I did not mean to say so; I knew nothing of him beyond reading his marks on the papers.

3966. You mean, you knew that his school knowledge was more extended than that of the other, though not so full upon those particular subjects?—So it appeared upon the answers given to the questions.

3967. You have 24 permanent clerks on the establishment?—About that.

3968. Since the establishment of the competitive system, have there been seven vacancies in four years?—Yes, and that is more than usual.

3969. You have not usually so much as one vacancy a year?—That would be nearer our ordinary stint.

3970. Have you had any vacancy lately?—The last was on the 1st of April last; at that time I had left the office.

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3971. Had there been any vacancy for some time before?—Yes; there was one on the 21st of January in this year.

3972. I think there is no vacancy reported as having been competed for in the last two reports of the Commissioners?—This paper (*handing a paper to the honourable Member*) will show the dates.

3973. The Secretary of State, instead of nominating to direct appointments, now nominates to compete?—Yes.

3974. And he sends before the Civil Service Commissioners about six or seven candidates at a time?—Yes.

3975. Then that preliminary examination takes place previously to the competition?—Yes.

3976. Was that preliminary examination instituted at the request of the Secretary of State?—I cannot say from recollection, but I think it was the Civil Service Commissioners' own recommendation.

3977. The Civil Service Commissioners have not adopted that course with regard to other offices, have they?—I do not remember how that was.

3978. Do you think that the present system of limited competition, as you now describe it, has afforded you sufficient test of the qualities of the young men?—It is not easy to answer that question, when the system has been in action only for so short a time; but I should be inclined to say yes.

3979. You think the present system superior to the system of direct nomination?—I think that the superiority lies chiefly, as I have already stated, in keeping out inefficient persons; but I do not think that the general qualifications of the clerks are materially improved, though improved they may be.

3980. *Chairman.*] You are now inclined, I think, to take a modified view of the danger of not getting men of good moral character in open competition; are you prepared to express any opinion whether the public service would gain by making competition entirely open?—Do you mean as to my particular office, or do you ask me the question generally?

3981. I ask it rather as a general question; I apprehend that the Colonial Office would not give you any antecedent in that respect?—No, it is very small; but, taking the question as a whole, I am inclined to say yes. I think that extending further the system of unrestricted competition would be an advantage.

3982. Do you think that a simple certificate of character should be sufficient to admit any candidate to compete?—I can suggest nothing beyond a simple certificate of character.

3983. You have stated that temporary clerks are not employed at the Colonial Office; is it not the fact that the amount of work in the Colonial Office does not fluctuate from year to year to the same extent as, for instance, in the War Office?—It fluctuates very little, indeed.

3984. Then you have hardly any occasion for temporary clerks?—No, we have seldom had occasion for any assistance beyond our usual staff, and when we have, we have found it rather more advantageous to increase the copying staff than to introduce temporary clerks.

3985. Have you copyists permanently employed?—No, they are nearly all paid by the job.

3986. The staff of copyists may be reduced at a day's notice?—Yes.

3987. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] In the case of the young man who had been crammed in certain subjects, I suppose he could not have had a chance of success in the competition, unless he had come fairly up to the standard, or had gone above the standard in the usual necessary subjects of examination?—If he had passed the preliminary examination, of course.

3988. You were quite certain, first, that he was a man who was generally fit for his work?—If you assume that the preliminary examination is a proof of that.

3989. You arrange with the Civil Service Commissioners what is the nature of the preliminary examination, do you not?—No; unless we did so at first, which, as I say, I cannot tax my memory about. We have never interfered since with respect to the preliminary examination.

3990. The case is one which took place in June 1859, is it not; I observe that the young man was not only very superior in those subjects, while he did nothing in Latin and Greek, but that in other subjects he stood very high; that

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that he stood very high, for instance, in précis-making and in English composition, subjects in which cramming was impossible?—I forget exactly; but I know that he was very fair.

3991. That is the case to which you refer, is it not (*handing a book to the Witness*)?—Yes.

3992. I see that he was second in précis-making, which could not be matter of cram?—In précis he was second, but very far below the first.

3993. In English composition he was first, by a few marks?—He was first; but then there were four almost on a par in English composition.

3994. The case was something more than one of mere cram, taking it altogether?—Yes. I have already stated that he was an able man.

3995. Colonel *Sykes*.] You send up your six nominees, and you speak of a certificate of character; do you send up certificates of character with those nominees to the Commissioners?—I cannot answer that question; the Secretary of State does all that himself. I have no concern with it; it is no part of my duty.

3996. You were speaking of certificates of character as being sufficient guarantees?—I said that I could not suggest anything, in the event of open competition being introduced, beyond certificates of character; other persons, perhaps, might suggest something else.

3997. Do you attach much importance to written certificates of character?—Not much.

3998. If those who give them are persons of respectability and position in life, and otherwise trustworthy, you would attach a certain amount of weight to them?—A certain amount.

*Harry Chester*, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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3999. WILL you state what offices you have held in the public service?—I entered the Privy Council Office as a junior clerk in May 1826, and I left the office, resigning the post of Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education, in the beginning of 1859; I now hold no office.

4000. During the whole line of your public service, you were connected with the Privy Council Office?—Yes, for thirty-two years and a half.

4001. You are therefore, I presume, intimately acquainted with its working?—Perfectly.

4002. Has your attention been turned to the subject of the manner in which the junior appointments are made?—Yes, it certainly has been.

4003. Will you state what is the present manner of making those appointments in that office, and what it was when you left it?—All the appointments were filled up by the Lord President. As respect the junior appointments a certain number of persons, that had been recommended to him from different quarters, were referred to the Civil Service Commissioners to pass the examination, which in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, was a competitive examination; previously to the year 1855, all the appointments had been made upon the mere nomination of the Lord President.

4004. Of late years, then, the system has been one of limited competition between a certain number of nominated candidates?—Yes, in 1855-6-7; but in 1858, when Lord Salisbury was Lord President, there was no competition; the examinations in that year were merely pass examinations.

4005. What security was taken in that department for the competition being a real competition between qualified candidates?—I can give you the exact number of candidates sent up in each year; in 1855, there were 31 candidates for ten places; in 1856, there were five candidates for one place; in 1857, 36 candidates for 14 places; and in each case there was a *bonâ fide* competition.

4006. But what security was there that that competition should take place between candidates, all of whom would have been qualified if they had been simply nominated to pass the test examination?—They had first to pass the test examination before they were admitted to competition for the appointments.

4007. None else were admitted?—No; the first thing the Commissioners did was, to put them through the ordinary test examination.

4008. In stating the number of candidates who competed, do you mean the

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number who went in for the test examination, or the number that passed it?—The number that went in for the test examination.

4009. Did any of them fail in passing that test examination?—In the year 1855, there were 21 absolute failures out of the 31 candidates; in the year 1856 there was no absolute failure; in the year 1857, there were six absolute failures out of the 36 candidates. I do not know that they all failed to pass the test examination, but they all failed either in that or in the further examination, and were not merely placed low in the list.

4010. You are also connected with the Society of Arts, I believe?—Yes, I take an active part in the Council of the Society of Arts.

4011. Has it not occurred on one or two occasions that nominations have been placed at the disposal of the Society of Arts?—Yes; Lord Granville, Lord Derby, and Lord Palmerston have, on different occasions, placed at the disposal of the Council of the Society of Arts nominations to compete for appointments: and, if the Committee pleases, I will give a history of what has happened with reference to these nominations, which has been furnished to me by the secretary of the society: "In 1856, two appointments in the Inland Revenue Department were placed at the absolute disposal of the Council by Mr. John Wood." This was a case of absolute disposal; they were to be nominated absolutely for the appointment, and did not undergo a further competitive examination before the Commissioners.

4012. But was there a check upon the nomination?—Mr. John Wood was aware that the Society of Arts had instituted examinations of that description, and that the intention was to recommend young men who had done themselves great credit in the examinations. "In 1856, two appointments in the Inland Revenue Department were placed at the absolute disposal of the Council by Mr. John Wood. Robert Abbott and Charles Chambers were nominated by the Council; but the former declined the appointment, and the latter obtained (through the influence of the Council) that of assistant observer in the Kew Observatory, which he preferred. In October of that year Mr. John Wood died," and his successors lost the power of nominating persons to clerkships in their own office. We called upon his successor to renew the two nominations; and he said that he would gladly do this, but the Treasury had taken into their own hands the right of appointing his clerks. These are the only absolute appointments ever placed at the Society's disposal. "In the early part of 1857, the Lord President of the Privy Council, Earl Granville, gave two nominations to compete for appointments in that department. The Council of the Society nominated Robert Abbott and William Matthew Taylor, who distinguished themselves at the examinations in 1856, and they were successful, standing first and fourth on the list. There were 21 selected competitors, and five vacancies. Later in 1857, two more nominations to compete for appointments in the same department were given by Lord Granville; and these were obtained by Edward Highton and Edward P. Plowman, candidates distinguished at the examination held in May 1857. Frank Marshall and Henry Cullum, of the Crosby Hall Evening Classes, both prizemen at the Society's examinations in 1857, also received similar appointments in the same office; but the nominations were made by the authorities at Crosby Hall. In the autumn of 1858, Lord Derby gave two nominations to compete for clerkships in the Customs, and the council nominated Thomas Ross Howard and George E. Skinner, (examinations 1858) who obtained appointments standing first and third on the list. There were four vacancies, and 12 elected competitors. Later in the same year Lord Derby gave two nominations to compete for supernumerary surveyorships of taxes, and the Council nominated George Harrison and George Best (examinations 1858), who were successful, and stood first and second on the list. On this occasion there were five vacancies, and 15 selected competitors. In 1859 Lord Palmerston gave two nominations to compete for Government appointments, and the Council nominated George William Wicker (examinations 1858) and John Palethorpe (Examinations 1859), who were successful, standing third and fifth on the list. On this occasion there were five vacancies, and 15 selected competitors. It may be added, that Joseph Hough, distinguished at the examinations both in 1857 and 1858, has been appointed by Lord Wrottesley assistant observer in his observatory." In all those cases, the Society of Arts recommended those youths who had carried off prizes in the examinations, and every candidate recommended by the Society had been successful in the competition.

4013. Where

4013. Where are those examinations held?—They are held in all parts of the country where the local authorities can make arrangements for them; the Society of Arts is in union with a large number of institutes of different kinds, literary institutions, people's colleges, evening schools, and all sorts of bodies (between 300 and 400), for promoting the instruction of adults; and, wherever the local authorities can make the proper arrangements for them, examinations are held. There is, first of all, a "previous examination," a sort of "little go," at which it is ascertained by a local board of examiners that the candidates who wish to be examined by the Society of Arts have the ordinary qualifications of a common elementary education; that they can read and write and spell, and are decently versed in arithmetic up to the Rule of Three: and then the names of those who pass the previous examination satisfactorily are sent up to the Council of the Society of Arts. The Council has a central Board of Examiners, whose names I have here; and papers in each of the 25 or 26 different subjects of examination are prepared by those examiners and sent down to the localities to be worked by the candidates under the superintendence of officers appointed by the local Boards, whose duty it is to see that the candidates themselves really give the answers which are given to the questions; the local examiners have to be present during the whole time, and to certify that all has been fairly done; that there has been no assistance from others, no copying from books, nor reading from notes; the answers are then sealed up and returned to the Council of the society. The Council lays them before its examiners, and in a short time an award is made, and prizes and certificates of three grades of merit are given in each subject. The examinations were first held in London in April 1856, at the house of the Society of Arts; in April 1857 they were held at the house of the Society of Arts in London, and at Huddersfield; in 1858 they were held in 36 different places in England and Wales; and in 1859 they were held in 54 places in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; this year they are just concluded (last week), and they have been held in 63 places; they may be held in any part of the United Kingdom where persons are willing to co-operate with the society.

4014. As I understand it, those to whom the nominations were given, received those nominations through the society, without passing any further examinations?—Yes; without passing any further examination; they were all persons who had got first-class certificates, and generally prizes.

4015. Were they examined to test their special competence in the branches of knowledge which were required for the duties they would have to perform?—In the first instance, the society ascertains what appointments it has in this way provisionally at its disposal; then it examines a list of the young men who have done best in the examinations, and sees who are the most likely, from the nature of the subjects in which they have taken certificates, to answer the requirements of a particular office, and, perhaps, a little correspondence ensues; sometimes a man who has passed a very good examination is found to be ignorant on some subject on which the Council knows he will be required to exhibit knowledge before the Civil Service Commissioners; in that case the next best man who has the requisite special qualifications is taken; and the upshot of the whole is, that those candidates are recommended from the Society of Arts who are most likely to get an appointment in the competition.

4016. Mr. *Hennessy*.] I think you say that all the young men who were nominated by the Society of Arts obtained appointments?—Yes.

4017. Every one?—Yes.

4018. And there was, practically, no patronage, using the word in its ordinary sense, influencing the appointments?—Not in the least. The society's examiners do not even know the names of the candidates. Till the awards are made, the candidates are only known to the society by numbers.

4019. And those young men not only obtained the appointments, but, generally speaking, very high places?—Yes.

4020. Looking to the fact that any system of open competition would be limited by the limits of age and one or two other points, do you regard the system of examination adopted by the Society of Arts, and by which those young men got appointments, as something approaching to a system of open competition?—Yes; I think it is the most open which at present can be made available.

4021. From your long experience in the public service, what is your opinion with

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with respect to the system of open competition?—My opinion is very strongly in favour of open competition as against a system of patronage.

4022. Do you think that further facilities might be afforded at present for the admission of properly qualified persons to the higher appointments in the Civil Service?—Certainly; I think that all persons ought to be placed upon an equality, in the position of having a right to apply for appointments in the public service, and to prove their fitness. I think it is not fair that a few privileged persons should have the power of recommending to all the appointments in the public service.

4023. Has your attention ever been called to the scheme proposed by Mr. Horace Mann, for making appointments in the public service?—Yes, I read the paper when it came out, but I have not read it since, I think.

4024. His idea, generally speaking, is, that nominations should be at the disposal of respectable persons; practically, it amounts to that, and that any one who had got a nomination from a magistrate or clergyman, or any person of similar social position, should have the right to compete?—I think that would be very much better than the old system; but I would rather have it so, that all persons who were allowed to compete, should be required first of all to exhibit a proof of their qualifications, not in the shape of a mere testimonial, but in a degree, or something analogous, such, for instance, as a certificate from such a body as the Board of Examiners of the Society of Arts.

4025. To what class of people do the examinations of the Society of Arts apply?—They apply to all classes of the population more or less. They are specially intended for members and students of classes of instruction in institutions of the character I have mentioned. Such persons are commonly members of the lower part of the middle-class, and of the lower class; they may take not only the certificates but the prizes. Others may present themselves for examination; persons of high education, and high social origin, may come up and get certificates, but cannot compete for prizes. There have been cases in which men who had got certificates of A. A. from Oxford University, and the corresponding certificates from Cambridge, have presented themselves for examination; and on the other hand, young men who had got certificates of the Society of Arts, have afterwards submitted themselves to examination at Oxford and Cambridge. I knew a case where the friends of a young man, intended for a clerkship, were so much encouraged by the result of his examination by the Society of Arts, that when he was offered an opportunity of competing for one, they replied that they intended to send him to Cambridge, to obtain a complete university education. Governesses have submitted themselves to our examinations, and obtained certificates in French, and geography, and music. These were ladies who had had a good liberal education. Many of the persons examined by us are clerks, many are mechanics and labourers. I have here a list of all those who have obtained certificates in 1859. It will be seen that they are representatives of almost all classes of society.

4026. From your long experience in the Civil Service, and from your experience of the examinations of the Society of Arts, perhaps you could give the Committee your opinion as to the examinations of the Civil Service Commissioners; whether you think, for instance, that they are too difficult, or otherwise?—My opinion (my knowledge of them is but general) is not at all that they are too difficult; I do not sympathise with the objections that are taken in different quarters to requiring people, for instance, to be able to spell. I think that the class of men that you get after an examination from the Civil Service Commissioners is generally better than that which the offices ordinarily got previously; and I attribute this improvement to the fact that the Civil Service Commissioners have plucked a very large number of candidates for imperfect qualifications.

4027. In the Privy Council Office proper, are there a number of clerks?—In the old office, not many; a few.

4028. Has the system of competitive examination been applied to the Privy Council Office?—I think not to any department of that office, except the Education Department; but there have been very few appointments in other parts of the office. One appointment was made by Lord Salisbury; I do not think it was by competition, and previously there had been no appointment for several years.

4029. There is a class of clerks who perform, to some extent, the functions of examiners, the senior clerks in the Education Office?—Yes.

4030. Are

4030. Are they subjected to an examination?—No; they are gentlemen who have got degrees in universities, and it was thought that they were not of a class who ought to be sent before the Civil Service Commissioners to have their degrees revised as it were.

4031. And the Assistant Inspectors of Schools are not examined?—No, they are not; they are men who have taken degrees.

4032. Are you aware whether the examination of the Civil Service Commissioners with respect to the health and physical capacity of the candidates, has been found practically to be of much service?—I have not had sufficient experience to be able to give an opinion.

4033. But comparing your former experience before these examinations took place with your recent experience?—I do not feel able to give any information on that point; they began in 1855, and I left the office at the beginning of 1859. I have not been able to see how the health of those who have been passed by the Civil Service Commissioners has stood. The competitive principle, however, might be so applied as to test the physical capabilities of the candidates.

4034. Speaking generally, I think I understood you to say that you think that the present system might be extended in the direction of open competition?—Certainly.

4035. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Can you inform us at what time the question was first agitated in the Society of Arts as to their interference in these examinations?—In 1853 it was first proposed that an examination should be established for the members and class-students of the institutions in union with the society.

4036. But what was the connexion between the Society of Arts and the general Civil Service administration which caused the suggestion to be made?—There was no connexion whatever; it happened that the Council of the Society of Arts contained individuals connected with the Government, but there was no connexion between the society and the Government.

4037. Was there any reason why the Society of Arts should have taken up this subject rather than any other society connected with intellectual objects?—The origin of it with respect to the Society of Arts was this. In 1851, immediately after the Great Exhibition, I, not being then a member of the society, but as for some time president of a literary and scientific institution at Highgate, having had my attention a good deal turned to the subject of institutions for the education of adults, had come to the conclusion that, as the Great Exhibition had popularly shown that there was a great want of improved education throughout all classes of the community, the occasion was very favourable for a marked advance. There were many schemes for the industrial instruction of the people, and I thought it might be desirable to see whether the existing institutions for promoting the instruction of adults might not be made useful in that direction. I thought that one of the first steps to take was, that these institutions, which were then perfectly unconnected, except in Yorkshire, should be combined in connexion with some strong central society, such as the Society of Arts, and it struck me that it might be possible to form a union of them with that society. I wrote a letter to the Society of Arts, containing this suggestion. The Society of Arts adopted the idea, and distributed my letter to all the institutions throughout the kingdom. In May 1852 a conference was held in the Adelphi, at which Lord Lansdowne presided, and representatives of a large number of the institutions in different parts of the kingdom assembled, and agreed to form the union. From that time the Society of Arts has endeavoured to promote the improvement of the industrial instruction of the people, and thus to carry out the object of its own charter, which is "to encourage arts, manufactures, and commerce;" and so by degrees this scheme of examination has been developed and brought to the state in which it is now.

4038. But what is the presumed connexion between industrial education and Civil Service appointments?—I am not prepared to say that there is any particular connexion between industrial education as a system and Civil Service appointments; but the work of the Civil Service is a part of the general industrial work of the country; and, while the examination of the persons connected with those institutions brings before the Society of Arts the cream, so to speak, of the young men of the middle and lower classes in different parts of the country, it gives a great encouragement to education, and to the managers of

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those institutions, who were very desirous to maintain evening classes, if prizes are given now and then, in the shape of nominations to the public service.

4039. Then those nominations to the public service were intended as prizes to stimulate generally the education of the industrial part of the community?—Yes; I should perhaps mention that the first occasion on which Lord Granville instituted a competition for a clerkship, it happened that there were a number of vacancies at one time. The Committee is aware that the Committee of Council on Education is a comparatively new office, which has been greatly increasing during its course. It was found necessary to employ large numbers of occasional writers, 25 in a day sometimes; but there was such a number of those men daily employed, and some of them were maintained for so long a time, that it was considered better (on consultation with the Treasury) to make a permanent increase to the establishment. Lord Granville did not wish to take these appointments to himself as a matter of patronage, but to make them available for the purpose of encouraging education, and therefore he directed us to write to the Society of Arts, to the evening classes at Crosby Hall, to King's College, London, and to various other educational establishments, in order to give them the opportunity of nominating young men to compete for those appointments. The result was that 31 young men were sent in to compete for 10 vacancies.

4040. But is there any reason why the Society of Arts should have this privilege rather than any other educational body?—Certainly not, except that it is the only body which at present stands in a position of general connexion with institutions for adult education throughout the country, and can put its hand readily upon intelligent young men throughout the kingdom. The Society of Arts does not in the least desire to possess any exclusive privilege in this matter; on the contrary, what it would like best of all would be to place it upon a more permanent and extended basis. I should myself like to see the society grow to be not merely a "society of arts, manufactures, and commerce," which is its real title, with a Board of Examiners, but a "university of arts, manufactures, and commerce," which would do for the lower class, and for the lower portion of the middle class, that which the Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, London, and other Universities do for the higher classes. I repeat, that the Society of Arts does not desire in the least to possess any exclusive privilege.

4041. If this system were continued, of giving nominations to the Society of Arts, it would almost of necessity follow that similar nominations must be given to other educational bodies?—I think so, and I hope so. I was asked by a member of Lord Derby's Government, who was discussing with me what Lord Derby should do, and what appointments he should give, if the Society of Arts were allowed to nominate those prize men, what there was to prevent the Oxford and Cambridge Universities from nominating their first-class prize men. I said that I thought there was nothing; I said that I could not conceive anything better, for the public service or for public education, than that the first-class men of the universities should have a right to appear as candidates for appointments in the public service.

4042. We are to understand, then, that you think that the best mode of supplying the best public servants, is by nomination of the best men out of the educational establishments of the country, who are willing to accept the offer?—I am not prepared to say, absolutely, what is the best mode of doing it; but I think that, wherever there is a body which is in the position of a university, either any existing university, or any university hereafter to be established, the public service would certainly gain if that body were to be allowed to recommend every year, as a matter of course, for appointments in the Civil Service, any number of persons who had attained a certain status in competitive examination. I am not at all desirous that the avenues to the public service should be confined to the Educational Institutes. I think that all persons have, *primâ facie*, an equal right to be candidates if they are fit; and if you do not concede the right and make it accessible, you do injustice first to the public service, and then to Her Majesty's subjects generally who are excluded; but how the better system is to be worked out is, of course, a question of detail, and I do not at present see any means of attaining the requisite previous knowledge of the presumed fitness but that which may be given by the educational bodies, such as large schools, or universities, or the Board of Examiners of the Society of Arts. That Board of Examiners is a very distinguished body; there cannot be, even in the universities,

universities, men whose names carry more weight in educational matters than theirs, and I should be very glad to see other bodies coming forward and able to do the same thing which the Society of Arts is doing, and doing it more efficiently if possible.

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4043. Do you take your view with regard to the efficiency of the public service, or with regard to some advantage in the general education of the country generally?—Both, I think, equally; I do not think that to encourage education you ought to degrade the public service; but my belief is, that you combine great advantages to both by requiring a certain degree of educational acquirement as a condition of access to the public service.

4044. Do you see any general disadvantage in directing the minds of young men in the country so decidedly in the direction of the public service, rather than in that of the many channels of private employment, and private energy, to which Englishmen are usually induced to look?—I do not think there is anything in that objection. I think that the opening of the public service to competition in this way will get rid of a very great abuse, which is the direction of the mind of the public at large, through the impure channels of patronage, to the Government. I think that the public service is not sufficiently attractive in point of remuneration to withdraw candidates unduly from other branches of employment; and if this improvement is carried out by the Government, it will certainly, if found efficient, be adopted by private employers and great public companies. To a certain extent, I think, the mere ventilation of the subject during the last few years has had the effect of improving the administration of patronage throughout the country, in private as well as public establishments. I was myself a director in an insurance office, where a clerkship was placed at my disposal. I said I would have this clerkship filled up by competitive examination, which very much alarmed some of my brother directors; but I wrote to the Committee of the evening classes at Crosby Hall, stating the qualifications required, and asking them to send me the young man who had passed the best examination, and a young man was sent in. He was looked upon with some little jealousy at first; they thought he would be very conceited, or be a sort of bookworm, but I have made inquiries many times since, and the report has always been that he has been one of the best young men in the office. With respect to those young men who were admitted by competition into the Education Department, in my time, under Lord Granville's presidency, their conduct was exemplary in all respects; they had to be compared with a body of young men recruited in a peculiar way. There was, as I have said, a large number of occasional clerks, who were obtained from law stationers, and the result was this, that every clerk who came from the law stationers who was better than the generality was retained, and the others were sent away. We were thus in all those years sifting the general body of the clerks, and the consequence was, that before the competitive system was introduced, we had got in the Education Department a body of assistant clerks of a very superior character. Very few, indeed, of them had been selected in the way of patronage by the Lord President. They had been proved to be very useful, and whoever was Lord President was told that there was such a man in the office, and he was asked to give a permanent appointment to him, and he gave it. These young men who were brought in by the competition were therefore brought into comparison with a set of young men carefully selected, and I can only say that those who came in by competition have proved themselves at least equal to the others; we have never found them in the least degree conceited, or troublesome to manage, and the only fear I have about them is, whether they will be sufficiently robust; whether they may not spend too much time in their evenings in improving their education to do justice to their health. To avert this risk, I promoted the establishment of a cricket club among them.

4045. But what is the peculiarity of the public service that will make it advantageous that persons employed in it should be selected by competition, when that principle is not adopted in any of the great public bodies and business establishments in this country?—I think it would be greatly to the advantage of the public bodies and business establishments in this country if they did select their clerks on the principle of competition; but there is this difference between public and private bodies, that the public officer, who makes an appointment, has not a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the official success of the person he selects. The merchant or banker knows that he will very soon find himself in the "Gazette," if he makes bad appointments. The Cabinet Minister knows

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that he will never be in the least degree personally inconvenienced if he makes ever such a bad choice. Where the spirit of patronage rules, the appointments are given, to a great extent, as a reward for political services, without the least reference to the ability or knowledge, or fitness of the person appointed; but I have no doubt that private persons will find it to their interest, by and bye, to institute competitions of this kind, in order that they may get the best clerks; and, indeed, very large numbers of public and private persons, merchants, bankers, directors of railroads, and managers of public companies, have signed a declaration, approving of the scheme of examination instituted by the Society of Arts, and stating that, in the distribution of their appointments, they will regard the certificates of the society as testimonials worthy of attention.

4046. Mr. *Maguire.*] I understand that you consider the system of direct appointment by a political officer very vicious?—The final appointment, I think, ought to be in the head of the office, but not the original selection.

4047. You wish the power of nomination to be taken out of the hands of the political officer?—Yes.

4048. You cannot conceive that that gives any guarantee to the department for either intellectual qualifications or moral qualities?—No.

4049. And you look at it merely as giving to a certain class the power of conferring reward for political service?—Commonly so; some men, of course, exercise more care than others in making their nominations.

4050. But you being no longer in the public service, can no doubt take a more liberal view of the subject than while you were a mere officer?—No, I think I take the same view that I took then; I always expressed the same opinion.

4051. You cannot apprehend any injury to the public service from taking the patronage away from the Treasury, and throwing open those departments to the public?—None whatever.

4052. You cannot conceive that any evil would arise from it?—None that would not cure itself.

4053. There could, of course, be no injury to the public in getting the services of highly intelligent and able men?—Quite the contrary.

4054. And inasmuch as those men would rise from the humbler grades in the office to the higher, would not there be a greater necessity for intelligence and ability?—That is merely with some appointments; others stop at a certain line.

4055. But as a general rule, that is so?—Yes.

4056. Then as the man does rise from the lowest office to the highest, greater intelligence, and greater abilities are necessary in the discharge of his duties?—Yes.

4057. You say that the Society of Arts have no desire whatever to exercise what is called patronage?—Not the least.

4058. All that you wish to do is, through your organization, to provide really intelligent and able men?—Yes; and to encourage the improved education of the industrial classes.

4059. Do you see any advantage to the public in giving to the Treasury the power of nominating three candidates to compete for one situation; is not it rather increasing the patronage of the Treasury than doing any great service to the public?—I think it is a bad plan; it does increase the patronage, the Minister is able to oblige three persons instead of one, and it often operates very unfairly, because the man who would fail in competition with A. might do much better than B., who would succeed in the next competition of three.

4060. Have you ever considered that those appointments are not only political but one-sided?—Yes.

4061. And commonly given by the Government of the day to their own friends?—Yes.

4062. Are you of opinion that nothing can be more unfair than that those who do not belong to the party of the day should find it impossible to obtain those appointments on the ground of possessing ability and character?—It is very unfair and corrupting, both to Members of Parliament and their constituents, in my opinion.

4063. And you cannot anticipate any possible injury to the public from throwing open those public offices to young men of ability and intelligence of all classes?—None that cannot be guarded against by judicious regulations.

4064. Have you any apprehension of a mob of candidates rushing forward and deserting all other methods of progress in life?—None whatever.

4065. Nor

4065. Nor that mercantile enterprise would want intelligent men in consequence of those appointments being thrown open?—No.

4066. You also imagine that if any evil or excess arise at the present moment all that will settle itself in time?—Yes.

4067. There seems to be an apprehension that a man who gets an appointment by competitive examination is less likely to be amenable to the discipline of the office than a man appointed by pure patronage. Do you think there is any force in that objection?—None; quite the contrary. I have not found that in my experience. I think the heads of the sub-departments in offices would be much more likely to exercise proper authority over a man appointed by open competition than over a man appointed by the chief at the head of the office.

4068. Who might not wish to disoblige a powerful supporter?—Yes.

4069. You think that the heads of departments would have more control over those clerks who had obtained their appointments in the office by competition than over those clerks who had obtained their appointments by influential friends?—Yes; certainly not less.

4070. Have you found from your experience that intelligent and highly cultivated men are discontented with their situations?—I have found to some extent that such young men have disliked the mechanical work of a clerk; but that circumstance is not peculiar to men appointed on the competitive principle. When I was appointed to the Council Office my sole duty was to copy. I had just come from Cambridge, and it was of course to the last degree distasteful to me, and a good clerk will always prefer a higher kind of work.

4071. But after a time you fell into the ordinary usages of the offices?—Yes.

4072. You do not find that your young men of superior intelligence, obtained under the new system, are less amenable to discipline, or control, or authority?—Not at all.

4073. If it be an evil that men of superior attainments are appointed to the situations, which I do not of course say, you had that evil before?—Yes.

4074. If it be an evil, it is an evil which existed then as it does now?—Yes; but not to so great an extent.

4075. You are then, upon the whole, in favour of doing away with Government patronage?—Yes, absolutely.

4076. And, with proper precautions and checks, throwing open these situations to public competition?—Yes. I wish to say, that I think success in competitive examinations proves, not merely superior intelligence, but superior good conduct. I think that a man who succeeds, either at a university examination, or at an examination of the Society of Arts, is generally a steady, moral, persevering, diligent man; and probably by this mode you get men more amenable to discipline than those who were appointed at hap-hazard by patronage.

4077. With respect to the moral character of the candidates, is it your opinion that, under the present system, you have a better guarantee for moral character than you had by the sole recommendation of a Member of Parliament, who is naturally anxious to oblige one of his constituents?—Yes; and who very often knows nothing about the individual.

4078. Who cannot know anything about the individual?—Who very often cannot know anything about the individual.

4079. It is not probable that a Member of Parliament could know anything about those persons?—No.

4080. He takes the character for granted?—Yes.

4081. Therefore recommendations, or testimonials of respectability, say from three, or four, or five, or six respectable persons, would be of much greater weight in determining the moral character of the candidates?—Yes.

4082. Is that your idea?—Yes; certainly. I think that as a general rule success in an examination is about the best testimonial you could have of a man's moral character. When you read a testimonial, you should see what it omits to state as well as what it states.

4083. With regard to any inconvenience which may be supposed to be likely to arise from the examination of a very large number of candidates, must not that to a certain extent be limited by the existence of a preliminary test?—Yes, that is what I suggested.

4084. It would show that certain men had come up to a fair standard, and had

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had got a certain degree of education?—Yes; a degree of education suitable to the appointments sought.

4085. On the whole, you are against Government patronage?—Yes.

4086. And strongly in favour of open competition?—Yes.

4087. Mr. *Clay*.] You stated, I think, that the appointment should rest with the heads of offices?—Yes, the final appointment.

4088. Do you mean by that, that the head of an office is to be at liberty to select, it may be capriciously, at any rate without giving a reason, the man who might be last on the list?—That would depend on the previous details of the conditions of the competition.

4089. But, presuming that the head of the office has a list of men who have all been successful in a competitive examination, bringing with them such guarantee as that success affords of fitness, is it your opinion that the head of an office should be at liberty, without assigning any reason, to pass over No. 1, and appoint, it may be, No. 2, or pass over Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and appoint, it may be, No. 5?—My idea is, that these competitions may be of two kinds: general competitions, in which candidates, not nominated by the chiefs of offices, may be examined for the Civil Service generally, and not for particular posts actually vacant; or special competitions, in which candidates nominated by the chief of an office may be examined for specific posts actually vacant. In the latter case, as the chief ought not to have nominated any candidates of whose general fitness he was not assured, he ought to give the vacant post to the candidate No. 1. In the former case, from the candidates passed by the Commissioners the Chief ought to select, under certain conditions, in each case, the candidate that seems best fitted for the vacant post.

4090. And to pass over some, and appoint others, without giving any reason for his selection?—I am not prepared to say whether he should be required to give reasons or not.

4091. If he does not do that, is that not something like patronage, and attended with rather worse evils than the present system of patronage, because at present, if a man is disappointed in his application to enter the public service, he may be, for aught you know, an incompetent man, whereas, in this case, it would be still harder, because by that examination we should know that he was a competent man?—On the other hand, he might in the examination have done very much better than the other men, and yet be less fit for that particular appointment.

4092. Then there would be no difficulty in assigning that as his reason?—That would be no reason; it would be merely saying he did not think the man suitable. I doubt whether you could make him give specific reasons, and general reasons would be in effect no reasons at all.

4093. Do not you think, then, that that is a system of patronage very much the same as we have had hitherto, and, perhaps, a stronger subject of complaint than under the present system?—No; because the head of the department would not find out the man originally; he would have no interest in the candidates presented to him. In what I said, I had in my mind that perhaps the permanent secondary heads of offices, the unparliamentary Secretaries and Under Secretaries ought to have a voice in all cases of appointments; they are the persons who suffer when bad appointments are made; the Cabinet Minister, who comes and goes, never sees his junior officers at all.

4094. But does it appear to you that it would be a fairer plan, or at any rate, a plan less likely to give cause of complaint, that when a man had once succeeded in his competitive examination, he should only be rejected either on account of bad moral character and antecedents, after being subjected to a strict scrutiny, or from ill health or from some cause of that kind?—I think that depends on whether the competition is special or general; if it is special, I think the candidate is entitled to take the office if he comes out at the head of the competition, but if he has merely succeeded in a general competition to be appointed specially afterwards, I think that subject to certain rules the head of the office must have the power of selecting.

4095. Does not it appear to you that the cruelty of rejecting without giving a reason a man who had succeeded in a competition is so great as to form of itself a sufficient reason that the examination should be special, that there should be not one general examination for the Civil Service, but various examinations directed specially to the different requirements of each separate office, so that all candidates

candidates would be in the position of men who had succeeded in an examination for a certain office?—I think that there are advantages and disadvantages in both systems. I am not prepared to say which has the greatest advantages; in offices where there are but few vacancies it would perhaps be better to have a special competition for certain appointments; but then what is to be the number of competitors, and what is to become of those who fail? The second man may be a very good man indeed, but, not being the best of all, he is absolutely rejected. If, on the other hand, it is a system of general competition, the men having taken a certain standing are eligible for various appointments, and the head of each office may choose from the list.

4096. But is not that disadvantage one to which all examinations are open, as for instance, a man may be second or third wrangler one year, who, nine years after, would be senior wrangler?—At Cambridge, it is quite true, and at Oxford also, that the same standing in different years does not prove the same amount of merit, but then a degree does not fix a man for life; here is a man who is prepared for the Civil Service, but he happens to be second; there is only one appointment; he is rejected, and cannot come in again.

4097. But this disadvantage is not one that could be any ground of complaint; a man could not complain that any one else had a better chance than himself; he may complain of his bad luck, but he can make no further complaint?—Yes.

4098. But the disadvantage is one with respect to which a man would have cause of complaint; that is to say, you have a man who has succeeded remarkably well in his competitive examination, and you find that he is passed over in favour of another man who has also succeeded, but whose success is not so remarkable; is not that a case in which a man might reasonably complain that he has not had so good a chance as his neighbour, for some reason or other which he could not tell?—I think that, the competition having been a general competition, there is no injustice in such a case which should provoke complaint.

4099. Should you not think it unjust if you had passed with 2,000 marks out of 2,500, and I had succeeded with only 1,500, in the competitive examination, and our two names were submitted to the head of the office, and he chose me and rejected you, giving you no reason why he did not choose you, you being, as far as the world can know, a better man than myself?—Yes, certainly, if it were a competition for a particular office, and if it were held out that the man who got the greatest number of marks would get the office; but if the competition were general, and 100 men were placed on the Commissioners' list, I mean men who had passed their test, and if it had been announced that the heads of offices were to select from that list, then there would be no hardship with regard to a man who had 1,800 marks being taken before a man who had 2,000 marks, because the former might suit the particular office better.

4100. Did I understand you to say that it was impossible for a Member of Parliament in recommending the friends of his constituents (it might be to the Treasury) should know anything whatever of their character?—I meant to state my opinion that, as a general rule, Members of Parliament recommending candidates on political grounds know, in fact, scarcely anything of their character; my impression is that in a great many instances they do not know anything about it.

4102. Colonel *Sykes*.] You have taken an active part, I believe, in the management of the Society of Arts?—Yes.

4103. And your advocacy contributed to the establishment of examinations of adult students in connexion with that society?—Yes.

4104. What were the advantageous results which were contemplated in the establishment of those examinations?—It was found by experience that there was great difficulty in maintaining classes for the instruction of adults in Mechanics' Institutes, and societies of that kind, and that there was not sufficient encouragement for young men and young women to engage in the cultivation of their minds after the labours of the day; and it was thought that if we could provide for persons of that class something analogous to what the universities have provided for the higher classes, and give them opportunities of honourable emulation with their fellows, of admission to a trustworthy tribunal which should test their acquirements, and grant certificates to attest them, and prizes to reward them, and also, perhaps, of certain pecuniary advantages in the shape of preferment to employment, the difficulty of maintaining those classes would be greatly

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diminished. And, in fact, that has been found to be the case, for in many places where the institutions had before found it difficult to keep up their classes, new life and vigour have been given to them.

4105. In fact, it was to stimulate evening study among adult operatives who had no other opportunities?—Yes.

4106. Chiefly in mechanics' institutes?—Yes; any person engaged in evening classes, or an isolated student reading in his room by himself, anybody may appear in our examinations.

4107. How long is it since you commenced those examinations in the country?—In 1857 the first examination took place in the country, and the first examination in London took place in 1856.

4108. How many examinations have you had already?—There were examinations in 63 different places this year.

4109. But how many have you had since you commenced?—We have had five annual examinations.

4110. But can you state what number of certificates have been given altogether?—I am not able to say; the number of candidates examined this year in the final examination is about 620; those are the candidates sifted this year by the "previous examiuations" of 53 "Local Boards" in connexion with the Society of Arts.

4111. Will you put in a statement of the number of certificates given annually?—I have given in a list of the certificates last year, but I am unable to answer your question from memory as to former years.

4112. From what class of society have your successful candidates come?—From very various classes indeed; the man who got the first prize in Latin the year before last was a butcher in Sheffield. Among the successful candidates we have had merchants, tradesmen, bookkeepers, artisans, farmers, governesses, and other teachers, architects, engineers, labourers, clerks, mechanics, and people of all descriptions. In every case the calling of the man is described in that list which I have put in. A chimney sweeper got a certificate in geometry; he came up three different years, failed the first two years, and the third year he got his certificate.

4113. There are a good many opportunities, I suppose?—Yes; a man may go up again year after year, in any subject, till he gets a first class certificate in it.

4114. And you think that the prospect of getting those certificates has the effect of stimulating study?—Yes.

4115. On the whole, any one who chooses may go up to your examination?—Yes.

4116. Without any previous examination?—They are all required to pass a previous examination before a local Board expressly appointed for the purpose.

4117. Do you mean as to character?—No, not as to character; we leave it to the institutions to take care of that; a man could have no evil motive in coming to be examined.

4118. Have you been able to bring out the history of those who have been successful in obtaining Government appointments?—I have had no personal knowledge of them except those in the Privy Council Office; we have, however, inquired about the other successful candidates, and we have always heard a good report of them.

4119. You have no knowledge of a break down on the part of any of them?—No; I never heard anything to the prejudice of any one of them.

4120. Do you consider that the certificates of the Society of Arts and those resulting from the examination instituted by Oxford and Cambridge, should entitle holders to go up as competitive candidates for Government appointments, without nomination?—Does that mean nomination by the heads of departments?

4121. Simply to go up as vacancies occur; that an individual who hears of a vacancy, having one of those certificates, should go up?—Yes, provided he produces satisfactory proofs of character.

4122. That is throwing open the appointments to public competition?—Yes.

4123. As far as those holding the certificates are concerned?—Yes.

4124. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] When did you cease to be an officer in the Privy Council Office?—On the 1st of January 1859.

4125. You were at the office in 1856, when the nominations were first granted to the Society of Arts by Lord Granville?—Yes.

4126. In 1857 were there any competitions?—In 1857, 36 candidates were sent

sent in for 14 appointments in the Privy Council Office. In 1858 there were no competitions.

4127. Were those candidates all nominated from persons who had qualified in the Society of Arts?—No, not from the Society of Arts exclusively; they were selected from various quarters.

4128. How many from the Society of Arts?—In 1857, Lord Granville gave the society four nominations to compete for assistant clerkships.

4129. The Treasury at that time had given no appointments to be competed for by candidates recommended by the society?—No; in 1858 were given the first appointments, Lord Derby's. Lord Palmerston had promised some before he went out of office, but he did not remain in office long enough to fulfil his promise.

4130. In 1858 there were four nominations?—Yes.

4131. I understood you to say that you considered that all public first appointments should be entirely taken out of the hands of the executive government?—No, I think that the heads of offices should have the final appointment in every case; but I think the selection in the first instance should not be with them, though they are finally responsible, and that if from any quarter unfit persons are proposed to them they are bound to reject them.

4132. You mean, of course, that the candidate must have passed the test examination?—Yes, the head of the office would have to show cause for his refusal.

4133. But you think that no political appointments should enter into that body which is to form the public service as hereafter to be constituted?—Yes.

4134. But that the power of recommending to appointments should be entirely vested in the learned bodies?—I wish the competition to be as general as possible; everybody who can produce proof of respectability and fitness should be allowed to compete; the learned bodies form the most convenient channels through which the fitness can be proved at the present moment.

4135. How do you contemplate that the proof shall be made?—By a certificate, or degree, or something similar.

4136. That must emanate, must it not, in some manner from the learned bodies?—Yes.

4137. How would you define these learned bodies which should exercise this privelege?—I think that that may easily be done by an Order in Council; naming for instance, any university in the United Kingdom.

4138. All those who had received certificates from the Society of Arts might compete?—Yes.

4139. I think you said that the Society of Arts are now in connexion with mechanics' institutes in various parts of the kingdom?—Yes, with a large number of them distributed over the whole of the United Kingdom, and in some of the Colonies.

4140. And evening classes?—Yes.

4141. Are all the candidates who are submitted to the examinations under the Society of Arts nominated either by mechanics' institutions, or evening classes?—They must be nominated by some body which is constituted for the promotion of the instruction of adults; it may be a mechanics' institute, or a literary institution, an evening class, or a local board of examiners specially constituted for the purpose; in some villages where there is no mechanics' institute, a local board of two or three persons is formed, which may present candidates as if it were a mechanics' institute or athenæum; there must be some local body in the first instance, to sift the candidates.

4142. All those local bodies being self-constituted?—Yes; the whole education of the middle classes in this country is more or less in the hands of self-constituted bodies.

4143. And from this class you would have the whole body nominated who shall be eligible hereafter for appointments to the Civil Service?—Yes; I would have it open to the whole community, so that anybody might come through these various bodies.

4144. But still persons must pass through this ordeal of local examination by a self-constituted body?—Yes.

4145. And then they must obtain some sort of certificate of their qualifications?—Yes.

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4146. But if that were only obtained from three persons who formed themselves into a local board of examiners in a village, would that be sufficient?—The local board conducts merely a preliminary examination which entitles those who pass it satisfactorily to be examined by the Society of Arts, whose board of examiners consists of men of great eminence.

4147. They pass from this local examination to the examination of the Society of Arts, and obtain their certificates there?—Yes, there being at present only this one general body; I do not wish to limit it hereafter, if there should be other bodies able and willing to do the same work.

4148. Universities, for instance?—Yes.

4149. And you think that an Order in Council might define all those bodies which might enjoy the privilege?—Yes; and from time to time the privilege might be given to new bodies.

4150. The persons whom the universities would give their certificates to would not probably be selected from the same class as those obtaining certificates from the Society of Arts?—The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge would probably give a title to compete for the highest kinds of appointments; the certificate of the Society of Arts would probably give a title to compete for the lower class of appointments.

4151. Would you classify the appointments, or would you make them entirely dependent upon the qualifications of individuals?—I think I would make them dependent upon the qualifications of individuals; but practically the result would be that a man who had taken his degree at the higher institutions would look forward to the higher offices, and a man who had taken a lower degree would look forward to a lower appointment. I should leave it with as few restrictions, and as entirely open as possible.

4152. But then would come the restraint that the head of a department should have the power of selecting out of this body of persons?—Yes; if the system adopted were one of general competitions.

4153. Then it might result that that nomination was influenced by political feelings after the candidate had passed, as well as before he got his certificate; might not it be so?—What I contemplate is, that there should be, in the first instance, the right to enter into competition for appointments in the public service; that no person should have the right to compete unless he gave proof of having certain qualifications, and that that proof should be given either by a degree from the universities, or by a certificate from the society's Board of Examiners, or some other sufficiently authoritative body; then, that the persons entitled to compete should undergo a competitive examination; and then that the head of the office should appoint the person who came out at the head of the list after the competition, unless he could show some reason why the appointment could not properly be made.

4154. Then he would usually have, under those circumstances, no choice?—I wish to take away the choice, unless the choice can be made by persons who have a greater interest than he has in making a good selection.

4155. His nomination would be almost nominal?—Yes, in a majority of cases; but my plan would retain his power of objecting to an improper appointment in any extraordinary case.

4156. Mr. *Lowe*.] I thought I understood you to make some provision for unsuccessful candidates in a general competition?—I think a candidate who has not succeeded in a limited competition might be eligible for future appointments. If there were a larger number of candidates than three, as is usual at present, a list could be kept of men eligible for appointments; it might be hard that the second best man should be altogether excluded, because there was but one appointment, and only one man better than himself.

4157. Upon what principle would you make out your list?—If such a list were made out, I would place upon the reserved list all those who had passed a certain line in the examination.

4158. But in fact that would be proceeding not by competition, but by a fixed high standard?—Those at the top would get appointments immediately, and those who were not at the top, but were above a certain high line, would remain for further trial. I would employ those who were on the reserved list as temporary clerks, where the offices demanded the services of men from day to day; and they might be admissible as candidates for future competitions.

4159. Do you mean that they should not obtain places by that?—I am not prepared

prepared to say that they should not obtain places at once, when they had shown themselves, on trial, to be useful clerks.

4160. But you mean that they should only be eligible again to compete?—It might be either one way or the other.

4161. But that is giving up the principle of competition?—No; there would be a modified competition; you get 500 persons to compete, and you say that those who do best shall receive appointments, and that those who, not doing best, shall get a certain number of marks, shall be eligible for temporary work which may lead to permanent work, or for further trials.

4162. Is not that rather a case of a high fixed standard?—To a certain extent it is; you have a high fixed standard, attained through competition. In competition men put out their force better than if there is no competition; the system would then be one of partial modified competition; all would be placed in order of merit.

4163. You would not allow any person to compete unless he had passed a previous examination?—No.

4164. Which examinations are to be conducted mainly by the Universities, by the Society of Arts, and such public bodies?—By the Universities, by the Society of Arts Board of Examiners, and by such other bodies as from time to time might be thought to possess sufficient authority.

4165. Do you think that there exists in the country the requisite machinery to carry that out?—I think that if the principle were once adopted, the machinery in a short time would exist.

4166. But it does not, however, exist at this time?—There are a great many universities, the examinations of the Society of Arts extend already over a great part of the country, and the College of Preceptors has its examinations also. I have not the least doubt that, if the principle were adopted, the requisite organisation would speedily be found.

4167. Have you stated what class of appointments you think this system should extend to?—I think it should extend to all but the highest class of appointments.

4168. All clerkships?—I am not prepared to draw an exact line; but, of course, parliamentary offices must fall without the line.

4169. And offices that are got by promotion in a department?—Yes.

4170. Then, how low would you go; would you go down to tidewaiters, weighers, porters, and letter-carriers?—Yes, certainly.

4171. You would draw some line, I suppose, and have different examinations for them?—Yes.

4172. Would you allow no man to compete for a letter-carriership unless he had got a certificate from the Society of Arts, or a university?—Unless he had a certificate showing that he had the proper education for a man of his class.

4173. You would require some certificate from the Society of Arts before a man could be a letter-carrier?—No, I do not say that. He should show by some sufficient proofs that he had got that kind of education which was suitable for his station in life and calling.

4174. That would be, that he could read the directions of letters?—More than that; the greater his intelligence, the better he would perform his duty.

4175. Take weighers in the customs, or boatmen; what of them?—Boatmen should be able to row.

4176. And the weighers?—I do not know what the duties of weighers are.

4177. All those mechanical employments in general you would include?—Yes; however mechanical an employment is, there is none so mechanical that it would not be far better performed by a man of intelligence than by an ignorant man.

4178. Then you would require some sub-division or classification of offices?—Yes.

4179. What sort of sub-division or classification would you propose?—I am not prepared to say; but one in its general character graduated according to the duties that are to be performed.

4180. You would place candidates who had done well in an examination in temporary situations?—So far as I could.

4181. Are not the duties in those temporary situations generally the greatest drudgery and most mechanical kind of work?—Yes, to a great extent; not altogether.

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4182. Do you think it likely that a young man who had come from Oxford or Cambridge would feel himself properly treated if he were put into a room along with vouchers' clerks?—No, certainly not; nor would I place him there, but in the service of some Commission, or other temporary employment which might be suitable.

4183. Have you considered the question with regard to the Privy Council Department of education, whether there are any of those appointments which could be made the means of promoting that system?—Yes; I think the system of competitive examinations altogether is likely to exercise a very important influence in promoting the objects of the Committee of Council on Education.

4184. How do you think it would work?—It would give great encouragement to students and managers and teachers; it would have a most valuable effect in raising the popular appreciation of education, and connecting the idea of success in life with success in education. This would be worth more than many Parliamentary grants to schools. At present the only qualification legally required for appointments in this country is a certain amount of property, and I think it would be a very good thing if a certain amount of intelligence came to be recognised as a qualification.

4185. Suppose a cleverish boy in one of our primary schools; how would he go to work; say the son of a labourer in a country village?—I do not know whether he would desire to get an appointment.

4186. Supposing he did, what would he do; what would be the means at his disposal to get the requisite education?—He would be able; he might obtain, and he ought to obtain in any elementary school connected with the Government, such an education as would fit him for the appointment of a tidewaiter, or a weigher, or any one of those subordinate appointments of the public service; if not, I do not see what good the Committee of Council on Education are doing.

4187. Do you contemplate his obtaining his education by means of a pupil teachership?—No; I am not so very much enamoured of pupil teacherships.

4188. But would not that be the effect, practically, that this person would take a pupil teachership in order to get the appointment?—I do not know that; the pupil teacherships are very limited in number, none but the most intelligent lads get them; and they would generally be able to obtain better appointments than those of a tidewaiter or weigher.

4189. You think that your system would encourage education by throwing open those lower appointments to competition; it is about the lower class that I want to know?—Yes; I think it would encourage education by leading parents and teachers to expect that success in education would promote success in life, not only by appointments in the public service, but by appointments of all kinds. And if this is done in the public service, it would be done also in private services.

4190. If those lower offices are considered desirable, do you think that they would really fall to the lot of the lowest class educated in our schools, do you not think that they would be carried off by the children of the middle classes?—I think that there are a large number of appointments which would not be good enough for the middle classes.

4191. You think that they would be objects of ambition to the lower class?—Yes; they are already.

4192. Mr. *Monckton Milnes*.] Do you not think that in such a system as you propose, the parents of young men would be inclined to look to settling their sons in the public service to an extent that might injure their prospects in life in other more independent positions?—No; I believe that commercial employers will always be able to outbid the Government, and hold their own well against the Government in any such competition. I think that if this system should be found, as I believe it will in the first instance be found, to attract candidates to the public service, the commercial bodies will adopt the same system, and with more success, in order to get equally well served.

4193. Do not you think that energetic and superior young men would be much disappointed by the general monotony, slow progress, and entire obscurity of the work of a great part of the public service?—I think that any difficulty of that kind will cure itself in course of time; and, after all, the public service has its own peculiar advantages—people like to serve the public; and although the pay is not very high, it goes on, whether the civil servant is able to work or not; he gets his superannuation

superannuation, and there is a certain sort of respectability attending upon the position of a public servant. I think, in fact, that all such difficulties as you suggest would settle themselves.

4194. But if by far the larger proportion of the public service requires nothing more than the most moderate share of intellect and ability, will there not be a source of great discontent if it is worked to any great degree by men of superior education?—I have no fears on that score; I have found in the Council Office that in all grades the most intelligent men are the most useful officers; there is no work so simple that it is not better done by a person of intelligence. I can assure the Committee that a messenger in the office of the Committee of Council on Education ought to be a man of considerable intelligence.

4195. But what scope would there be for the exercise of superior talents, or what hope of remuneration, or what general stimulus would there be for a very active-minded man?—If a man is very active-minded, I do not know that the civil service is the field that he should select; but, speaking broadly, I think that men of the greatest intelligence and the best conduct do get on better than others in the public service as elsewhere, and that men always find their reward in doing their work with a larger amount of intelligence.

4196. Are we to understand that you think that the public would end by forming a just estimate of the character and opportunities of the public service, so that those posts in it would only be desired by men who were naturally adapted for them, and whom they would suit?—I think that, generally, such things would find their own level in the course of a little while. I think that the candidates would adjust themselves to the service, and that no difficulty would then be found, which does not exist now. I think that the service would greatly improve, and, therefore, that it would be more generally acceptable.

4197. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] With respect to the nature of those examinations for granting certificates by the Society of Arts, are you well acquainted with the mode in which those examinations are carried on?—Yes.

4198. Are they carried on by papers?—The previous examinations by the local Boards are conducted partly by papers, and partly *viva voce*; but the final examination by the Society's Central Board of Examiners, which is simultaneous in different parts of the country, and all the results of which have to be judged by one examiner in each subject, is conducted by papers entirely.

4199. Who prepares those papers?—The Society of Arts' Examiner, in each subject.

4200. You call them a Board of Examiners, and they prepare the papers?—Yes.

4201. Do those papers bear any analogy to the papers prepared by the Civil Service Commissioners generally?—Yes, they bear an analogy to all examination papers. They are similar to those of the universities, of the Civil Service Commissioners, and of other examining bodies. The examination consists of questions intended to elicit information from the candidates on the particular subject.

4202. Are your papers varied from year to year?—We have new papers in each subject every year.

4203. Is more than one examination held in a year?—No; the Society's final examination is only once a year, for four nights; last Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday and Friday were the days of examination this year.

4204. Are the same papers used in various places?—Yes, the same questions are proposed in French, Arithmetic, Algebra, and so on everywhere.

4205. Then, is there not a danger of the candidates getting acquainted with the papers?—It is not possible; because the examinations are simultaneous, and we are most strict in maintaining that simultaneous character. If in any place the local Board were to postpone the Algebra paper (for example) to the next day, that paper would be rejected by the Society's examiner; the papers must be opened at a certain time by the local Board in the presence of the candidates, who are at once to work them, and they must be closed by a certain time.

4206. The greatest precautions are taken against their contents becoming known to the candidates?—Yes; we have not the least suspicion of frauds ever having taken place.

4207. You have heard, no doubt, that fraud has taken place in other examinations?—Yes; I have heard what has been reported recently. Of course every system is liable to abuse; but we have had a good deal of experience in conducting examinations, and we believe our precautions to be effectual.

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4208. Has your attention been called to the orthographical paper prepared by the Civil Service Commissioners?—Yes; and the Society of Arts recommends that the local Boards, in the previous examinations, should use a paper of that kind to test the spelling of the candidates; that they should be called upon to write correctly words that have been incorrectly spelt. I believe that that is a good plan, if not overdone.

4209. But it is a plan to be evaded, by adopting the suggestion referred to by a noble Lord, namely, by learning the passage by heart?—I do not see how that would evade it; they do not know it beforehand; and if they learn it by heart, and then write it out correctly, I do not see how anything is evaded. They show that they can spell the words correctly, which is the object of the exercise.

4210. But that would evade the confusion and the puzzling?—Yes.

4211. The giving of that paper has been called setting a trap for the candidate?—I think that there may be too many mis-spellings; if so, it is an error; but I do not think that the setting of such a trap is a bad thing, because it is well for you to ascertain whether the candidate is a man of resources, likely to be able to avoid falling into a trap; and it is a proof of want of intelligence, or presence of mind, or some other important quality, if on seeing a number of words mis-spelt, he loses his head, and does fall into the trap.

4212. But whether he wrote from dictation, or copied the passage from memory, the result would be the same, as a proof of his ability to spell, you think?—Certainly. I would add that it is well for you to know whether your expectant clerk, and perhaps future secretary, is a man likely to be a good corrector of "press," and to have a quick eye for mistakes in documents which he may have to supervise or to sign.

4213. Colonel *Sykes*.] Would you have all letter-carriers subjected to a competitive examination?—Yes.

4214. Is it likely that men who get from 10*s*. to 18*s*. a week would be desirous of subjecting themselves to all those inconveniences for the sake of that 12*s*. or 18*s*. a week?—I do not think that there would be much inconvenience in it. If the appointment were not worth an examination, I would say that the terms were not sufficiently remunerative.

4215. Do you think that peculiar intelligence and quickness are necessary in a letter-carrier?—Yes; whatever a man's calling, there are always occasions when he may exercise intelligence and quickness.

4216. Do you think that a letter-carrier should have superior quickness and intelligence?—I think he is a better letter-carrier if he has, and he may deserve a better appointment than that of a letter-carrier; the greater quickness and intelligence he has, the more rapidly he will make out directions and deliver his letters; and the better he will know how to deal with people who take liberties with him; how to extricate himself from difficulties in his work, and how to maintain himself in respectability.

4217. Do you think that the remuneration is sufficient for persons who possess that degree of quickness and ability?—That depends, to some extent, upon where a man lives, and what his ideas are; but I think generally, that no man ought to have an appointment who does not possess the qualifications for it, and that of two men, the one who has the greatest amount of qualification ought to get the appointment.

4218. Mr. *Clay*.] What kind of competition would you propose for a boatman?—If the man is merely to row, I should say he ought to have just an ordinary education, and be able to read and write; I should make him show that he had the education proper to his class; and I should examine him in his physical qualifications, if rowing was necessary.

4219. You would have a competition in rowing?—I am hardly prepared to go into such details as that.

4220. I am very frequently (having a large constituency) applied to, to recommend persons as boatmen; I have sometimes had applications from sailors, who were excellent men, who probably could not read or write at all; and I have also had applications from apprentices in shops, and applications from clerks in solicitors' offices; now which man do you suppose would be most likely to make a good boatman, the sailor, or the apprentice, or the grocer's shopman?—Certainly the sailor.

4221. But which of the two would be more likely to read and write?—The apprentice; but the sailor ought also to be able to read and write.

4222. But

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4222. But is he likely to be able to read and write as well as the grocer's apprentice who keeps the books?—No; I would not give the man the appointment of boatman because he wrote better than the shopman; but he ought to be able to pass in reading and writing; then I would take the special qualification, the power of rowing, and give it to the man who rowed best among those candidates who could read and write.

4223. You would have a competition of bodily strength?—Yes; I think that if there were in all cases a competition in bodily strength, health, and activity, it would have a very beneficial effect upon the general health and strength of the country.

4224. For a letter-carrier, walking 16 or 18 miles a day, you surely would not consider that mere superiority in reading, writing, and spelling would qualify a comparatively weak man against an able-bodied man who was less qualified in other respects?—No; certainly not. I should make the men go through gymnastic exercises, and prove his superiority in health, strength, and activity.

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*Jovis*, 17° *die Maii*, 1860.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

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| Mr. Clay. | Mr. Maguire. |
| Mr. Collins. | Mr. Monckton Milnes. |
| Sir William Hayter. | Sir Stafford Northcote. |
| Mr. Hennessy. | Lord Stanley. |
| Sir William Jolliffe. | Colonel Sykes. |
| Mr. Lowe. | Mr. Tite. |

THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, IN THE CHAIR.

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The Right Honourable Sir *Edward Ryan* and Sir *John George Shaw Lefevre*, K.C.B., Examined.

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4225. *Chairman.*] (To Sir *Edward Ryan.*) YOU have acted as Commissioner for the Civil Service Examinations, from the establishment of the new system, have you not?—Yes, we have, since May 1855.

4226. Can you state generally what are your impressions as to the manner in which that system has worked?—Upon the whole, we find that it works satisfactorily.

4227. You say, "upon the whole." Before going into any question as to a more open or extended system of competition than now exists, will you state whether there are, in your opinion, any obstacles or impediments to the advantageous working of the present system which it would be possible to remove?—That would involve the question, as it seems to me, of competition either open or limited. The Committee are aware that the system commenced with simple nomination; then limited competition by nomination, as it has been termed, which is the existing system; lately, there has been one instance of entirely open competition, and in other instances there has been an increased number of competitors. But as to what would be the better state of things in our opinion, we have prepared a paper, in which we state in some degree our views as to the past, and also offer some suggestions for the amendment of the system for the future.

4228. (To Sir *John Lefevre.*) Will you have the kindness to read that paper?—"As far as our personal experience enables us to judge, we think that as regards clerkships in the public service, the best mode of obtaining the most competent persons for those situations is by general competitive examination, open to all who fulfil certain definite conditions as to age, health, and character, and as to a minimum of acquirements. If we compare this system of open competition with the system of simple nomination, checked by a pass examination, we think that the advantages of the former much preponderate. The latter system may doubt-

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less secure competent candidates, but the former secures the most competent. In the system of simple nomination, it is most difficult to keep up to its proper level the minimum standard. The minimum standard directly interferes with the discretion of the authorities who appoint; it frustrates their wishes; it causes delay and inconvenience by the rejection of candidates and the necessity of providing others, and the rejections throw unpleasant discredit on the patron. We doubt whether a minimum standard, however just and correct, could be maintained in the face of several successive rejections. The fault of the patron, in not being sufficiently careful in his nominations, would be attributed to the undue strictness of the standard. Not so in the case of open competition; it would very rarely happen that a successful competitor, *i. e.*, the competitor who, according to the marks obtained, would be entitled to an appointment, would be nevertheless found incompetent by reason of failure in particular subjects, and if such failures were frequent, it would show that the standard was too high, not only for the particular individuals who failed, but generally for the class of persons seeking this kind of employment. Again, the simple nomination system gives to the candidate expectations on which he relies, and which resemble inchoate rights, so that if he is rejected on the pass examination, he is discredited and disappointed. The disappointment is shared by his friends and his patron, and leads to dissatisfaction with the examining authorities, and with the system generally, whilst under the system of open competition, each candidate is well aware that he has only a chance of success, and that, if he fails, the failure may be ascribed to the superior merits of others, and not to defects on his own part. The system of open competition, moreover, always presuming the subjects of examination judiciously chosen, encourages the industry and stimulates the education of the whole class to whom the civil service offers a career; they know that they must not be satisfied to acquire knowledge just up to the minimum standard, but must fit themselves to contend with intelligent and industrious competitors. It has been urged, however, that there are some qualities in a candidate which examination cannot test nor inquiry ascertain, which affect his eligibility, and that the system of simple nomination possesses some advantage in respect of these, inasmuch as the authority who appoints may, from his personal knowledge of the candidate, be aware of them. Amongst such qualities may be classed merits or defects in temper, disposition, or manners, or peculiar aptitudes or inaptitudes unconnected with knowledge or acquirements, but important either as to the duties to be performed or the peculiar circumstances of the establishment. We do not doubt that such qualities exist; but we entertain a strong conviction that under the system of simple nomination these considerations seldom enter. As regards the great mass of clerkships to which appointments are made by the Treasury, through the Patronage Secretary, the number of appointments to be made would alone prevent him from having more than the slightest personal knowledge of the candidates; and the importance which some persons attach to patronage as an element of our political institutions sufficiently shows that in nominating a candidate to a clerkship, the political claims of the individual who recommends him form the main ground upon which the selection is ordinarily made. As regards the higher offices, in which the chief authority of the office makes the appointments himself, and may be supposed to be well acquainted with the wants of the office at the time, and to feel a considerable interest in obtaining efficient servants, there are nevertheless many disturbing motives connected with family ties, the importunities of friends, and the claims of meritorious public officers, which interfere with and prevent that deliberate selection of a clerk which would involve a due consideration and estimate of the special qualities above alluded to. We think, moreover, that the public service is protected in a great degree from defects and inaptitudes of this nature by the conditions of probation to which we shall presently allude. We are not, therefore, disposed to think that the advantage incidental to the system of simple nomination in respect of the opportunity which the patron has of knowing or ascertaining from others the personal qualities of the candidate is of serious moment, or that it tends to counterbalance in any great degree the preponderating advantage of the system of open competition. Entertaining these opinions we should be prepared to recommend the immediate and general introduction of open competitive examination; but as sufficient time has not elapsed to show to their full extent the results of the present system, it may be the safer course to continue the system of limited competition, although not precisely in its present state,

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state, but with such improvements as will render the competition effective and not illusory. This may be considered the safer course, because if the principle of open competition be once generally adopted, it will be very difficult to recede from it; whilst on the other hand the principle of limited competition may be extended or contracted without inconvenience according to the experience of its results. We do not think it necessary to enter upon the defects of the plan of limited competition hitherto adopted, of which evidence has already been given, it is sufficient to say that in 1859, out of 1,107 competitors for 258 situations, only 397 have been found competent, and the remainder, 710 have been found incompetent; so that the effective competition has only been that of 397 persons for 258 situations, or on the average only 8 competitors for every five situations. It has, however, been suggested, and we concur in the suggestion, that the limited competition may be made effective by means of a preliminary examination, which should distinguish the competent from the incompetent candidates; and by applying the competitive examination to the competent candidates only, in the proportion of three or more such candidates to each vacancy, the system of limited competition thus arranged would approach much nearer to open competition than to simple nomination. The obligation on the part of the authority having the patronage to nominate a sufficient number of really competent candidates, would compel him (especially in the case of the Secretary of the Treasury and in such offices as the War Office, where there are many and frequent vacancies) to look about for candidates beyond those of his own knowledge or recommended to him by friends. If it were thought advisable hereafter to proceed further in this direction, it would only be necessary to increase the proportion of candidates to vacancies; or, the endeavour to find good candidates might be stimulated by giving to some other authority in the department the right to nominate other candidates. The foregoing remarks are made with reference solely to clerkships in the civil service, but they may be applied to all those junior situations for which the same class of persons are required, such as landing-waiters, supernumerary surveyors of taxes. They do not extend however to tide-waiters, letter-carriers, or messengers, or other similar situations: for these, bodily strength and activity are at least of as much importance as the moderate acquirements and intelligence which are requisite, and we do not think that a competitive examination in the latter only would necessarily secure the best qualified persons. We conceive, however, that the competitive examination might extend to the physical requirements, and a just number of marks might be assigned to these. With regard to tide-waiters, it would seem desirable that they should be selected exclusively from persons accustomed to a seafaring life, and not, as is often the case, from the sedentary classes of workmen, such as tailors, &c. We likewise think it our duty to call attention to a very important part of the Order in Council of 1855, which is applicable alike to the various systems above adverted to; we mean the regulations with regard to probation. The Order in Council judiciously provides that after obtaining the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners in respect of the qualifications which they are to examine and test, the candidate is to enter upon a period of probation during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended, and he shall not be finally appointed to the service unless upon satisfactory proof of his fitnesss being furnished to the chief of the department after six months' probation. We conceive that this part of the Order in Council, if observed and fully carried out, would protect the public as well against any deficiency in our own examinations as against any defects or inaptitudes which it may not be in our power to examine, but which may, nevertheless, render the candidate unfit for the due transaction of the business entrusted to him. We are aware that this imposes on the heads of departments a very invidious duty; and we are disposed to think, from the comparatively rare cases of non-confirmation of appointments which have come to our knowledge, (an unfrequency for which we cannot venture ourselves to take credit), that this duty has been leniently, and even tenderly performed. We are anxious, however, that this regulation should be made thoroughly efficient; and in order to secure that efficiency, we would suggest that our certificate should, in the first instance, be treated as provisional only, and should not be made absolute for the purposes of the Superannuation Act unless and until we should have received a report from the head of the department, that after probation the clerk had been found in all respects qualified. Should the

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contemplated plan of limited competition between competent candidates be adopted, it may be desirable to modify in some respects our competitive examination. Having ascertained the absolute fitness of the candidates beforehand, the competitive examination is only to determine their relative merit with respect to intelligence and industry. It is conceived that more latitude should be given to the candidates in this respect than heretofore; that they should be at liberty to make a choice of subjects, as in the case of the examinations for the East Indian Civil Service, and that they should not be limited to the same number of subjects; but in order to prevent mere smatterers from overpowering, by variety of subjects, those who show real knowledge in a few, a high minimum of marks should be affixed to each subject, below which, the marks, if obtained, should not be counted in favour of the candidates."

4228*. The practical proposition which you make, with a view to extend the system of competition is, that a certain minimum number of candidates should be admitted, that no appointment should be given away in the higher branches of the civil service by simple nomination, but that in every case there should be a certain number (I think you take three) as the minimum of candidates to compete?—Three or four really effective competing candidates.

4229. And in order that those who could not pass the test examination may not be counted as candidates, you would have a test examination in the first place?—I believe that that would be the best plan.

4230. I wish to ask you as to the practical working of that plan in detail. Assume that four candidates are sent up for a vacancy, you would pass all those candidates, I apprehend, through a test examination in the first instance?—We should do so.

4231. Assuming that two of these failed to pass that test examination, would you then call upon the head of the department to nominate two more?—According to this plan that would be necessary.—(Sir *Edward Ryan.*) Then there would be a fixed minimum of candidates for competition who pass the test.

4232. (To Sir *John Lefevre.*) How would that avoid the inconvenience that would arise to the candidate from the necessary delay in the examination?—I quite admit that such an inconvenience exists, and it is very difficult to avoid it; but I am inclined to think that I should allow persons to show their competency for these places beforehand, if they thought fit—before they were nominated at all—by having periodical test examinations.

4233. But those test examinations would not confer any right whatever to a future appointment?—No, it would be almost like a degree; such test examinations should not confer any right of being appointed.

4234. They would not even confer a right to compete, but only a right to compete if nominated; would not that be so?—They would not confer a right to compete, but if the party who had passed the test examination was fortunate enough afterwards to obtain a nomination, he would be at once in the condition of an effective competing candidate. Perhaps it would be right for me to mention that there is another mode for effecting the same object which it would be well for the Committee to have before them; it is this, that the examination, instead of being divided into two parts should be one examination, *i.e.*, both a competitive and a pass examination. Perhaps I had better give a particular instance. Suppose 60 candidates competing for 20 vacancies, and that on the result of the examination there were only 30 candidates effective, I should only give 10 appointments between those 30 candidates.

4235. You assume that in every case there are a considerable number of appointments thrown together?—Yes.

4236. Is that always practically possible?—For some offices it is not possible. For the appointments in the Customs, Inland Revenue, and some other offices, the patronage of which is in the hands of the Treasury, it does not appear to be very difficult, and we have had several very large competitions; but for the Foreign Office, of course, it is impossible.

4237. The difficulty which we are discussing does not occur in the case which you have mentioned last, because if there are, as you say, 60 candidates to go up, and if 30 of them pass the test examination, all that you have to do is to divide the number of successful candidates by three?—Yes; and to give so many appointments, and no more.

4238. (To Sir *Edward Ryan.*) But that does not meet the difficulty which we are considering, in offices where a single appointment, or at most two or three, are

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are vacant at the same time?—There exists at present a plan to meet the difficulty, to a certain extent, in the Colonial Office, where the candidates come up for what is called a preliminary examination, at which they pass in subjects which are necessary for the office, or are rejected upon those subjects. Those who have passed the preliminary examination go on to competition for the clerkships that are vacant. They nominate six or eight, or whatever number it may be, and at last, generally speaking, four or five may perhaps go in for the competition; that is the course pursued at present in the Colonial Office; therefore, in the offices where there are few appointments, to which your Lordship is directing our attention at present, that course might be adopted.

4239. I agree entirely in the expediency of what you propose; but the question is, how to avoid the great inconvenience which it appears to me will arise if a candidate, who is prepared to pass his own examination, has his examination delayed, perhaps some weeks or months, because another competitor, one of the three competitors who was to go in with him has failed to pass the test examination?—The appointments in the principal offices are very few; perhaps I had better show exactly what they are. In the principal clerkships in the Admiralty, during the five years' experience which we have had, there have been only ten appointments; in the Colonial Office (including Ceylon writerships), eleven; in the Foreign Office, twelve; in the Home Office (including Sub-Inspectorships of Factories), nine; in the House of Commons, three; in the India Office, six; in the Parliament Office, three; in the Board of Trade, five; and in the Treasury, nine. Therefore in the course of those five years, or rather not quite five years, there have been 68 appointments to clerkships in those principal offices. Very probably, perhaps one or two or three vacancies might occur, as it may be, in a year, and for those no doubt the officer at the head of the department will be prepared to present the requisite number of probable candidates at once for the preliminary examination, and then, as in the Colonial Office, for the ultimate competition for the appointments.

4240. It has been proposed to the Committee to form a list of persons qualified to hold appointments in the civil service, by having passed the requisite examination, without reference to the fact of any vacancy actually existing at the time in any public office; do you think that that would be convenient, or not?—For the smaller number of the principal appointments, I should think that such a list would be inexpedient; perhaps for the larger number of appointments, such as there are in the Customs and Excise, it would be expedient; but that is a matter that would require considerable consideration as to the details, supposing the system were adopted.

4241. Your experience does not seem to prove that if a larger number of candidates, say six, were sent up for each vacancy, there would be a real competition between three or four out of those six. I mean by real competition, a competition with men who are capable of passing the test examination?—Certainly not, taking the figures of last year.

4242. Therefore it is absolutely necessary, in your opinion, to any system of limited competition, that that competition should only be considered to arise among those who have passed the test?—Certainly.—(Sir *John Lefevre*.) We feel most strongly on this point.

4243. And on the whole you think that the least inconvenience would be produced by separating the two examinations and requiring a test examination first?—Upon the whole, I think so; but I admit that there would be some inconvenience in that.

4244. (To Sir *Edward Ryan*.) With regard to the system of entirely open competition, I understand you to express yourself as favourable to it in principle, but you think that there may be reasons of practical expediency for delaying its adoption?—Decidedly, I am favourable to it in principle, and that it is the best system we have, no doubt.

4245. Are you equally certain that even limited competition between three or four, or ten candidates, is better than simple nomination, with a test examination?—If it is a *bonâ fide* competition, but not upon the present system.

4246. (To Sir *John Lefevre*.) You alluded in the paper you read, to the disappointment which is experienced by a candidate who has been nominated, if he fails in passing the test; do you not think that that disappointment is even greater if a candidate is nominated to compete, and if he fails in the competition, not because his acquirements are not sufficient to enable him to pass the test,

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but merely because some one else has come up at the same time with superior attainments?—I think that the disappointment in the case you mention is not so severe as the disappointment from rejection on a simple nomination. There is a still severer disappointment; *i. e.*, where a candidate who is successful in the actual competition, according to the aggregate of marks, fails to obtain a certificate owing to deficiency in particular subjects. This, however, is not frequent.

4247. But that being the case, have you not heard it alleged that the effect of a more extended competition is often to drive away men who would be capable, because they are unwilling to expose themselves to the chance of defeat, and do you attach any importance to that statement, or not?—I do not attach much importance to that statement, although I admit that there may be some persons who are afraid of competition.

4248. It has been alleged, with regard to the Medical Service of India, which is open to competition, that many persons who are qualified to pass the test are deterred from coming forward, because they do not know what competitors they may have to meet, and in the event of failure, it is considered that such failure would damage their professional prospects at home?—I can easily conceive that; I dare say that that is true.—(Sir *Edward Ryan.*) But I think there is a great distinction between competitors for ordinary clerkships, and persons who are known to be entering the profession; and failure may affect their position hereafter in that profession. This objection would not apply to clerks.

4249. You do not think that if a candidate had passed a simple test examination, his failure in a subsequent competition would damage his prospects in other occupations?—I think not.

4250. What is the number of candidates which you would fix as the minimum of those who should go up, all having passed a test examination?—Three to one is the minimum, generally.

4251. I presume you would not fix a maximum?—No, certainly not; on the contrary, we think that the greater number of candidates the better.

4252. (To Sir *John Lefevre.*) You state that you would extend this plan to clerkships in all the offices?—Yes.

4253. You would extend it also, if I understand you rightly, to landing-waiters?—Yes, to landing-waiters also; believing, as I do, that the same degree of qualification is necessary for them as for the ordinary clerks.

4254. But with regard to the tidewaiters, and letter-carriers, and all the inferior branches of the service, you consider that intellectual competition is entirely out of place?—A solely intellectual competition I do not think desirable, but with a physical competition I should recommend it.

4255. (To Sir *Edward Ryan.*) You have not stated any definite plan with regard to those inferior offices which you would wish to see adopted?—With regard to the inferior offices, such as tidewaiters and letter-carriers, which we may take as the larger classes of inferior officers, I think that there ought to be an inquiry into their physical strength, and that they then might compete as other persons do, upon receiving their marks, as is done, in fact, in the constabulary in Ireland, where there is a report upon the physical strength and health of the different candidates; those marks are remitted to us; we report upon their qualifications in other respects, and then the marks are added together, and the whole forms the ground of our decision.

4256. Is that a competition, or is it simply a test?—It is a competition.

4257. In the actual state of public opinion and public feeling upon this subject, would it be satisfactory to see, with regard to those inferior offices, a system of nomination checked by a test, both physical and intellectual, such as you have mentioned?—I think that competition would be superior to nomination, and that you would get a better class of men. With reference, for instance, to tidewaiters, it appears, I believe, in some of the evidence that has been given before the Committee, that a class of persons, with no nautical knowledge, and not seafaring persons at all, have been selected for those offices, and of course they may have been considered, to a certain extent, as not fitted for that occupation. If the competition were confined to that class of persons only, it would exclude, of course, such persons as tailors, or other people of sedentary habits, who are not qualified for the management of boats. Candidates for these appointments might be selected out of seafaring men. There might be an inquiry also, as there is in the constabulary, as to their physical strength, and as there is now, to a certain extent, after they are nominated, by the Customs. For

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there is an inquiry made by the Customs, and a report is given by the collectors as to the physical strength of the officers; and before a tidewaiter is actually confirmed in his nomination, so as to entitle him to be examined by us, he is reported upon to the Customs, which report is transmitted to us. I think that, if means were adopted to ascertain their physical strength, and the inquiry was substantial, and the marks were assigned according to their powers in that respect, the competition to which they might then be subject for the purpose of ascertaining the other acquirements which are necessary for a tidewaiter, would be a beneficial course. It is not to be supposed that a tidewaiter has nothing to do with reading or writing, because we took pains to inquire from the chairman of the Board of Customs, when these examinations first commenced, what would be required of a tidewaiter, and the chairman was kind enough to produce to us the books which the officer in question was obliged to keep, which contain a list, in fact, of the goods on board the vessels, and so on; therefore he has to write, and he ought to a certain extent, to be able to spell; and upon inspection of those books, and upon the information which the chairman was kind enough to give us as to what the spelling was which he required, we regulated our examinations of that class of persons. With regard to their physical strength and acquirement, we could only deal with them upon the medical certificates which were sent to us, and upon the report of the collector himself, who was bound to inquire into those subjects. Those reports were laid before us, and in that way we have dealt with the tidewaiters.

4258. You do not think it necessary, I apprehend, to lay down any general plan for competition in the class of tidewaiters and messengers; you would be content to leave it to the discretion of those who appoint them to establish either nomination or limited competition; is that your view?—I should prefer competition.

4259. With regard to the plan of making the certificates conditional only, until after a period of probation; what length of time would you fix for that probation?—At the first commencement, in some offices, we found that the period of probation was a year; we suggested, as the Order in Council requires, that the period of probation should be six months. The time was, I believe, limited with the view that it was more likely that there should be a report made with greater accuracy and strictness upon the qualifications of a candidate in a short period of time, because if the candidate should become more familiar and better acquainted with the persons in the office, they might be less likely to report strictly upon his qualifications. I should say that it should be six months at least, or such further time as might be necessary for testing his qualifications.

4260. You think that the longer he remains on probation in the office, the more he is considered to establish a claim, and the more he has entered into personal relations with those who have to report upon him?—That was one reason.

4261. Do you contemplate that a rejection on the ground of unfitness, as shown during his period of probation, should be only for gross misconduct, or do you contemplate the rejection of a clerk merely for inefficiency?—I should say certainly, that he should be rejected merely for inefficiency. I think it is the duty of the office to ascertain that a clerk is qualified for the duties which he has to discharge, and if he is unfit, I should not confirm him in his appointment.—(Sir *John Lefevre.*) I think that the heads of the office should have the most entire discretion as to confirmation; they should reject for any cause that they think fit; if they find a man unfit, they should reject him.

4262. Do you think that that could be practically enforced to any extent; if a clerk on probation showed certain irregularity and carelessness, but had obtained his official certificate, would there not be a strong feeling of reluctance to displace him?—I admit that there would be, and it is for that reason that we have suggested that a report or statement should come back to the Civil Service Commissioners, in order to call the attention of the head of the office to that being a paramount duty. Unless he is compelled to look to the performance of that duty, as something necessary and important, I believe it would be slurred over from various causes, chiefly from the cause which your Lordship has mentioned, *i. e.*, that it is excessively difficult, after a young man has been acting in the office, to turn him out; but if the head of the office was obliged to report positively that he thought him fit for the situation, he would then not venture to do so, unless he really believed him to be so.

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4263. Would the final decision in that case rest with you or with the head of the office?—With the head of the office.—(Sir *Edward Ryan.*) Certainly it would rest with the head of the office. The only reason for that report is that then it is a deliberate act, to be done by the head of the office, in which he must well consider the report, because the office will be bound by it afterwards.

4264. What do you consider to be the function of the head of the office if he has to report to you and you are to decide?—We should merely register the decision, and the decision would become absolute after that had been done.

4265. (To Sir *John Lefevre.*) Then it is only reported to you in order that you may formally record the decision to which the head of the office has come?—It is only for the purpose of obliging the head of the office to do it, as Sir Edward Ryan has expressed it, in a deliberate and formal manner.

4265. Sir *Stafford Northcote.*] With regard to the proposal to form a prospective list, do you think that it would be possible to allow all persons who have passed certain examinations by recognised bodies, to present themselves for competition without undergoing any preliminary test. I mean persons who have passed such examinations as University examinations, both for residence and for middle class non-residence?—Persons who had passed those examinations would, no doubt, in point of general knowledge be fit, but the pass examination is for the purpose of determining their fitness for the duties which they will be called upon to perform in the office to which they are going to be appointed, and the university examinations, and the middle class examinations might not embrace those subjects; handwriting, for example.

4267. Do not you think that a competition of, say three persons to one situation, among persons who have already passed such examinations as those to which I have alluded, would be almost invariably a real and effective competition?—In the higher subjects in which they may be examined, I think it would, but I am by no means certain that it would in the lower ones, especially in handwriting. I do not know how it is in the middle class examinations, but I fully believe that in the University examinations, handwriting never enters into the examination at all; at least a great number of persons would have been plucked if it had.

4268. Would not handwriting be a matter upon which the probation might tell very effectively?—Yes, it might.

4269. If a man was found unfit to write an official hand, it would be discovered on probation?—Yes, I have no doubt that might be decided on the probation; but then you are throwing a very invidious duty on the head of the office from which we have been appointed to relieve him.

4270. If you had a system of examining young men with a view to place them on a list, from which list, they might be selected, but giving them no absolute right to be selected, to compete for appointments, would you not probably raise expectations in the young men who were so placed upon the list, which might be disappointed, and would cause a good deal of ill feeling and dissatisfaction?—There would be a faint effect of that kind, undoubtedly, but not nearly so strong as the present system of simple nomination produces.

4271. Your idea would be, that when the head of the office was applied to by a young man, or the friends of a young man, to give him a nomination, he should send him up to the next periodical examination of the Civil Service Commissioners, at which he should be examined, and if he came up to a certain test, he should then be placed upon a list, and he would remain upon that list until a vacancy occurred, when, if his patron chose, or if any other person who then had the appointment chose, he might nominate him to compete for that vacancy?—That is one mode in which the system that we have prescribed would be worked out; but also it might well be, that any one who wished hereafter to enter any particular public office, might present himself to be examined at one of those periodical examinations.

4272. And then if he had presented himself, and had obtained a certificate, he might afterwards, if he could get a nomination, avail himself of the nomination to go up for a competition at once?—Yes; it would resemble, in a certain sense, matriculation.

4273. And you think that that would be a better system than allowing the matriculation to take place through various other bodies besides the Civil Service Commissioners themselves?—Yes, I think so; not pretending that our examinations are really better conducted than theirs, but that they would be conducted

ducted upon the proper subjects, which the middle-class examinations and the University examinations would not always embrace.

4274. Do you know what the system is in France?—I do not know.

4275. You are not aware that it is necessary in France that young men, before being appointed to any public situation, or to certain public situations, should have taken degrees in the Lycées, or other public institutions?—Now you remind me of it, I have heard of that system.

4276. That would be a system analogous to what I was sketching out, namely, that before a young man could present himself, he should have received a certain testimonial from some educational body?—That would be precisely analogous, but I do not think that that would meet the difficulty here.

4217. Of course, if you had a system of open competition, you would get rid of all those difficulties of a test examination altogether?—We believed that that would furnish an ample supply. Of course that remains to be proved, but we believe it, and we have some good ground for believing it, because in the one single, but great case, of open competition for the home writerships of the India Office, originating under the noble Chairman of this Committee, though there were a great many who were unfit, there was an abundant supply of persons positively fit for the situations competed for.

4278. If you allowed every person who presented himself to go up and offer himself for a test examination, you would have no guarantee of character, such as is supposed to be obtained by a nomination?—No.

4279. Do you think that a guarantee such as it is should be given before the young man passed the test examination, or would you get it afterwards?—Regulations might be established, if it were thought desirable, obliging us to obtain certificates of character from those persons who are coming up for those pass examinations.

4280. After a young man had obtained such certificates of character, and had presented himself, and had passed the test examination, would he not have a very strong claim to be allowed to go up and compete when a vacancy occurred?—I think it would doubtless make his claim to attention from any authority who had the power of nomination much stronger; but if he did not get it, he would feel disappointed and annoyed with the person whom he applied to, and not with the system generally.

4281. Do you think that it is a desirable plan that the sons or relatives of civil servants should have any advantage in obtaining situations in the civil service?—I very reluctantly say that I do not think that it is a good plan.

4282. You are aware that many persons are of opinion, that by giving nominations to the sons of meritorious civil servants, you encourage the fathers to work harder, with a view to get that advantage for their sons?—It has that effect; but I should prefer rewarding or stimulating them in some other way. I say I am very reluctant to express that opinion, because I have myself made appointments on that ground precisely.

4283. If there were a system by which young men were allowed to go and offer themselves for the test examination, with proper recommendations, you would probably accept the recommendations of civil servants as good introductions for young men so offering themselves?—Certainly.

4284. So that, if the sons of these officers had real merit, they would have an opportunity of entering themselves, at all events, for those situations?—Yes.

4285. You are aware that there has been a large amount of public jealousy excited with regard to the nature of the questions that are set, and the nature of the examinations that are conducted; have you been often challenged with regard to the fairness of your decisions?—I may say hardly at all. I cannot conceive how it has happened that such a feeling has not been excited.—(Sir *Edward Ryan*). We have not been challenged as to fairness, that I am aware of, in any case. Of course there have been many disappointed candidates, who have said that questions have been put which ought not to have been put.—(Sir *John Lefevre*). I do not think that there have been many, even of that class, that we have heard of; there may have been many others that we have not heard of.

4286. (To Sir *Edward Ryan.*) Applications have been, in some cases, made to you to produce the papers in certain examinations; have you ever thought it desirable or right to produce those papers?—As a general principle, we have

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thought it right to refuse the production of those papers, and we stated the principle on which we did that in our second Report: "We have reluctantly felt ourselves obliged to refuse to furnish information with respect to the details of individual examinations. Acting upon this view, we declined to accede to the request of one of the public departments, to transmit to them the examination papers of a candidate to whom we had refused a certificate; and we explained the reasonableness of the privilege we claimed, both on principle and with reference to considerations of public convenience. We felt that if we abandoned, on the part of ourselves and of our assistant examiners, the privilege invariably exercised by persons performing functions of this nature, of exercising an independent judgment upon the performances of the candidate, without the review of any external authority, it would be quite impossible that the invidious duties intrusted to us could be justly and effectively executed." Upon that principle we have almost invariably acted. I will not say that we have never shown to the head of a department, in a particular case, a paper, that he might see the defects of a particular candidate. We have privately done that, but never officially; and I may say that the head of the present Government fully recognised the principle that we have stated in this Report, as a right principle for the Commissioners to proceed upon.

4287. Are you aware that in a particular case which has recently attracted public attention, it has been alleged that in a competitive examination, one of the competitors was unsuccessful, and that the ground upon which his failure was placed is said to have been a deficiency in spelling, and that his friends were anxious to see his papers in order to satisfy themselves that that deficiency really existed?—I am quite aware of the case to which you allude, and shall be very glad to explain that case to the Committee, though the examination papers were not produced by the Government to the House of Commons. I must explain to the Committee that the Admiralty, not being satisfied with the course which had been followed at the dockyards as to the selection of the apprentices, who afterwards become shipwrights, caulkers, &c., and the factory boys, who are of a superior class, and are employed in the engineering department and become naval engineers, who in fact are employed in the Navy for the management of steam ships, and also for other matters connected with engineering, we sent down our clerks at the request of the Admiralty. No certificates were given in this case. The Admiralty stated that they were not satisfied with the course pursued before, which was competitive examination by nomination; but the examination took place generally by a schoolmaster, and they asked us to conduct the examination. We accordingly sent down our own clerks from the office with the examination papers; the boys were examined in their presence, and the papers were collected by them, and were brought back to the Civil Service Commissioners, and were placed in the hands of our examiners as in the ordinary course of proceeding in other cases, where it is strictly within their own province, and where there are examinations of clerks, or other persons, in the country. The factory boys were examined not only in the common subjects of spelling, handwriting, and arithmetic, but the Admiralty decided that they should be examined in other subjects, in English grammar, English composition, geography, and mathematics; but the pass examination was in arithmetic, compound addition, orthography, and handwriting. The particular case to which I believe the question alludes was the examination of a factory boy in Portsmouth. Upon the papers being returned, it appeared that 23 candidates had been examined; and of the 23 candidates, 17 were selected as passing upon competition, and placed according to their respective merits, and six candidates were rejected as failing upon the preliminary examination, if I may so term it, upon the subjects which were considered as essential. Amongst those six candidates is the name of the particular candidate who was mentioned upon the occasion to which I presume the Honourable Baronet alludes; he was one of those who were rejected on the preliminary examination for spelling. It is curious enough, that in this case we took more than ordinary pains with the examination. Generally speaking, the examiners would have reported to us simply upon the result of the figures, and unless we had had some reason for going into the matter further, we should have decided upon their report; but in this case, we thought it desirable that we should see the spelling and arithmetic ourselves, so as to save the examiners, if any of the candidates failed on this preliminary examination, the trouble of going into the papers upon the other subjects, which would then

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then become unnecessary, and to save them the trouble of reporting on those other subjects. In this particular case of Mr. A., Sir John Lefevre, and myself had the papers of all the candidates brought to us, both in spelling and arithmetic, from the examiners, with their marks upon them; we looked through the papers ourselves, both as to spelling and arithmetic; we put "passed" on those which satisfied us as to the spelling and arithmetic, "rejected," upon those who did not pass this part of the examination, and "doubtful," as to others; and we put "doubtful" on this ground, that the examination in spelling was in dictation only as it first appeared before us, and not in spelling in the other subjects of examination. I must observe that in deciding upon the competency of a candidate in spelling, our course is not only to have regard to his writing from dictation, but also to have reference to his spelling in his answers to the questions on other subjects. Separate lists of his errors in dictation, and in his other papers, are made out arranged in appropriate columns. Upon this particular candidate's paper, we put the letter "D" (doubtful) in order that his spelling might be again considered when the whole examination came up, and we allowed him to go through the whole examination. Eighteen candidates were classed, and amongst them he was classed as one for the further consideration of the Commissioners. Upon looking at his other papers we found that his spelling in them was of such a nature that we could not pass him. The marks which he had obtained were 35, and the lowest number of any other person among those competitors was 42. The total number of mistakes which he had made in spelling was 31, and he was upon full consideration rejected by the Commissioners and placed amongst those who had failed. This was the course which we adopted upon that occasion. We are desirous that this Committee should know everything that took place in this matter, and if they are desirous to see the papers they are here for their inspection; but we upon principle thought that they ought not to have been produced on the demand by any individual, at the instance of a disappointed candidate, and we think so still. We are satisfied that it would be impossible to conduct our Commission with any degree of independence, if any individual should be able to represent that Mr. A. or Mr. B. has not had justice done him, and if that individual should have the right of comparing and judging from the papers whether, in his opinion, the Commissioners had or had not in that particular case come to a right conclusion. That right does not exist in the universities, and it does not exist in the medical profession, where men are tested in their acquirements before they can get their degrees, or be permitted to exercise their calling of physician or surgeon; it does not exist with attorneys who are examined before they can be admitted to practise in the courts of law or equity; it does not exist with regard to fellowships of colleges; it does not exist with regard to the examinations for commissions in the Army or Navy; it does not exist with regard to prizes at schools. This assumed liability to produce the examination papers with the answers is repudiated by examiners, and it would be entirely impossible to conduct the examination with independence or with propriety, if those papers could be reviewed by any independent authority. If any doubt exists as to the competency of the Commissioners, if any doubt exists as to the fairness with which they conduct the examinations, or if any improper motives can be imputed to them, of course their conduct must be open to the fullest inquiry by any competent tribunal that chooses to call for it; but if there is to be a revision of the marks they assign to the answers, and of the judgment they exercise as skilled persons, then I say it is impossible that any examination could be fairly or properly carried on.

4288. The subjects of examination are in all cases laid down, are they not, by the heads of the different departments?—Yes, in communication with us.

4289. But the head of the department is the person who is responsible for prescribing the subjects in which he thinks it necessary that the examination should take place?—Yes, certainly.

4290. And the Commissioners are the parties who decide what is the kind of examination required, in order to test the proficiency of the candidate in the subjects so prescribed?—Certainly.

4291. Does the head of the department in any way satisfy himself that the test which you propose is a fair one, and not more than a fair one, for obtaining the end which he desires to obtain?—If the Honourable Baronet means as to whether we examine more strictly or less strictly in the subjects which are

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prescribed, we have no communication with the head of the department upon that subject; we exercise entirely our own discretion upon it.

4292. When, therefore, the head of the department lays down that it is desirable that the examination for that department should include English History, for instance, it is left entirely for you to consider whether that examination shall be one for the purpose of ascertaining whether the candidate has a general knowledge of the main facts of history, or whether you should go into greater detail?—Not exactly so; the head of a department, on subjects of that kind, which are not absolutely necessary for the performance of the duties of the office, but are chiefly to test the intelligence of the candidate, frequently says, that he does not attach much importance to a particular subject, or that he does not require a strict examination in it; that has happened in some cases, and then, of course, we have followed the intimation of the heads of offices upon the matter.

4293. But when it comes to such a matter as spelling, if he says that he considers it unnecessary that the candidate should be able to spell, you are the persons entirely to choose what amount of knowledge of spelling is required?—Certainly we are; but in reference to spelling in the Customs, in the case of tidewaiters, before we attempted to fix the test of their spelling, we did it in communication with the chairman of the Customs, as to what he thought would be a sufficient degree of spelling for that class of persons.

4294. Do you think, after all that has taken place, and all the public controversy that there has been upon the subject, that a spelling test is essential, and that it is necessary that it should be as rigid as you have made it?—I think it is quite essential, and it is most important, as there can be no "cramming," if I may use that word with regard to spelling. I am disposed to think that we have not enforced it too rigidly; if we were to exhibit all the papers, I think the Committee might be surprised at the quantity of bad spelling which exists, and which we are obliged to pass over.

4295. There is one class of appointments which has been mentioned by one witness before the Committee; the appointments in the department of the solicitors to the different Boards. Do you think that it is possible for you to conduct examinations satisfactorily for appointments to departments requiring special professional knowledge?—I think it is. We have already examined for departments requiring special professional knowledge; as, for instance, in engineering, with regard to the appointments to the Ceylon writerships. We are able to call in to our assistance those who are experts in those special subjects.

4296. In those examinations in which some knowledge of law is required, what is the test which you can apply, and in what way can you ascertain the amount of knowledge of law possessed by the candidates?—We have no difficulty in ascertaining the knowledge of substantive law; the knowledge of the practice of law is always a difficult thing to ascertain by any examination, but as to the substantive law itself, there would be no difficulty whatever.

4297. Of course, there is no difficulty in ascertaining whether a man is grounded upon certain principles; but is it not necessary that those solicitors, and those gentlemen who are in the solicitors' departments, should have a practical experience and a practical acquaintance with the working of the legal system of this country?—No doubt, to a certain extent, that must be the case; but the clerks in those departments, I presume, have special duties assigned to them; some of them may be of the description which relates to the knowledge of conveyancing, for instance, and to the particular knowledge relating to the office, Acts of Parliament relating to the office, &c. But as to the practice of the courts, it would be much more difficult to test by any examination whether they have a knowledge of that practice. Sir John Lefevre suggests that we should pursue the same course as the Law Society does in their examinations. For the Indian Civil Service, where it is desirable that the candidates should have some knowledge, both of practical and theoretical law, we have adopted a system of testing, to a certain extent, their practical knowledge; that is, their knowledge of the mode of conducting trials. We desire their attendance at trials, and they make reports to us upon cases. We are pursuing a system of this kind with regard to law, and the candidates are also examined in Hindoo and Mohammedan law and jurisprudence generally. This is in the second examination, which is a test examination before being appointed to witnesses in India.

4298. Those examinations go into points of practice, do they not?—Yes; so far

far as their knowledge of the conduct of trials goes; they give us notes of trials, and we are going to examine them upon that subject, when they come up for their second examination.

4299. Mr. *Hennessy.*] How do you define a junior appointment in the civil service?—It is very difficult to give a definition of a junior appointment; it cannot be defined by age, certainly, and I am quite unable to give an exact definition of it. The words of the Order in Council of May 1855, are, "That all such young men as may be proposed to be appointed to any junior situation in any department of the civil service shall, before they are admitted to probation, be examined," and so forth. If the Honourable Member will put any particular case to me, perhaps I should be able to answer it, but I am not able to give a general definition of what may be termed "junior appointments."

4300. Mr. *Clay.*] Would you define it in this way; as the lowest class in any particular office?—That would give a definition of it, but not altogether a precise one. For instance, there are several departments in the Admiralty; there is the Whitehall branch and the Somerset House Branch, and there are Dockyard clerkships.

4301. Are they all on the establishment?—They are all in the same establishment. If a clerk were moved from Somerset House to Whitehall, he would undergo another examination. Though it is another class in the same office, and though he had been for some time in the Somerset House Office, he would still be examined again if he were transferred to Whitehall.

4302. He would be examined for a junior appointment on the establishment?—Yes; he would be examined for a junior appointment on the establishment, but still he would have been on the establishment for some time, and he had already been examined for a junior appointment.

4303. Mr. *Tite.*] Perhaps an appointment under 100 *l.* a year might be considered as a junior appointment, as most of them are at that salary?—No; that would not apply.—(Sir *John Lefevre.*) I think the nearest approach that I have been able to get to a good definition is this: appointments which are conferred upon persons when they first enter. For instance, in the Admiralty, to which Sir Edward Ryan has alluded, they sometimes appoint to the Somerset House branch at once.—(Sir *Edward Ryan.*) They sometimes appoint to the Whitehall branch at once, and sometimes to the Somerset House branch; but if they are transferred from Somerset House to Whitehall, according to Sir Charles Wood's regulation, for he framed the scheme, they would be examined again in the other subjects which are attached to the Whitehall appointments.

4304. Mr. *Hennessy* (to Sir *Edward Ryan*).] According to the practice of the Commissioners, you include the sub-inspectors of factories and consuls in your examinations?—We do examine the sub-inspectors of factories; the Home Office sends them to us; and we have been requested by the Foreign Office to examine the consuls.

4305. You do not examine the assistant inspectors of schools?—No; we do not examine any of that class in the Privy Council Office.

4306. In the various schemes of examination for the different offices there is very great variety; has it occurred to the Commissioners that a comprehensive scheme might be framed for all the offices?—There is no doubt that the examination might be made much more general, and that the same scheme might be applicable to a greater number of offices than it is at present. That is one of the subjects which we have had under our consideration, and it is probable that hereafter, when the result of this inquiry by the Committee is determined, we may make some regulations of that kind.

4307. The limits of age also vary a good deal; do you think that a definite limit of age might be laid down for the civil service?—I think that it would be attended with some difficulty. For instance, with regard to letter carriers, the Post-office have thought it right to take narrower limits of age, for the sake of getting, as I understand, more effective men, and men stronger and more suited to their service. It would be very undesirable to extend the limits of age against the wishes of the office, and their limits of age for letter carriers might not be conveniently applicable to clerkships in other offices.

4308. In case a system of open competition was established, do you think it might be for the advantage of the public service that the superior limit of age, which is now generally 25, might be raised to 30?—I am inclined to think not. I think it would be a disadvantage to raise it to 30. The present limit of age to

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25, for the superior offices, would allow men to come in from the universities who have taken their degrees; and, with regard to the Indian Civil Service, the matter was much considered, and it was there found that about 21½ years, I think, was the limit that would bring in almost all the men who had taken degrees at the universities, and would allow them to compete for those appointments. The Committee are aware that that examination is much more severe and strict than for any of the offices at home.

4309. Have you found that any efforts have been made by any Government departments, to interfere with your independent action in conducting the examinations, and that you have been able to trace such interference to the present system of patronage?—No direct attempt has been made by any public department to interfere with our system of proceeding.

4310. Colonel *Sykes*.] You say that no direct attempt has been made; have there been any indirect attempts?—None that I know of, either direct or indirect.

4311. Mr. *Hennessy* (to Sir *John Lefevre*).] You attach different maximum values to the different subjects that you examine in; for instance, you give 300 marks as the maximum to arithmetic, 150 to English composition and correspondence, 150 to history, 200 to book-keeping, and 100 to orthography; of course, you are aware that in, I may say, the great majority of examinations held throughout the country, the same number of maximum marks is generally given to each subject; how do you think a system would work in which each subject of examination would have the same number of maximum marks?—The maximum of the marks is determined by a variety of considerations. The importance of the subject itself has very much to do with it, and the degree to which it shows intelligence. For instance, you may ascertain a great deal more about a man's intelligence in arithmetic or English composition, or history, than in mere handwriting, or in orthography, and I think you could hardly, with propriety, give the same number of marks to each subject; the difficulty is very considerable, to know how to make a just apportionment of them; we have felt in the Indian examinations, that it has been exceedingly difficult to know how to give exactly the proper weight to the several subjects, but we have tried to do so.

4312. I think that in the Indian examinations, the largest number of marks given for any single subject was for history, 1,375; (though that does not appear on the face of the return) in the Fourth Report, page 20?—As the Honourable Member has referred me to this Table of marks in the Indian examination, I can illustrate a little the difficulties that occur on that part of the subject; we had given there 1,500 marks for English, 1,500 for classics, including the languages and literature of Greece and Rome, and 1,500 for scientific subjects, combining pure and mixed mathematics, and natural science. In that way, we took the view which the Honourable Member indicated as that which is taken in other examinations. But then we found that from various causes, the same amount of merit did not get the same amount of marks in mathematics as it did in classics, or in English, that persons answering classical questions, or questions relating to English, if they did not answer the question right generally, answered it so as to get some marks; whereas in mathematics, the answers were either positively wrong or positively right; and there were many more cases where no credit could be given for the questions at all. In that case, therefore, we felt ourselves obliged to give a little additional weight to the mathematical marks, and we made them up to 1,250, instead of 1,000. I mention that to show the great difficulty which arises in fixing the exact number of marks for the several subjects.

4313. Has your attention been called to Sir William Hamilton's opinion as to the relative value of different branches of knowledge as tests of ability?—I have not seen it.

4314. In an article in the Edinburgh Review, he remarks that mathematics is not at all a good test of ability, and he goes on to argue that it is one of the worst?—With very great respect and great reluctance, I differ from such an authority as that. I have no manner of doubt that it is a very good test. The examinations at Cambridge are perhaps the best examinations that one could give as an example, and for a long course of years they have been shown to be a very good test of the talent and industry of those who have addressed themselves to that study.

4315. Does it occur to you that the possibility of "cramming" up in the different subjects should influence the maximum number of marks that are given?

given?—I think that you cannot take too many precautions against cramming, and I believe they may be made quite effectual by introducing somewhat more *vivâ voce* than at present.

4316. Does not it occur to you that there are some subjects, for instance, such as précis and English composition, in which it is almost impossible to cram?—It is very difficult. I think that English composition cannot be crammed; there may be frauds practised, but it cannot be crammed; people may speculate on the questions that are to be set, but if you set a subject for English composition of which the candidate has no previous notice, no previous cramming could enable him to pass. In the examinations, considerable credit is given both to précis and English composition, and I have no doubt that they are very good tests; and I believe that if the examination is a good one, English composition is one of the best possible tests.

4317. Speaking generally, what do you take the object of the examination to be?—The object of the examination is to test a man's intelligence and industry; I do not think that the examinations which have been settled for the great majority of the departments, for the lower clerkships are quite enough for that purpose. I do not mean that I should make them higher; but the variety of subjects is not sufficient. I do not think that history and geography, although they may be a test of the education that a candidate may have received, are enough to decide between persons, as to who has the greatest intelligence and industry; many men of that class, even in the lower division of the middle classes, may have addressed their attention to a language, or to mathematics, or to natural philosophy instead of to geography and history; and, as I noticed in the paper which I had the honour to read just now, I think that the examinations might be improved in that particular, and that they might test more fairly and accurately both the industry and intelligence of the candidates.

4318. I believe an instance occurred in which successive Secretaries of State in one office ventured to question the propriety of a certain examination paper?—Yes; that was so.

4319. A general question first arises upon that, as to how far any department should interfere with any one examination paper; what is your opinion upon that subject?—I think that they should not interfere with the examination papers; that they should indicate the subjects upon which they wish us to examine the candidate, and that they should then leave us to decide.

4320. With regard to that particular paper, do you agree with what the examiner said, that a paper purposely misspelt is really a good way of testing a knowledge of orthography?—It is one mode of testing. I do not think it is, upon the whole, so good a mode as ordinary dictation, but, as I think we have expressed more than once, it is another mode of dictation, and, combined with the other, it ascertains more accurately than either would alone, the proficiency of the candidate in spelling. Our impression is that it is by no means a difficult exercise, and we were very much surprised at the dissatisfaction which was excited in the Foreign Office, for we have had instances without end, or at least a considerable number of instances, in which persons of all kinds of classes in life have done that exercise without a single mistake. I am sure that it is far more difficult to construct the misspelt paper than to answer it. In the large competition to which we have so frequently had occasion to refer, we had a most valuable example of this; a long exercise of that kind was done without a single error by 31 persons, and 155 committed less than six errors in that exercise. I believe that there have been already produced before the Committee certain small publications which show that it is the common mode adopted in places of education, as exercises and tests in spelling.

4321. It has been represented to the Committee that, in the case of open competition, a very large majority of the candidates will probably be about the maximum limit of age, and that young men will probably be beaten by those who are older; is that in accordance with your experience?—We have, I believe, a very satisfactory result to show upon that point. I will just read a short table that has been prepared bearing upon it. It is a table showing the average ages of competitors for situations in the Customs and Inland Revenue departments in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857. As regards the Customs, the average age of the successful candidates was $20\frac{8}{10}$ years; the average age of the unsuccessful candidates was 22. On the other hand, in the Inland Revenue, the average age of the successful candidates was 21, and the average age of the unsuccessful

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candidates was 20, and in both departments together, curiously enough, the average age of the successful candidates was 21, and the average age of the unsuccessful candidates 21 $\frac{3}{10}$. So that you cannot but see that there is no inference of importance to be drawn with respect to the effect of age on success in examination. The average ages of successful competitors for clerkships in the Customs and the Inland Revenue departments in the year 1858 and 1859 were rather lower. I do not know why it should be so, but in the Customs it was 19 $\frac{3}{10}$ years; in the Inland Revenue, 19 $\frac{9}{10}$; and in both departments together, 19 $\frac{5}{10}$; the average age of 391 candidates for nine writerships in the Indian Office was 19 $\frac{7}{10}$ years, and of the nine successful candidates it was 19 $\frac{3}{10}$, so that I think we may very fairly infer that age does not influence the examination in the way that some people would suppose, and I attribute that partly to this, that those who are young, are nearer their school education, and have not forgotten so much of their knowledge as those who are older, while those who are older are perhaps more mature in their intellects.

4322. On behalf of the patronage system, it has been urged by its advocates, that it gives the best security for the character of the candidates; now, comparing the patronage system with the system of open competition, and supposing that under the latter you have full opportunity of making the inquiries that you now make, and probably more extensive ones, do you agree in that opinion, or would you not, in fact, be able to obtain a knowledge of a man's character better under the system of open competition, than under the system of patronage?—Whether the examination was by open competition, or by limited competition, or by simple nomination, with a pass in each case, we should make inquiries into character, and in each case we should do the best we could, and the precautions that we should take would be the same in each case. —(Sir *Edward Ryan.*) We do not rest our inquiries as to character upon the certificates which the candidate produces, as has been supposed, but we rest principally on the inquiries that we make ourselves; that is to say, in the first instance, when a candidate comes before us, we put to him a series of questions which he is obliged to answer in writing; and from that series of questions we get a sort of history of his life, so far as he will give it to us, and having obtained that, we found our inquiries of character upon it, and write ourselves, independently of the candidate, to the quarters in which we think inquiries would be desirable; and it is in that way that we have successfully ascertained, upon several occasions, that a person's character has not been that which had been represented to us.

4323. How many cases have occurred in which candidates have been rejected on the score of character?—The total number of refusals for character has been 76, but some of them have been refused by the departments themselves; but by us there have been 48 rejections. Some of them were refused for frauds at the examination, some for falsification of certificates of age, some for bad character in previous employments, and some for bad conduct in other respects.

4324. Mr. *Tite.*] Out of how many?—Out of the total number that we have examined. We have given certificates to about 5,700 cases.

4325. Mr. *Hennessy.*] Have you instituted any prosecution against those persons who have been thought guilty of fraud?—Yes; some prosecutions have been instituted, three or four of which have been successful. We have not instituted them ourselves, we have called the attention of the department which the candidate has attempted to defraud, and the department has instituted prosecutions, and the parties have been convicted in certain cases.

4326. Sir *Willim Hayter.*] I think I understand the Commissioners to give it as their opinion, that although it may ultimately be desirable to resort to open competition, yet that, in the present state of the question, and under the present circumstances, it would be more desirable to have a limited competition, although a limited competition more open than the present one?—We think, decidedly, that open competition is the best course; but the present system, and, indeed, the system of limited competition by nomination, has not been fully carried out. We think that five years is hardly sufficient, for that is the reason that we have assigned, to enable us to obtain a full knowledge of the working of the system; and therefore, as I believe there will be no retreat from open competition, if once adopted, we think that perhaps it would be more judicious, in the first instance, to adopt the other plan, but by no means meaning to intimate the opinion that we do not prefer open competition.

4327. My

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4327. My apprehension of the meaning of the Commissioners was, that they thought that it would be desirable ultimately to resort to open competition; but that, at present, they had not sufficient experience of the system to do away with limited competition, and that they thought that the limited competition should be more open than it is?—We think that it should be a real competition, and not a sham, as it is now sometimes called.

4328. It has been stated to the Committee by the late Secretary of the Colonial Office, that the system that was there adopted was, that the Secretary of State kept a list of candidates, and that upon a vacancy occurring the secretary to the office reported the vacancy to the Secretary of State, and upon that five or eight candidates were taken from the list of the Secretary of State, and submitted to the Civil Service Commissioners; that this number was never less than five or more than eight, and that in the seven cases referred to by the Secretary for the Colonies, the candidates were submitted to a preliminary examination, and if any were rejected in the preliminary examination, another man would then be substituted from the list of the Secretary of State. It is not stated that that had been done, or that any had been rejected, but that the course was, that they should first of all be submitted to a preliminary examination, and then, having passed through that preliminary examination, they should then be submitted to competitive examination?—Yes; but not another candidate substituted for the one that had been rejected upon a preliminary examination; that course had not been adopted.

4329. Have any been rejected?—Yes, certainly.

4330. Would there be any difficulty in adopting that course of filling up the list to the original number, so that there may be a competition always existing in the event of rejection in a preliminary examination of any one or more of the candidates?—Certainly not; it might be filled up in that way by the same authority that nominated others, no doubt.

4331. Do you perceive any difficulty that would arise in doing that, or any substantial delay?—In the higher offices, perhaps there would be no very substantial delay, for if they were nominated immediately, there would be only an interval of a day. It is only in the Colonial Office that the system of preliminary examination and subsequent examination has ever been adopted, and there is always the interval of a day or so, for the investigation by the Commissioners of the preliminary examination, to see whether the candidates are to proceed to ultimate trial.

4332. Confining the question to the higher offices, do you see any difficulty in the event of rejection upon a preliminary examination in a substitution being made of some others instead of those who were rejected?—No, certainly not, if that system were to be adopted or continued.

4333. Subject to what you have before stated, is that a system of limited competition which you think would be desirable to be adopted?—Yes; whether it should be carried on exactly in the form in which it is done in the Colonial Office or not is another question; what the preliminary examination should be would also require much consideration; but if that system is continued in the Colonial Office, no doubt the course suggested, namely, a substitution for a man who had failed in the preliminary examination of another man before the ultimate competition commenced, would be an easy arrangement.—(Sir *John Lefevre.*) The only inconvenience in that case would be, that there would be a longer delay between the preliminary examination and the competitive examination; perhaps the delay of a week, or something of that kind.

4334. That would not be a substantial delay of any importance to the office?—No, none to the office.

4335. Do you see any other mode of limited competition which is more desirable for adoption than the mode which is now in force at the Colonial Office?—I do not see any other mode more advisable than that.

4336. Could not that system which is adopted at the Colonial Office be applied to the other higher offices, without any difficulty?—I presume so.

4337. (To Sir *Edward Ryan.*) Is there not this possible evil resulting from open competition, that you really may have no competition at all, if there are not a sufficient number of candidates?—I have not the slightest dread of our not having an abundance of candidates, for either the higher or the lower offices.

4338. I ask that question, because it was stated by a witness that in respect to

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the writerships in the East India service, it began by being five candidates to each vacancy; last year, there were but three to one, and this year there will be two to one; so that in point of fact, if, as I understood from what was stated just now, competition between two is scarcely any competition at all, there would be, for the East India writerships, no competition this year?—That is not difficult to explain, because the number must be in proportion to the vacancies; the number of vacancies was 20, I think you will find in the first year (1855); 20 in the next year, 12 in 1857, 20 in 1858, 40 in 1859, and this year it happens that there are 80 vacancies, and there are 183 candidates for those 80 vacancies.

4339. In point of fact, there would be only two to one?—Yes; that is an examination of a very high order, and it is only for a short time that it has been upon its trial; and persons must prepare themselves up to that competition; but for the lower classes of offices in the Customs and the Excise, I have no doubt that you will have multitudes.

4340. (To Sir *John Lefevre*.) Do you think that the severity of the examination is at all likely to deter candidates from coming to the examinations for the East India service?—I do not think it does.

4341. (To Sir *Edward Ryan*.) Are you aware of the mode in which vacancies in clerkships in the War Office are filled up?—Yes, by taking a temporary clerk, and putting him into a competition.

4342. It has been stated to the Committee that any person who is recommended may put his name down as a temporary clerk, and that those who have entered the class of temporary clerks may themselves compete for any vacancy that occurs; that is still more open competition, is it not, than the competition in the Colonial Office?—If I understood the evidence of Sir Benjamin Hawes, it was not that anybody could put his name down—he rather negatived that, as I understood him—but that there were certain facilities of putting down their names for temporary clerkships; but after becoming temporary clerks, they will on vacancies, put down their names for competition for permanent clerkships, and that is now the system generally adopted.

4343. I do not mean anybody, but anybody who should be recommended?—As I understood Sir Benjamin Hawes's evidence, it was a selection, in fact, by the head of the department.

4344. In the event of the system of open competition being adopted, of course temporary clerks must either be done away with altogether, or they must have some advantages offered to them?—I understand that the subject of the temporary clerks is under the consideration of a committee, of which, I believe, Sir Stafford Northcote is chairman, for considering the question of the supplementary and temporary clerks, and I do not know what recommendations they may make upon that subject; whether they should be kept as a distinct and separate class, and not be carried on, in any instance, to the permanent establishment, is a matter which is now under consideration.

4345. Are you aware that in many offices the temporary and supplemental clerks form a very large proportion of the staff of the office?—No doubt that is so.

4346. In the event of open competition being established, the effect would be, would it not, that those temporary clerks would have no advantage from their position, and that they could only compete with the rest of the world?—Certainly, if they were admitted into competition, but if they are formed into a distinct class, which I understand is the project under consideration, that is to say, that the temporary and supplemental clerks should only rise up to a certain salary, that they should be, in fact, a service separated from the established clerks, of course that would not apply.

4347. That would make a considerable alteration in the existing state of the salaries, and other matters connected with the department, would it not?—Yes; no doubt.

4348. (To Sir *John Lefevre*.) I understood you to state that you reluctantly objected to giving any advantages to the sons of meritorious officers, although you have, in one instance, broken that rule. It has been stated to the Committee by the heads of several departments, for instance, in the Excise, that 10 per cent. of the Excise appointments are given to the sons of meritorious officers in the department; that that is a rule which has existed for a very long period; that they are selected entirely by the Board from the sons of meritorious officers, and that it is considered in the nature of a reward; it is also stated that

great

great value is attached to this privilege, from the number of applications, which are far beyond what can be given; and that the persons so appointed are examined, though not competitively, by the Civil Service Commissioners, and are found competent for their duty; it is stated, moreover, that the sons of those officers are generally better officers than any others that they have in the department, and for this reason, says a witness, that they have been conversant with the practice of their fathers, and know something of the work, and their duty; and, supposing that the interest of the public service is alone to be considered, it is decidedly recommended that that principle should still be adopted; and that is confirmed very much by the head of the Board of Customs, and by the heads of other departments. Will you state to the Committee whether you think that the evil of rewarding meritorious officers by appointing their sons is so great that, without any exception, such persons should never be introduced into the service under any circumstances?—I do not think that you can carry on both systems together, the competitive system and the nominative system, even though the latter should be checked by a pass examination. There would be very invidious comparisons made between the clerks who came in under one system and those who came in under the other. If your object is to obtain the best clerks, I should not, *à priori*, have thought that you would get them by selecting the sons of meritorious officers; and if your object is to reward and encourage the service, there are other modes in which that may be done.

4349. You think that the heads of the departments, who have stated that these are rather better than the others, must be under some delusion as to that matter?—Those clerks are compared, I suppose, not with clerks who have been selected under competitive examination, but with the ordinary clerks, who were appointed under the motives which at present have regulated the patronage.

4350. To Sir *Edward Ryan*.] Would there not be this advantage, that if there were two modes of appointment, you would then be able to test which is the best?—I think there would be this difficulty attending it; I presume that the heads of departments are to have their sons or relations in the same department. In the majority of cases, I presume, that is the course; that they get those appointments in the same department as themselves. If they do that, there is this substantial objection, that as they would have to superintend the clerks who come into their department, they would not be likely to be the most severe critics of the conduct of their relatives, or to report very strictly as to how they conduct themselves. If they are to have appointments in other offices, I cannot see why they should come into those offices in any other way than every other clerk comes there. You may reserve for the sons of meritorious servants in the civil service, if you like, a certain number of clerkships, which is the course pursued with the army of India. A certain number of the sons of meritorious officers are to have appointments given them in the army; therefore they have a claim, and to a certain extent it is recognised, and the appointments are set apart to be given to that class of persons; but they must come in, also, upon the ordinary condition of passing the test examination, whatever it may be, that is required for other officers. And I cannot see why the sons of meritorious officers should not go through the same ordeal as everybody else that presents himself for a clerkship.

4351. It is stated that all those persons so appointed are submitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, and it is necessary that they should be so; therefore the case of the Indian officers would not apply, because in that case there is no competition?—There is no competition in those appointments; there is for the other branches of the Indian army, but not for that.

4352. Those appointments are given, are they not, as some kind of reward to the sons of officers who have distinguished themselves?—Yes.

4353. Do you believe that any benefit is derived to the service from that?—I really am unable to form any opinion whether there is or is not; but if I understand the Right Honourable Baronet's proposition, it is, that there should be two distinct modes of conducting the examination for the two classes. In cases wthere it is the rule of the office that clerks are to be admitted by competition, there would be, if the Right Honourable Baronet's suggestion is adopted, a competition for one class, and a simple nomination for another. I think that nothing could be more mischievous, and nothing could lead to such discord and uncertainty in the management of the office as such a double mode of admission; the comparisons would be constant.

4354. No doubt there would be a mode of appointment that is adopted now?—I believe

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—I believe that the clerks that come in under competition, are superior clerks to the others.

4355. At the present moment you are aware that there is no competition existing with regard to the class of Excise expectants; there is merely a test examination?—Then they would come in upon equal terms. I understood the proposal to be, that they should come in upon unequal terms; the one by nomination, and the others by competition for the same offices, and I think that objectionable.

4356. You think that the Excise expectants should be submitted to competition now?—Yes.

4357. Then you would alter the mode of entering the service?—I think the present mode objectionable.

4358. You would give no advantage in any department to any of the sons of meritorious officers over the rest of the world?—Except the advantage they possess of obtaining nominations. They will always have a large connexion and intimacy with those who have the nominations in their power; that is an advantage which they always possess.

4359. It could be no advantage, could it, if they are to be submitted to competition?—They would have the right of nomination; and if it is limited, and not open competition, it is a very considerable advantage to be nominated.

4360. Mr. *Tite.*] (To Sir *John Lefevre.*) With regard to the spelling test on examination, I think the Committee understand that in one department, it is abandoned or ameliorated very considerably; is it abandoned in the War Department?—In the Foreign Office we have, at their wish, not continued the orthographical paper.

4361. Do you think that a desirable course to take?—I regretted that they should wish it, but we thought it best to comply with their wishes.

4362. For what reason do you think the orthographical examination important?—I think it is a very great discredit to an office that a letter should be sent out of it with bad spelling.

4363. That would be rather an indication of a defective education in the first instance, would it not?—To some extent it is so; it is more valuable as a test of the education of the lower classes than amongst the higher classes; but in such an office as the Foreign Office, I think that the great want of the accomplishment of spelling arises from what I have stated before, the discredit that would fall upon an office from which official papers might happen to be sent out to the public misspelt.

4364. You regret the abandonment of the test?—Yes, I regret its abandonment; because I think it is one mode, and a really good mode, of testing a man's qualification in that accomplishment. It is perhaps right that I should mention, that in spite of their objections to it, it appears that none of the candidates for the Foreign Office were ever rejected upon that paper; so that it has always struck me as remarkable that they should have such a very strong objection to it. They hold it up as an instrument of torture and a bugbear, but none of their candidates have been affected by it.

4365. Perhaps in those cases, as in a very recent case, which was mentioned by Sir Edward Ryan, there has been a misapprehension on that subject?—I think that must be so.

4366. Sir *William Jolliffe.*] I think you stated that it is one mode of testing a man's efficiency in orthography?—Yes.

4367. But it is not the only mode by which it can be tested?—No; the dictation tests it, and, which perhaps is better than anything else, the general result of the spelling throughout a candidate's papers.

4368. And those tests now exist in the Foreign Office examination, do they not?—Those tests now exist.

4369. I think I understood you to say that you did not see any very great superiority in the examination by the paper over those tests?—It assists; and I think that the absence of that paper makes the examination less complete in that particular subject.—(Sir *Edward Ryan.*) I should like to explain what the examination is. There is first of all the dictation, the mistakes in which are marked by the examiners in one column. There is a second column, where the misspelt paper is used, in which are inserted the words not corrected in that bad spelling paper. There is a third column, in which are inserted the words wrongly introduced in the correction of the misspelt paper. And there is a fourth

fourth column, in which the mistakes in spelling in the other subjects, that is, the spelling in the papers on Geography and History, &c. are inserted; and it is upon a review of the whole of these mistakes put together, that a conclusion is come to by the Commissioners. Therefore it is neither upon dictation, nor upon the orthographic paper alone, nor upon the mistakes in spelling in the other papers, that the opinion of the Commissioners is formed, but it is upon the whole combined.

4370. Mr. *Tite.*] (To Sir *John Lefevre.*) There is a general impression in society, that a nomination by a Member of Parliament enables any Member to send a candidate to you, supposing his character to be reasonably good, to be examined. The Committee are fully aware that the system of nomination at present in force means something very distinct from that; but would it be possible that the impression which the world has upon that subject could be carried out. I mean that respectable young men, on coming to a Member of Parliament or a magistrate for nomination, might be subjected to a test examination to see whether in a general way he was qualified in the first instance?—No doubt that might be done.

4371. As a sort of stepping stone, in fact, to open competition?—As preparatory to the application for nomination, that might be done.

4372. Might not that plan be adopted with a view to test a candidate's general ability, and the general attainments which would induce a reasonable belief that his chance is a fair one in a competition or a competitive examination afterwards?—It would rather be with a view of ascertaining that he was positively fit for the particular office to which he was desirous of being nominated.

4373. Do you see any great difficulty or objection to that or not?—If the plan that we have shadowed out was adopted, I do not see any difficulty in it.

4374. With regard to the examinations, speaking generally, from your acquaintance with the subject, do you think them severe, as applied to the class of men who are brought under your notice, and with a view to the purposes to which their education ought to be directed?—I venture to say that they are not severe. I am not conscious that we have rejected anybody whom we ought to have passed.

4375. With regard even to those examinations for the junior offices in the Indian service, you spoke of that as being a severe examination; but yet you state that the average age of those who have gained them has been only $19\frac{2}{10}$ years?—The average age has been about that. The figures that I mentioned before referred to the home writerships in the India House.

4376. That is the severest examination, is it not?—No; the highest examination that we have is for the Indian civil service.

4377. Do you know the average age of the candidates for those appointments?—I would rather not speak at hazard about it, but I should think it must be about 20 or 21; it is tabulated in our fifth report.

4378. Do you know, in point of fact, that young men under 19 have obtained those appointments in competition?—Yes. One of the successful competitors of the last July examination was just 18 on May 1st, 1859, and there were three aged 19, several 20, and several 21.

4379. That would indicate that there was a great advance in general attainments, or that the examination was not of unexampled severity?—The best of the successful candidates pass a very high examination, no doubt, but the lower ones do not pass a very high examination; it is a satisfactory one, but it is not very high. The best proof that the questions are not too difficult for that examination is, that they are very well answered in a great many cases.

4380. I think I understood you to say that for the junior Indian civil service there is a second examination; but if the first examination is competitive, what is the character of the second examination?—The competitive examination is for the purpose of selecting out of all the candidates the most intelligent, the most instructed, and the most industrious; and they are examined in any subject, almost, in which they think fit to offer themselves, that is, in any subject which is taught in almost any important place of public education. Those who come out best in that examination are selected according to the number of vacancies to be filled up, and they then remain for a year in this country and prepare themselves, and they are subsequently examined in those particular branches of knowledge which are thought to be necessary or desirable for the service in India. Their first examination is intended to be in any subject that they may think fit, and we do not invite or encourage them to pursue any particular

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subject. We rather take them as we find them, so as not to disturb their education at all. It is considered exceedingly important that before a person forms an intention of going out to India, his education should have been completed, and it is upon that ground that the first examination is made quite general, and quite independent of the wants of India; but the second examination is for the purpose of preparing him for the particular service which he will have to enter.

4381. Is the second examination competitive in any manner; do a young man's attainments indicate any great advantage of position, or any other advantage?—It is a pass examination with some advantages.—(Sir *Edward Ryan.* It is competitive so far as obtaining the seniority in the Presidency to which they go is concerned.)—That is all.

4382. Which is advantage enough, is it not?—Which is an undoubted advantage.

4383. (To Sir *John Lefevre.*) With regard to the possibility of assimilating the numbers of marks in the different examinations, each to the other, I apprehend that the examinations must differ with regard to the appointment or the position that a man is to receive, so that arithmetic may be of more importance in one department than in another; is that so?—Yes; that must be so.

4384. And the general knowledge indicated by proficiency in such a subject as history, would be more important in another department than the knowledge of mere arithmetic, which is required by the Customs or Excise; therefore, is not that one reason which you think should render the number of marks different?—Considerations of that kind have led in part to different maximum amounts of marks being affixed to different subjects in different branches of the service.

4385. That, I apprehend, is the reason why those maxima and minima differ?—Yes. There are two difficulties; first, why they differ at all in the same competitive examination; and, next, why they differ in the different examinations. The maxima of marks attached to each subject differ in the same competitive examination, according to what we believe to be the comparative importance of the subjects, and to the consideration which I adverted to before, as to the propriety of candidates with the same amount of talent getting the same amount of marks. With regard, however, to the difference in the maxima of marks attained in the different competitive examinations for the different departments, that arises, as the Honourable Member intimated just now, from the different value which the subjects bear in the different departments; but there is not a very great deal of difference in the maxima of marks attached to the subjects in the different competitive examinations.

4386. Mr. *Monckton Milnes.*] Are you aware whether the study of accurate spelling has been made a main object in our public schools?—It is a very long time since I could speak from personal experience; it certainly was not in my time, and I do not believe it is now.

4387. I would rather ask you whether you would infer that, or not, from the examination papers of young men who have been educated in our principal establishments?—There is a very great difference; some men spell extremely well, without any mistake, and others do not; I cannot draw any very strong inference from what we have seen as to that matter.

4388. But as it would be the desire of the Commissioners to come by the fairest process at the real merit of the candidates, is it just to institute a strict test of that kind upon a matter in which a boy, although well educated in other points, yet, nevertheless, has not been especially instructed?—The test which we have established is anything but strict, and a person is only rejected for spelling when he spells uncommonly ill; the spelling has but little influence in the competitive examination; it has some, but no very great influence; the importance of spelling is in the pass examination.

4389. Have any cases come before you of any young men who, though of especial merit, and of decidedly studious habits, have spelled remarkably ill?—Not young men of studious habits, I think. One may remark by the way, I cannot quite account for it, but I do not think that you ever see people mis-spell in Latin. I think that good spelling is rather a test of reading, and that impression is strengthened by the observation I have just made, that Latin, which is only acquired by reading, people almost always spell well.

4390. Do you see any disadvantage in the culture of the English language, in establishing

establishing those strict tests of orthography of a particular period of our literature, when we are perhaps not more authorised to do it than those who have gone before us?—There might be some disadvantage if we were very strict, but that is a point which I am not at all prepared to admit; indeed the Committee have already before them, in our second report, I think, the sort of mistakes in spelling which the candidates make, and which are not calculated to show that we wish to introduce any very strict rules of spelling.

4391-2. I infer that you would not be severe on any mode of spelling which you saw arose from any peculiarity, such as we notice in the writings of Archdeacon Hare, and of the Bishop of St. David's, and of Mr. Landor, or even of Lord Byron?—I do not think that we have had any instances of that kind of phonetic spelling.—(Sir *Edward Ryan.*) In all cases of doubtful words, which are spelled in different ways, or matters of that sort, the candidates are under no disadvantage; we neglect such mistakes altogether.

4393. Do you see any social disadvantage in turning the minds of the educators of this country, and of the families of this country, much more in the direction of the public service, as an employment for young people, rather than towards private enterprise?—(Sir *John Lefevre.*) If particular and unusual branches of knowledge were the subjects of the competitive examinations for the public service, I can conceive considerable disadvantages arising from that; but that is not the case; and as far as we are concerned, we should particularly avoid making it so. Some observations which I have already thrown out, explain exactly what our views are on that point; that we are anxious that a person's education should not be at all diverted into the particular direction of the public service, but that it should proceed according to what is best for the improvement of his mind; and I would rather have as few special subjects as possible in a competitive examination. The Indian examinations seem exactly to carry out the view which we entertain.

4394. Hitherto employment in the public service has been so occasional and accidental, that it cannot be considered to have formed part of the natural prospects of any young man; but will not the consequence of the present system be, that in almost every case, where there is a clever son in a family, it will be the main object of the head of the family to educate him for the public service, instead of giving him his chance in the contest of life, as is now the case?—I think it will induce people now to propose their clever sons for the public service, rather than the stupid sons; but I do not think that, considering the very moderate remuneration and expectation of the civil service, it will ever be looked to very anxiously by parents as a provision for their families. As already mentioned to the Committee, the total number of clerkships to which appointments have been made in the last five years, is only 1,780.

4395. But the attention of these families has been directed to the subject in a much larger degree from the number of candidates?—I am now speaking only of clerkships; the number of candidates embraces, of course, all the lower offices.

4396. Do you think it advisable that the bettermost intellect of the country should be directed into a service in which, from the very nature of it, so little expansion can be given to the intellect, and so little improvement or advance can take place, rather than to the ordinary occupations of life?—As I said before, I do not think that the emoluments and prospects of the service are sufficiently tempting to induce the best intellects of the country to come into it. I think that what the competitive examinations will do, and all that they will do, will be this, they will get for you the best men of the class to whom those emoluments and prospects afford inducements; they will not do more than that; I do not think that they will divert men into the service who are fit for higher positions. I think that there is a very strong example of this in the limited number of persons who have offered themselves as competitors for the East India Civil Service. That service has not been so much sought after as one should have expected, notwithstanding that the prospects and inducements are so very much higher, and more tempting to men of talent, than in any other branch of the service.

4397. May not that rather be the consequence of the incidents of the climate, and absence from home, and other inconveniences attached to that service?—Those things, no doubt, have considerable influence; but I do not think that

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they are enough to account for the much smaller number of candidates than one would have been led to expect, as compared, for example, with the Church.

4398. Will there not be a chance that many men who, if they had to shift for themselves in the competition of private life, might become very important and distinguished, yet, nevertheless, might be seduced into this service by its security, by its comparative idleness, and by the lower material advantages which they would enjoy?—That may sometimes happen, but I do not think that competition will have that effect to any great degree.

4399. Are you aware that the effect of what has been called the "Beamtenthum" in Germany has been considered, both politically and socially, disadvantageous to the progress of that country?—I have heard so. I am not well informed upon the subject, but I attribute that in part to the very great multitude of the public offices which there are there. Here it is, after all, a poor civil service; the higher appointments of the civil service of this country are very few.

4400. You do not therefore think that any alteration in your scheme could be of a sufficiently extensive nature to affect largely either the political or social condition of the country?—I do not think so.

4401. Mr. *Clay*.] If you had the uncontrolled management of the system by which young men enter the public offices, I understand that you would commence with a preliminary examination; under what conditions would a young man be entitled to present himself to the preliminary examination?—(Sir *Edward Ryan*.) I should say by the nomination of any respectable person who might send up his name with certain testimonials of character.

4402. Would that preliminary test be a high one or a low one; that is, would it be simply to eliminate incompetence and dulness, or to establish the competency of a man, presuming that there was no one better than he to fill the same public office?—I should say, the first, if that scheme were adopted, but we have not maturely considered any plan. For that purpose, I should take a comparatively low test in common subjects, such as spelling and writing.

4403. You would have a test to eliminate incompetency?—Yes.

4404. Would you allow lads to go through that examination before they had reached an age which qualified them for the service; would you make any alteration in the ages?—I think not; it is a point which I have not fully considered; but I should say not.

4405. Should you see any objection to the nomination, if I may call it so, being in this way, that there should be examiners all over the kingdom, to submit any one who brought proper testimonials of age and character, to a simple examination, which being passed through, would entitle him to be on your list for a subsequent examination?—I should not be disposed to have persons distributed over the country. I would rather have an application made to us upon such papers and upon such information as we thought necessary. I think that there might be unjust exclusion and the undue exercise of patronage if examiners were appointed in the way suggested.

4406. Would there be any difficulty (supposing it rested with you) in your having persons in all parts of the country, so that there should be very little expense and trouble, or at any rate the same expense and trouble to you in going through this test examination?—I think we could arrange it without having any very large staff or number of persons; one mode of doing it would be, especially if we thought that handwriting was a sufficient preliminary test in the first instance.

4407. Would you consider so low a test as mere handwriting as sufficient even for admission to the first stage?—I am not prepared to enter into what would be the best mode of conducting the system, if it were to be open competition; but I have no doubt that we could arrange a system at very little expense. I consider that the candidates should, all of them, deposit some fee when they declared themselves as candidates, and that that deposit would be a security against persons improperly presenting themselves, and would pay the extra expense to which the Government would be put by such a system.

4408. Should you see any difficulty or hardship on the whole, beyond the extra expense which this system might entail upon the candidates who presented themselves for examination?—I think not.

4409. Supposing a man to fail in this preliminary examination, would you, under

under any circumstances, give him a second chance, and allow him to come up for examination again?—Yes; I see no objection to that, but then he must come up under the same conditions as before.

4410. Does it not appear to you that that would add greatly to the numbers, which you rather dread, under the system of open competition, by allowing any person to have a second chance?—I think that the numbers would diminish very rapidly. When compared with the number of appointments which would be competed for, the public would become sensible that there are not so many prizes to be distributed, and it would correct itself in that way.

4411. Does not it appear to you that young men presenting themselves for examination in such a state of gross ignorance as not to be able to pass a very simple examination, is itself quite a sufficient reason why you should not wish to have him in your service?—No; I do not think so. I think that if a man is able in the meantime to attain those acquirements which would qualify him, there is no reason because he was ignorant upon one occasion, and is competent upon another, that he should not pass upon the second examination.

4412. You spoke of the possibility of having so low a test as mere handwriting, but supposing a young man to be so foolish as to present himself for an examination of this kind without being able to write, would not there be, in your opinion, a sufficient reason for saying that that young man was not likely to be an able and efficient servant in anything requiring intellectual qualifications?—It would show a great want of intelligence and discretion; but I do not think it an absolute denial that he would have those qualifications afterwards.

4413. Then a man who had passed this preliminary examination would, as I understand you, be placed on a list from which the subsequent competitions would be arranged as vacancies occurred?—That might be one plan.

4414. You were asked as to what the minimum number of candidates who were examined should be, would not that depend upon the number of candidates on your list; if your list is very large you would expose 20 or 30 or more to a competition of that kind, but if it was very small you would not; therefore, would not the number be regulated by that?—To a certain extent that might be so.

4415. Do you see any objection to the examination of a very large number together for one vacancy on the score of not being able to distinguish which was the best man?—None whatever.

4416. Then, I presume, that the numbers that you would examine would depend very much upon the number of candidates on your list?—I suppose so.

4417. If a man failed of success, if he were not the first in a competition, would you give him any other chance?—I think not, upon that system.

4418. (To Sir *John Lefevre*.) Do you think that it would not be well that the Commissioners should have the power of giving what in the universities is called an "*accessit*," in cases where the second candidate ran so close upon the first as to make it rather a hardship that he should be altogether excluded?—Does the Honourable Member assume that only one appointment is to be competed for?

4419. (To Sir *Edward Ryan*.) It does not, perhaps, signify whether there were one or half a dozen appointments; but supposing there were half a dozen, and six men succeeded, and the lowest man who succeeded, we will say, had 1,600 marks, and the next man 1,595, in such a case as that, or if there was only one vacancy, would not you conceive that the Commissioners might well have the power of saying, "This man has been so nearly successful, that he is entitled to something in the shape of an "*accessit*"?—The difficulty in the matter would be to keep the competitors on your list.

4420. On the ground of convenience you would not adopt that plan?—I think on the ground of convenience it would be better not to do so.

4421. (To Sir *John Lefevre*.) Would you have any examination, except when there were vacancies, or would you have periodical examinations, the successful competitors in which might form a list from which the different offices might choose their clerks, or would you merely have so many competitions for so many vacancies, as they occur?—We have considered, but not yet with sufficient attention, a plan which would be applicable to an entirely open competition for clerkships. We believe that it would be practicable, but it is not sufficiently ripe for the attention of the Committee.

4422. Have you any plan that you could lay before the Committee with respect

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respect to that?—I do not think that it would be quite right to lay the plan I have adverted to before the Committee, because we have not yet had sufficient opportunity of maturing it.

4423. Would that plan involve having a list of those who have been successful in competitions, from which the heads of offices would select their servants?—It would involve the necessity of having a list of successful competitors, determined before the vacancies arose, and of course, under those circumstances, either the option must be left with the candidate, or it must be left with the heads of the office in which the vacancy occurred; difficulties arise in both ways, but I think they might be got over.

4424. (To Sir *Edward Ryan*.) A gentleman who gave evidence to this Committee proposed some such plan, and considered that it would be fair for the heads of offices, having such a list before them, of men coming in order of their excellence, to pass over the first, and take the second, or pass over the first and second, and take the third; or, in fact, select anybody he liked from that list, without giving any reason why he made that selection; does it appear to you that such a system as that would be in accordance with the principles of open competition, or would it not come to a selection, and a selection under which there would be even greater hardship than at present?—I do not think that we are quite decided in our views as to what course should be pursued.

4425. Gentlemen who are appointed to consulships are now sent by the Foreign Office to be examined, are they not?—Yes.

4426. That is not a competitive examination, but a competence examination, is it not?—Just so.

4427. If the examination is competitive, the use and intention of it at all ages is very obvious, but if it is merely a competence examination, do you see any advantage in submitting to it a man of mature age, whose character and ability and everything else, must be better known to the heads of the offices who appoint him, than they would be by examination?—I think there is an advantage in submitting persons of mature age, in certain cases, where there are special requirements necessary for the execution of the duties of their office; and, putting aside the question of consuls, we do examine persons of mature age in the case of inspectors of factories; and we examine them in the subjects which they are required to know, for the purpose of the execution of their duties; and it has so happened to us, that we have had to reject, in cases of that sort, where we thought that they were not competent to perform the duties they were required to perform.

4428. You have given your opinion as to the advisability of reserving a certain number of appointments as rewards for the sons of meritorious public servants; does it appear to you that if a considerable number of clerks in any office had gained their situations on competitive examination, and if the remaining part of them had come in as being sons of old officers, that would give rise to jealousy and ill-feeling in the office?—I have already stated, in answer to a question put to me by another Honourable Member, that I think it would be most objectionable, and that it would lead to great difficulties in the government and management of the office.

4429. You were also asked as to the danger of those examinations in enticing the greater part of the ability of the country into a situation in which ordinary abilities would suffice; assuming a man to have two sons, one of very brilliant abilities and great energy, and the other of fair abilities and a plodding disposition, which do you suppose he would send, if he could, into a public office, and which would he send out into the world to do battle with every one, and to get the highest situations in the country?—I presume that the plodding man would be sent to the civil service, and the other into the world.

4430. Then you do not see any danger of the great abilities of the country being enticed into a career, for the discharge of the duties of which moderate abilities suffice?—I do not think so; and I think that the best proof of it is in the case of the Indian Civil Service; because, though we have had some very able, and some very competent men there, yet we have not received many of the first men in the universities as competitors for those examinations.

4431. It has been frequently stated that the tendency of all examinations is to become stricter; do you conceive that your examinations have become stricter as they have gone on?—My impression is, that it is rather the other way in some respects;

respects; we have found in certain subjects such great deficiency, that we have been obliged to be, on some occasions, what is called lenient.

4432. There is a very common idea as to the tendency of examinations to become more difficult; does it appear to you that that may arise in a great degree from the fact of men educating themselves more highly for the examinations?—Possibly so.

4433. You stated just now, that the papers in connexion with the case, which the Chairman alluded to are in the room; have you any wish that they may be seen by the Committee, or is it a matter of indifference to you?—It is a matter of entire indifference.

4434. Colonel *Sykes*.] You have stated, have you not, that the minimum number of competitors who should go up for examination should be three, but that the maximum should not be limited?—Yes.

4435. Supposing that six candidates go up for examination, and that you have a minimum number of marks which they must obtain before they can pass at all, and supposing that three of them do not pass the minimum at all, and that of the three who do pass one is superior to the other two, of course he who obtains the greatest number obtains a recommendation for the office, whatever it may be, but do you also give to those two others who have passed the minimum any certificates of their having passed the minimum?—According to the present practice in some offices, in the Admiralty, for instance, they have asked, occasionally, for information as to those who have passed the minimum, but we do not give certificates to them in ordinary cases.

4436. Have you any objection to give certificates to those who have passed the minimum generally?—I think so; our certificates are only for the purpose of showing that they are to be passed into the public service.

4437. Would not such certificates be passports to private employment?—I dare say they might, but that is not the object of our appointment.

4438. Nevertheless, it might be an advantage to individuals to have certificates coming from such a source as the Civil Service Commissioners?—No doubt such certificates would be of very great advantage.

4439. Is the examination conducted with reference to the special duties of the department for which the candidate offers himself?—To a certain extent it is always; that is to say, he must have a common acquaintance with the kind of duties that he may be able to discharge.

4440. Do the heads of departments suggest to you the subjects of examination for the particular departments, or does that emanate from the Commissioners?—At the commencement, the Commissioners communicated with the heads of all the departments as to the subjects on which candidates for those offices should be examined, they sent us their views, and we, in communication with them, arranged the subjects for examination, the selection being generally with the offices. We here and there offered a suggestion, but the subjects were arranged by the heads of the different departments.

4441. That is to say, the standard of examination is different for the different offices?—It is.

4442. With regard to the test examination, you have hardly yet made up your minds as to what it is to be?—We really have not fully considered that scheme so as to lay it before the Committee.

4443. (To Sir *John Lefevre*.) Would the certificates of the examinations established by the Society of Arts and the University of Cambridge, in their annual examinations, be a sufficient passport to examination by the Civil Service Commissioners?—I apprehend that our preliminary test examinations, as I think I have said in answer to some previous question, would be to determine the fitness for the particular office for which the competition is to take place subsequently.

4444. Throughout the whole country certain examinations are established by examiners sent out from Oxford and Cambridge, and sent out by the Society of Arts, and who are empowered to give certificates to any of those candidates who choose to come up, and those certificates are given, of course, to those who exhibit the greatest amount of knowledge amongst the candidates. Those certificates certainly would be proof of a higher standard of knowledge than would be required for your test or preliminary examination?—They might be so. I am reluctant, however, to place any of these tests in the hands of external authorities; you never can be quite certain of them.

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4445. Suppose there is a limited examination managed by some country gentleman of position, who should send up the names to the Civil Service Commissioners, if the parties possessed those certificates, ought they not at once to be admitted as candidates for examination for an office?—The Honourable Member will see that there would still be the difficulty of a pass examination, which, directly or indirectly, they would have to go through. It might be very well to accept them as candidates, but even if they were successful in competition afterwards, it would still be necessary that, either in that competitive examination, or in some other examination of a special character, they should show the fitness for the offices to which they were to be appointed.

4446. If one of those certificated persons comes up and says, "I am aware of the duties of the office for which I am a candidate; here are my certificates as to my acquirements, and I beg to be examined;" would there be any objection to that?—There would be no objection whatever to his coming to be examined.

4447. (To Sir Edward *Ryan*.) Supposing that he gets over your difficulty, as to the specific acquirements for a certain office, and says, "I have those specific acquirements," then there can be no objection, can there, to such an individual, so certificated, having a right to be examined?—Does the Honourable Member mean that the certificates of these bodies, testifying that they have passed in certain subjects, should be in lieu of that preliminary examination which has been alluded to, in writing and other things?

4448. No, I mean beyond that; I mean, that if an individual, with this certificate in his hand, comes to you, and says, "I am aware of the duties of the Treasury, or of the Admiralty, or the Inland Revenue; I am prepared to undergo an examination with regard to the qualification necessary for the performance of the duties of those departments, and I beg to be examined;" is there any objection to put him to the test, and would he not have a right to be put to the test before he is nominated?—(Sir *John Lefevre*.) I do not see any particular objection to this, with a system of open competition. Indeed in a system of open competition, we conceive that any respectable person, with the ordinary testimonials of character, might submit himself to a test examination, either in the provinces or in London.

4449. I mean, that if he were so certificated, he would have a right to pass the examination for the office?—He could not have a right extra the right of other persons who have passed that preliminary examination, and who have produced the certificates which are required.

4450. Do not you think that a *vivâ voce* examination is very useful in ascertaining the real qualifications of an individual?—Certainly, where you can apply it.

4451. Is it applied at all in your department?—Very largely, in the Indian examinations, and with great effect. It would be very difficult to apply it to the ordinary examinations that take place every day.

4452. Still it would be desirable, if you could conjoin it with the paper examination?—Most desirable.

4453. You attach great importance to correct spelling, do you not?—Yes.

4454. Why?—Because a clerk is called upon to write public letters in the name of the head of the office, upon different public matters, and we think that it would not be desirable that letters of that sort, with bad spelling in them, should be submitted to the public, who might perhaps impute it to the ignorance of the head of the office, whom that clerk represents.

4455. How many errors in spelling occasion rejection?—There is no fixed number of errors; we examine the character of the errors, and then we consider the columns that I have pointed out to the Committee, together, and we look at the whole, and we look also at the nature of the office.

4456. Mis-spelling may co-exist with a thorough knowledge of the signification of a word, and its right application in life, may it not?—Certainly.

4457. Therefore spelling is not an absolute test of intellectual competency?—It is an absolute test of competency as to spelling.

4458. But may not mis-spelling originate very much in inattention to the mere forms of words?—No doubt; and persons who speak very well may occasionally, in a hurry omit a letter, no doubt; but our test is not of that kind.

4459. When you find an individual mis-spell, do you apply any test to him to see whether he knows the signification of the word, and its application?—Yes, that

that is done to a certain extent, as may be seen in some of the papers. The examiners mark his intelligence as exhibited by the man's mode of spelling.

4460. You can only do that *vivâ voce*?—It is done independently of that; but it is always *vivâ voce* in part, because there is always dictation.

4461. You are aware that very many celebrated men have not been very remarkable for good spelling?—Yes.

4462. Have you certificates of character from all the candidates that come to you?—Sometimes we have.

4463. How do you ascertain that there is any value to be attached to those certificates?—We do not decide altogether upon the certificates which the candidate himself may produce. We also make inquiries ourselves.

4464. (To Sir *Edward Ryan.*) From your experience in your department, do you think that a stimulus is being given to the intellectuality of the country by the prospect of employment through your examinations?—That is an extremely difficult question for us to answer, because to enable us to do so, we must review the whole state of education in the country.

4465. Can you give an opinion upon the subject?—We believe so generally, and we believe that it would be more so by open competition.

4466. You think, therefore, that those examinations are producing public good?—I hope so.

4467. Mr. *Maguire.*] You are against Government nominations, are you not?—I am in favour of open competition, which of course involves the abolition of Government nomination.

4468. You do not see any advantage either to the Government or to the public in the patronage of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of any other department, retaining the power which he now exercises?—I am unable to express an opinion as to the Government, except what they seem to express for themselves. I saw in the report of the Debates that Lord Palmerston thought that it was no advantage to the Government, and the Secretary of the Treasury expresses the same opinion, and the like opinion was expressed by Mr. Fremantle in his evidence.

4469. You think that it is no advantage to the public?—Certainly, I think that it is no advantage to the public.

4470. Would you not express an opinion that it is most unfair, inasmuch as the patronage is exercised by a particular party, while that party is in office?—I think that that brings the matter rather even. I cannot think it most unfair, because each party in its turn has the patronage in its hands.

4471. But supposing one party remains in office for a considerable time, it is unfair to all those who differ from them, is it not?—I cannot say that it is unfair.

4472. Mr. *Collins.*] Supposing that unlimited competition were to be the system adopted, do you think it advisable that candidates should be allowed to compete for ever?—I think sending them up for frequent competition is objectionable.

4473. How often would you allow them to compete?—It must depend to a certain extent upon circumstances; in the case which has been already put, if a candidate was very near being successful, and was only deficient in some one thing, it would be very hard that he should be excluded from going up to a subsequent competition.

4474. Do you think that it ought to be limited to twice or three times?—There ought to be a limit, generally speaking. At the Treasury they are not allowed to come up until after a certain time, but that rule has not been observed in the other offices.

4475. Might not some such rule be laid down as this, that the whole of the candidates should be men who had previously competed?—That would, I think, be very objectionable.

4476. If that system were adopted, they might go on from time to time, might they not, until at last the competition would come to nothing?—I think it would be very objectionable.

4477. Virtually it would be limited competition by a side wind, would it not?—Yes; I do not think that that has been done under the present system.

4478. With regard to the appointments for the Indian Civil Service, it has been stated that the number of candidates is not very much in excess of the number of appointments; but have you not practically found that the great

The Right Hon. Sir *E. Ryan* and Sir *J. G. Shaw Lefevre*, K.C.B.

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majority of the candidates for the Indian Civil Service have been men of considerable ability?—Yes.

4479. Therefore the fact of there being, for instance, two or three candidates only for a vacancy open to competition to the whole world, does not at all negative the idea of the competition being really of a very high character?—Certainly not.

4480. And do you not think that by degrees, as the standard of examination becomes known, and the great number who get those appointments, the number of candidates has a natural tendency to fall off?—I do not think that the number of candidates has a tendency to fall off, because where it is thoroughly known what those great prizes are, which I do not think is known at the present time, you will have competitors preparing for them in greater numbers than at present.

4481. Still, all who do go up will be men of a good amount of ability?—Certainly. They must have a certain amount of ability, because we should hold it to be our duty not to pass for the Indian Civil Service but upon a considerable degree of acquirement.

4482. Sir *William Jolliffe*.] With regard to the main question, as between Government nomination and open competition, some sort of nomination must take place, must it not, to start either system?—There must be some introduction to the civil service; but under the present system, I think I saw it mentioned in the evidence of Mr. Tilley from the Post Office, that in the police it seems that this course is pursued now; that they put down their names only; inquiries are made into their physical strength; there is a sort of test examination, and then they are admitted.

4483. But they are admitted with some kind of introduction, are they not?—With very little, as I understand; but of course there must be some introduction. We should require, for instance, the recommendation of some respectable householder; and I think that a fee ought to be imposed, which would, to a certain extent, prevent unfit persons applying in any great numbers.

4484. You think that the fee would be important?—I think it is essential.

4485. Take the ordinary case, as it at present exists, and as it has existed for a very long time with regard to the majority of the appointments to the civil service, that a Member of Parliament, or a gentleman of influence, writes to the Secretary of the Treasury, and says that he wishes to recommend a young man who he thinks is of great promise, and who probably may be resident in the county of Donegal, or in Caithness, or in Cornwall, or any other place nearer or more distant throughout the country; in what way do you think that kind of extension of the area of selection over the whole country, so as to give an equal chance to the different portions of the country, could be supplied by a system of general competition, established on a central system here in London?—I think that there would be no difficulty in doing that, if they were to send in the applications to us; and if there were fixed periods at which the examinations were to take place, we should know the number of candidates in different parts of the kingdom, and we should arrange for examinations to take place in proximity to those persons at fixed periods, and send down our examiners for that purpose.

4486. Then, in fact, the Civil Service Commission would be a Commission of nomination?—No, not of nomination, but of examination of persons who come in without nomination, but who apply to the Commissioners to be examined.

4487. But it would then originate with the same Commission; the nomination and examination would be part of the same system?—The parties would nominate themselves; it would be open to the public at large to do so, and we should examine into their competency and into their character and health, and so on. Of course the vacancies would be announced by the offices which required them. The Indian Civil Service is perfectly open at present; any person has a right to come and propose himself to the Commissioners; and the whole of the 180 candidates now coming in have proposed themselves.

4488. They did not propose themselves to the Minister for India?—No; the Minister for India has no knowledge with regard to those candidates until we return to him the list of those that have passed us, nor does he interfere in any way with regard to that competition.

4489. Do you think that the same system might be adopted for all the civil service of the country?—I think so.

4490. That is the system to which you yourself would give the preference?—Certainly.

4491. (To Sir *John Lefevre*.) The Committee have had very able evidence given to them by one of the examiners of your Board, Mr. Walrond, and he expressed himself very strongly in favour of large competitions over small competitions; he stated that he thought that a competition of three candidates for one place was insufficient as a test of ability, but that a competition for 40 places with 80 candidates, would be quite sufficient to obtain really efficient men for those appointments; do you concur in those observations?—As to the superior value of large competitions over small ones, we entertain a very strong opinion in favour of large competitions, and we have expressed it in our report.

4492. Do you think that since the system has been adopted of having large competitions at the Treasury there has been an improvement?—We think so, and we have so stated it.

4493. (To Sir *Edward Ryan*.) Would you feel any objection in the case of office in which a considerable number of appointments exist, to have, say a quarterly examination, which should supply the ordinary demand for the places to be filled up, and to have candidates ready to place, at the moment the vacancies occurred, in the order in which they stood upon their examination, or do you think there would be any advantage in that system?—I think that that system might be adopted; I speak with reserve upon a plan which I have not fully considered, but I do not at the present moment see any objection to it, and that is the view of Sir John Lefevre also.

4494. You are aware, no doubt, that a considerable objection rests in the minds of all the heads of departments to any attempt to regulate promotions in the departments by any educational test that can be applied; you do not contemplate that the Civil Service examination should be extended to the promotions in the different offices?—No, certainly not.

4495. Do you not think qualifications of the men for promotion can only be really ascertained by the manner in which they perform their duties in the office?—Certainly.

4496. Mr. *Lowe*.] The services of the Commissioners are offered to the public gratuitously; are they not?—Yes.

4497. That fact, I presume, is a sufficient guarantee for their independence?—I believe it is the principal guarantee.

4498. Supposing the time should arrive when we had Commissioners, who should receive, like other public servants, salaries for their services, what tenure of office do you think they should have?—I do not believe that it is possible for paid Commissioners to carry on the duties of the office, unless they are appointed during good behaviour.

4499. With regard to those test examinations that you propose for the limited competition, who is to appoint the persons who are to undergo those examinations; is it to be the head of the department?—I presume it would be the head of the department. Of course, if the head of the department did not furnish a sufficient number of candidates, or could not do so, there must be some other authority to assist in those appointments.

4500. Of course he would furnish the number if he wished it?—Yes.

4501. Would you put any limit on the number which he might appoint?—Only that he should be limited as to the minimum.

4502. Might it not be possible that the head of the department might rather exceed that number?—I think the greater the number the better.

4503. You would not admit that any person who had failed, however well he had done, had obtained any sort of hold upon the department to be allowed to try again?—I should say not.

4504. You would say that all that he would be entitled to would be one competition?—All that he would be entitled to, after passing the preliminary examination, would be one competition.

4505. You would hold that the head of a department ought not to send him up to the test examination, and then refuse to let him compete?—That is my opinion.

4506. The different departments prescribe very different examinations, do they not?—Yes.

4507. Do you know what number of different examinations in different subjects you have to conduct?—I cannot tell without counting them.

4508. In this test examination which you speak of, could you so manage it as to reduce the number of subjects, and to do away with those differences, so that

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you could examine together persons who are undergoing test examinations to become candidates for the different offices?—I think that the plan which we have suggested to the Committee would be the best; that after having passed the test examination upon the preliminary subjects, they should go on with the competition, each selecting, as they do to a great extent in the Indian examination, their own subjects.

4509. You would contemplate an examination in which all the clerks for the Secretary of State's offices could be examined together for the test?—Yes.

4510. Would you contemplate that the test should be of such a nature as to qualify them for all the offices that they aspire to, or, in other words, would you contemplate that they must attain the minimum of qualification that would be required for those offices?—I should say so.

4511. (To Sir *John Lefevre.*) Is there not a difficulty in that, if you do not examine them in the subjects which any particular office requires?—With regard to some offices, taking particularly the Foreign Office, they might require a knowledge of some particular language which would not be the case in the Treasury, therefore the tests must be different for the two offices; although the examination might take place at the same time with convenience because there are many subjects, no doubt, common to both offices.

4512. Are you of opinion that any considerable reduction of the divergencies might be effected for the purpose of the test examination?—Certainly.

4513. Do you think that that test examination would be a very serious tax upon the energies of your office, and that you would have a difficulty of conducting it?—I think not.

4514. (To Sir *Edward Ryan.*) Do you think that you would escape in any other way the trouble you might have in examining?—That would depend upon the candidates sent in to us.

4515. If you got rid of a great many incompetent candidates, would it not save you a great deal of trouble?—It would; but if there were not a sufficient number at the minimum standard we should have to examine over and over again in the test.

4516. Would not that in a little time right itself, because if the heads of departments found that they could get nothing by sending you incompetent men they would be anxious to send you competent men?—Just so.

4517. Is it not one of the advantages of the system which you propose, that it would react upon the heads of the departments?—Certainly it would.

4518. The Treasury appoint to a vast number of departments, do they not?—Yes.

4519. (To Sir *John Lefevre.*) Do you think in that case that the Treasury ought to send you the candidates, say for instance, for the Inland Revenue Office, or the Customs, or the Registrar General's Office, or the Audit Office?—You would get better candidates, no doubt, if both the Treasury, represented by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of the departments had the power of sending you the candidates for those large departments, certainly.

4520. (To Sir *Edward Ryan.*) You think that they should still make the appointments through the Secretary of the Treasury?—I do not see why they should do it through the Secretary of the Treasury; each might send in their own candidates, and so divide the nominations between them.

4521. With regard to what has been said about "cramming," are you of opinion that the faculty of receiving a great quantity of knowledge in a very short time, which is called "cramming," is not an indication of itself of a kind of ability?—I think it is a very valuable indication of ability.

4522. Is not the profession of a barrister, for instance, a constant course of cramming in getting up a vast number of facts one day, which he discharges from his memory the next, as soon as they have served their purpose?—Yes.

4523. Might not that be a very useful quality in clerks in a public office?—No doubt.

4524. With regard to the second examination for the candidates for writerships in India, what opinion have you formed of the ability and aptitude for acquiring new knowledge, which those candidates have manifested from the progress which they make in a year, in the special subjects to which their attention is directed for the first time?—This is the first year of examinations in special subjects being introduced; they were introduced after a short interval

of

of time last year, but we have not had experience yet of this year's examination which is to take place in July.

4525. Is it within your knowledge that the successful candidates, before those second examinations were introduced, were found to be more proficient in the Indian language after that short period of study, than those who had been at Haileybury?—On the last occasion, when there was an interval of only three or four months, during which time they were to be prepared in the vernacular languages of India, there is no doubt, according to the report of the late Professor Wilson, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, in the University of Oxford, that they passed a better examination than many of those who had been two years at Haileybury under the old system. From information lately received from the India Office, it appears that the average time occupied by each class before passing in two vernacular languages was, by the Haileybury students about 11 ½ months; by the candidates who were selected by competition about 9 ½ months.

*Thomas Henry Burke*, Esquire, called in; and Examined.



4526. *Chairman.*] YOU are private secretary to Mr. Cardwell?—Yes.

4527. Mr. *Maguire.*] In whom rests the appointment to the police in Ireland?—It rests in the Lord Lieutenant; that is to say, out of every three vacancies, the Inspector General of Constabulary has one at his disposal, to which he either promotes the head constables, or he gives it to the sons of old officers in the force; every two appointments out of three are in the gift of the Government.

4528. What is then done with the third?—The third is in the gift of the Inspector General of Constabulary, who either promotes the head constable, or gives it to the sons of old officers.

4529. Have you a test examination?—Yes.

4530. Will you just state the mode that is adopted in those cases?—When the Inspector General of Constabulary reports a vacancy to the Government, there are generally four, but recently there have been five candidates' names sent in, and those candidates' names are submitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, who examine them, and report to us the result of the examination.

4531. Do you adopt the man who has the highest number of marks?—Yes, in nearly every case. There have been two cases in which we did not appoint the man with the highest number of marks, but that was because of the medical examination as to his competency.

4532. Do you allow candidates who have not received certificates, but who still get a high number of marks, to compete again?—In some cases we allow them to compete again.

4533. Has the case of Mr. Victor Flynn been brought before your notice?—Yes.

4534. The statement is made that Mr. Flynn was examined, and that he had 763 marks, and that that number of marks is in advance of the marks obtained by five-sixths of the successful candidates since that date; may I ask why he was not allowed to compete a second time?—The right of nomination to a second competition is in the discretion of the Government; so far as the practice hitherto pursued is concerned, we have not given a second nomination to any unsuccessful candidate that the present Government have nominated.

4535. Considering that Mr. Flynn by the large number of marks that he obtained, exhibited considerable abilities, why was he not allowed to compete again?—There have been hitherto no cases in which we have allowed any candidates to compete a second time, and for this reason, that there are a great many candidates on our list of long standing, who have not yet had one chance, and we think it fair to exhaust that list, before we go back to the unsuccessful candidates.

4536. You do not shut out such men as have got such a number of marks as Mr. Flynn from ultimate competition?—We do not shut them out from ultimate competition, but it is in the discretion of the Government to allow them to compete or not.

4537. You have given nominations, have you not, to one or two who have been students at Queen's College?—Yes.

4538. Did you appoint them without examination?—Yes; at the recent granting of degrees to the Queen's University, we gave the Senate of the Queen's University two appointments, and they conferred them on the persons that they

*T. H. Burke*, Esq.

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thought best suited to the situation, and we appointed them, merely subjecting them to a preliminary examination.

4539. Is it a fact that graduates of Trinity College have been obliged to compete, while you gave appointments to the students of the Queen's College?—I am not aware whether any graduates of Trinity College have been nominated.

4540. Was not also another gentleman, a Mr. Erwin, of Trinity College, compelled to undergo a competitive examination?—There was a Mr. Erwin who underwent an examination, but he was originally a clerk in one of the police offices, and he applied to be allowed to compete for a constabulary cadetship, and he was allowed to do so; but I do not think that it came officially before us that he was a graduate of Trinity College.

4541. Do you know anything of the manner in which appointments are made to the junior clerkships in the office of the Commissioners of National Education?—A list is made of the candidates who apply, and their applications and testimonials are preserved in the office for reference. When vacancies occur, they are selected for competition; but I think it right to add, that at the present time, as I understand, there is no competitive examination in the National Education Office; it is only in the recent vacancies that they intend to apply that system.

4542. Any person might apply to be put down on the list, might he not?—Yes.

4543. Would any person who has the proper testimonials be put upon the list of candidates?—Yes.

4544. And then the Commissioners make a selection from them, and submit those persons to the competition?—Exactly.

4545. In point of fact, it is very nearly an open competition, is it not?—Not exactly open competition, because the right of selection of the candidates rests with the Commissioners.

4546. What is the nature of the qualification, and the necessary character of the examination?—The qualifications for the established clerks, are writing from dictation, English grammar, English composition, précis, or abstract of official papers, and the leading points in the history of English literature, geography, with special reference to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies; arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions), the calculation of per centages, the three first books of Euclid, French, and book-keeping by double entry, for the financial department. Then there is another class of clerks in the office, and those are boys admitted at the age of 14. They are kept in the office until the age of 18, and then they are allowed to compete for those permanent clerkships; those boys are examined in writing from dictation, English grammar, English composition, the geography of Great Britain and Ireland, arithmetic, and the general principles of book-keeping.

4547. Is every encouragement given to head constables of good character and ability to compete for cadetships?—The Inspector-General appoints the first-class head constables to compete. These men are not examined by the Civil Service Commissioners, but they are examined by a Board of superior officers in Dublin in arithmetic and dictation; and they are also examined in their special police duties, and if any special marks have been gained with regard to any good services they have performed they get credit for them. There is this difference between the constabulary examination and the examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, which I think is in favour of the constabulary examination, namely, that they record the whole number of marks that all the candidates have obtained, and if the candidates in the second examination do not obtain marks equal to the unsuccessful candidates in the first examination, the unsuccessful candidates in the first examination are first appointed.

4548. Is there any examination previously to the attainment of the rank of head constable?—I believe there used to be, but I think it has been done away with, because it was found that it did not work satisfactorily.

4549. Do you mean to say that there is any particular advantage given to the Queen's University that is not given to Trinity College?—I am not aware that there is; the only case that I know of in which any appointment was offered to the Queen's University as such, was in the case of those two cadetships which I have mentioned, and the reason why no examination was required was that we thought the fact of their having taken out a degree at the Queen's University was a sufficient test of the men being sufficiently well educated.

4550. Supposing

4550. Supposing a man had taken out his degree at Trinity College, would that have been sufficient ground for appointing him without examination?—I cannot see why it should not. *T. H. Burke, Esq.* 17 May 1860.

4551. Why was not that done in the one case as well as in the other?—I am not aware of the reason; I only know the fact.

4552. If a man comes before you, and establishes his capability by his large number of marks, do you not think that it is unfair that that man should have his chance of being appointed shut out for ever?—Yes; I think that the whole system might be improved. Under the present system, it often happens that the best man in a bad batch is appointed, while the second best man in a good batch is not appointed.

4553. Am I right in saying that the average number of marks is about 600 to 700 in the case of the unsuccessful candidates?—I believe that out of the 26 examinations that have taken place from January to April, there have been seven candidates successful who ranged under 700 marks, and there have been 12 candidates unsuccessful who ranged above 700.

4554. If a candidate who is unsuccessful obtained 763 marks, do not you think that he is entitled to the consideration of those who have the patronage?—Yes.

4555. Is not the fact that Mr. Victor Flynn, the gentleman of whom I have spoken, had that number of marks, even though he was unsuccessful?—Yes, he had that number.

4556. Do you know anything of the system of appointing to the Poor Law Board in Dublin?—No; but I believe it follows the same course as any other office where an examination is required after nomination.

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# APPENDIX.

## Appendix, No. 1.

Lord *Clarence Paget* to the Civil Service Commissioners. **Appendix, No. 1.**

Gentlemen, Admiralty, 30 December 1859, W.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they are desirous that you should undertake the half-yearly examination of the candidates for entry as apprentices in the dockyards, and of boys to be entered in the steam factories for education as naval engineers; and I am to request that should you be willing to undertake these examinations, your secretary may put himself in communication with Dr. Woolley, of the educational department of the Privy Council Office, and in conjunction with him make a proposal to my Lords as to the nature of examination and mode in which you would propose to conduct it.

The examinations for these appointments must not be of too difficult a nature, and they need not be simultaneous at the different yards, although it is desirable that they should be at nearly the same time; the examinations for entry as boys in the factories will be separate from those for entry as apprentices in the dockyards.

I am further directed to request that you will state whether you will be prepared to undertake the ensuing examinations, which should be held early in January.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Paget.*

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Civil Service Commission,
My Lord, 6 January 1860.

IN reply to your Lordship's letter of the 30th ult., relative to the examinations of candidates for entry as apprentices in the dockyards, and of boys to be entered in the steam factories for education as naval engineers:

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that they, in compliance with the wish of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, will be prepared to undertake the examinations in question, and that they would purpose to do so by sending to the several dockyards and factories gentlemen from this office, who will take with them the necessary examination papers, superintend the proceedings, and then return, bringing back the performances of the candidates to be inspected, and marked under the directions of the Commissioners.

In considering the subjects of examination, the Commissioners have had the benefit of Dr. Woolley's suggestions, and they submit for the opinion of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying scheme. They understand that, under the existing regulations, no candidate can be admitted as an apprentice without a competent knowledge of reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic, and, subject to their Lordships' judgment, they propose that this minimum should be retained. The other subjects mentioned in the enclosed list (all of which are understood to have formed part of the examinations in some of the dockyards) will of course carry marks in the competition, though not regarded as indispensable.

As it is not stated to be the wish of my Lords that the examination of candidates for entry as factory boys should differ from that of those who are candidates for entry as apprentices, the Commissioners propose that the accompanying list should apply to the former as well as to the latter.

The Commissioners will of course be unable to propose a period for the commencement of the examinations until the subjects are settled; but they think that at the end of a week from that time, all the arrangements depending on them will have been made.

I have, &c.

Rear Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, C.B., M.P.

*P.S.*—The Commissioners enclose, for the information of their Lordships, copy of a letter from Dr. Woolley, the suggestions of which they have, as will be seen, to a very considerable extent adopted.

Appendix, No. 1.

PROPOSED Subjects of Examination for Candidates for the Dockyards.

| | Maximum Number of Marks. |
|---|---|
| *Arithmetic | 350 |
| *Orthography | 100 |
| *Handwriting | 100 |
| *Reading | 100 |
| *Grammar | 100 |
| English Composition | 100 |
| Geography | 100 |
| Euclid, first three books; Algebra, up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression | 300 |
| | 1,250 |

* A competent knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic and of the other subjects marked with an asterisk will be required.

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Gentlemen, Admiralty, 9 January 1860. (W.)

I HAVE received your secretary's letter of the 6th instant, proposing a scheme of examination for candidates for entry as apprentices and as factory boys in Her Majesty's dockyards; and I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they agree to the scheme proposed; and that whilst they would have wished to see specimens of the examination papers, with a view to guarding against too severe an examination, my Lords will not press this point, trusting that their wishes will be borne in mind.

I am further directed to acquaint you that, on receipt of your proposal as to the days of examination of candidates, the superintendents of the several dockyards will be informed thereof, and directed to give the examining officers who may be sent by you every facility for conducting the examination.

I am, &c.

To the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, Westminster. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

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Sir, Civil Service Commission, 10 January 1860.

IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date (W.), intimating by desire of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty their Lordships' approval of the scheme of examination enclosed with my letter of the 6th instant, and stating that on receipt of a proposal as to the days of examination of candidates the necessary instructions will be given to the superintendents of the several dockyards:

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to enclose a list showing the order in which it is proposed that the several examinations should be held.

I am to add, that if it is possible to send nominal lists of the candidates who are to be examined, the preparation of forms of report will be at once commenced, and thus time will be saved. Another advantage which will be gained is, that the gentlemen who are to be deputed will be furnished with copies made in this office, and containing proper spaces for marking the reading of the candidates, &c.

I have, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B.

| | | A. | B. | C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Jan. | 12 | - - - - - | - - - - - | Woolwich (preliminaries). |
| Saturday „ | 14 | Pembroke (preliminaries) | Devonport (preliminaries). | |
| Monday „ | 16 | Pembroke (apprentices) - | Devonport (apprentices) - | Woolwich (apprentices). |
| Tuesday „ | 17 | Pembroke (apprentices) - | Devonport (apprentices) - | Woolwich (apprentices). |
| Wednesday „ | 18 | - - - - - | Devonport (factory boys) | Woolwich (factory boys). |
| Thursday „ | 19 | - - - - - | Devonport (factory boys) | Woolwich (factory boys). |
| Friday „ | 20 | | | |
| Saturday „ | 21 | Chatham (preliminaries) | Portsmouth (preliminaries) | |
| Monday „ | 23 | Chatham (apprentices) - | Portsmouth (apprentices). | |
| Tuesday „ | 24 | Chatham (apprentices) - | Portsmouth (apprentices). | |
| Wednesday „ | 25 | - - - - - | Portsmouth (factory boys). | |
| Thursday „ | 26 | - - - - - | Portsmouth (factory boys). | |

Admiralty, (W.),
11 January 1860.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they approve of the examination days of candidates for apprentices and factory boys in Her Majesty's dockyards being fixed as proposed by you, and their Lordships have acquainted the several superintendents accordingly.

Nominal lists of candidates for apprentices have been called for, which will be sent to you as soon as they shall have been received.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Paget.*

The Civil Service Commissioners,
Dean's Yard.

*P. S.*—The nominal list of factory boys is sent herewith.

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Civil Service Commission,
14 February 1860.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit the enclosed Tables, showing the results of the examinations of candidates for apprenticeships in the several dockyards, recently conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, in compliance with the wish of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Their Lordships will be aware that examination papers were in each case sent from this office, and that the papers sent in by the candidates were brought back for consideration. The Commissioners have personally inspected the performances of the candidates, in order to determine whether they should be regarded as having passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects required as indispensably necessary.

The lists which they send show a large number of failures in these subjects, and they also show that considerable irregularities exist in the several dockyards.

Copies of the examination papers, by which the position of the candidates was determined, are enclosed; but it may be proper to mention that orthographical exercises, containing words intentionally mis-spelt, for correction, were also set. These exercises were sent with a view to ascertain how far the candidates were able satisfactorily to deal with them; but, upon their being returned, the Commissioners deemed it advisable not to permit them to have weight in deciding upon the merits of the candidates.

The Civil Service Commissioners hope to be able to send, in a day or two, the Tables showing the result of the examination of the candidates nominated to compete for admission to the factories.

To W. G. Romaine, Esq., c.b.

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Civil Service Commission,
16 February 1860.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed Tables, showing the result of the examinations of candidates nominated to compete for admission as factory boys, recently conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, in compliance with the wish of their Lordships.

The examination papers set were exactly similar to those employed for the examination of dockyard candidates, and the same course in all respects has been followed.

I have, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., c.b.
&c. &c. &c.

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## Appendix, No. 2.

Appendix, No. 2.

PAPERS delivered in by Sir *Thomas Fremantle*, 23 April 1860.

CIRCULAR issued by the Chairman of the Board of Customs to the Heads of Departments and the Collectors of the Outports, together with Extracts from Answers thereto.

(Immediate.)

THE Surveyor General, with reference to the practice in regard to the examination of candidates for admission to the Civil Service, under the Order in Council of the 21st May 1855, is requested to state his opinion whether the persons admitted to the service in the capacity of landing waiter, clerk, tidewaiters, &c. since that date, have been found to possess more inteiligence and usefulness in the discharge of their duties than the class of persons previously admitted, pointing out any instances in which the persons admitted since May 1855 have been found unsuited for the service, or have exhibited superior aptitude for business.

By order of the Commissioners,
*F. G. Gardner.*

Custom House, London,
23 March 1860.

REPORT FROM SURVEYORS GENERAL.

THE examination has failed to supply a more valuable class of persons to this service. It is not a superior test of fitness to that which was previously in operation, and many will be rejected for deficiency in mere book learning who possess qualifications which would be of infinitely greater value, and abilities which might render them eminently useful, while on the other hand, persons who have stood high in the estimation of the Civil Service Commissioners, have been found of comparatively little value here. There are two instances of this amongst the landing waiters, one of whom passed a very creditable examination, but is represented by the Inspectors General to be "wanting in business habits, and is not particularly intelligent;" the other passed a highly satisfactory competitive examination, gaining him 920 marks out of 1,100, but is stated to be "wanting in energy, and by no means quick in business." It has been verbally represented to me by some of the principals that, amongst the clerks recently appointed, there are those who evince a strong disposition to look upon their duties as beneath their abilities. Sorting documents, which is a work of much public importance, they say, ought to be done by a messenger, and it has only been by a peremptory order that they could be induced to discharge that most necessary duty. They are fond of argumentative displays, and have exhibited towards their principals and the public a degree of presumption and self sufficiency which could not be tolerated.

Much more might be said upon the general question, but I have had very limited opportunities of forming a personal opinion on the subject, and would, therefore, refer to the reports from the principals of the various departments, from whose statements it does not appear that the Civil Service examination has been productive of any great benefit to the service.

18 June 1859.

REPORT FROM INSPECTORS GENERAL.

UNDER the present system no doubt many men of intelligence and energy have been appointed, but it is equally true that such men were by no means excluded under the former system, nor were instances of superior zeal, intelligence, and efficiency more unfrequent then than they are now; and the experience of the new system certainly goes far to establish the fact that a man's general usefulness will not always be on a par with the amount of school education he has received.

In one point I think the competitive system as at present ordered fails in its object, and that is, that no consideration is given to the opportunities of learning that each candidate may have enjoyed. In forming any estimate of what a man will be from what he is at any given time, the main object to be ascertained, it appears to me, should be what amount of energy

energy, perseverance and industry he may have previously exhibited in the culture of his mental faculties, and this can only be fairly appreciated by taking into consideration the opportunities which he may have had at his disposal.

The old system of nomination was objected to, because the influence of a man's family or friends was the only ground of appointment; under the new system the means of a boy's family will go far to command success; the young man who has been early left an orphan, who is one of a large family, or the child of parents of limited means, cannot enter the field on equal terms with the sons of those who have been able to give them schooling from their earliest years, or to pay highly for the expensive process of "cramming."

In school or college competitions the students have generally been in the same class, and receiving the same instruction for an equal period; the test, therefore, in such case is fairer, and the result more to be relied on.

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### Office A.

I am rather disappointed at finding myself compelled to admit that the clerks in this department, who have undergone an examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, do not evince more talent, nor display greater energy and aptitude for business, than those appointed within the six years preceding the institution of such examinations.

The clerks in this department, who entered the service between May 1849 and May 1855, are five in number.

Taking these names individually or collectively, I cannot observe any inferiority amongst them, as compared with those clerks who have entered since May 1855.

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### Office B.

Having had several clerks under my supervision who have been admitted into the service since May 1855, and also several who were appointed within the six years preceding the examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, I am enabled to state that I have not found the former display any greater energy or aptitude for business than the latter; and, although generally tractable, I have experienced, both personally and towards the public, a self-sufficiency and presumption, from an imagined superiority in having undergone such examination, and also a desire for literature in business, that I have been obliged to check.

The business of this office being of perfectly routine character, and in many branches almost mechanical, no superior mental acquirement is needed; and clerks possessing more intellectual capabilities than the duties demand become dissatisfied with its monotony, and are less valuable than clerks of sufficient though less attainment.

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### Office C.

We have, on the average, received into the department young men of a better education than in the previous years; but I do not find that, as a matter of course, those admitted since May 1855, make better clerks, or are more zealous and attentive than the others.

I do, however, observe in many cases that the young men admitted since the period stated are much more difficult to manage than those who have been long in the service; they require more looking after, and look for more leave and greater indulgence than the older clerks.

Where education, good conduct and zeal go hand in hand, we are sure to have a valuable clerk, and in some of the juniors I fully expect to have such; but they must indeed be extremely good before they can be such efficient and valuable ones as some of the clerks who have been in the department fully 20 years, and who entered it with scarcely any examination at all.

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### Office D.

I consider most of those in the department who were admitted under the former system of examination equal, and, in many cases, superior to the new clerks. There are 13 in the office who have undergone an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners; out of these there are but five superior, or at all promising to be above the ordinary standard. Taking the 13 last admitted under the old system, there are six very superior clerks, who cannot be excelled for the general duties of the Warehousing Department; and had they been required to pass the civil service examination, I question whether more than one or two would have obtained the necessary certificate.

The duties of the Warehousing Department are heavy but simple, requiring a man of moderate education to perform them; but energy, industry and perseverance are indispens-

Appendix, No. 2.

able to make a good clerk; the latter qualifications I find much less of in the clerks who have passed the civil service examination. Many of them appear to think that education is all that is required, and look on their duties as beneath their abilities, real or assumed; and they do not give to them the care and attention necessary. They are generally fond of discussion, argumentative displays, and private reading and writing during office hours, all of which tend to distract their minds from their legitimate duties. Most of the clerks admitted under the old system, on the contrary, entered the service knowing their only chance of rising in it was by efficiency, industry and good conduct; consequently, they are accordingly generally devoting their whole time and energies to attain superior habits of business.

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### Office E.

In obedience to your Honours' order of the 23d instant, I have to observe that, in my opinion, the persons admitted to the service in the capacity of clerk, since 21st May 1855, have, as a rule, been found to possess more intelligence and usefulness in the discharge of their duties than the class of persons previously admitted. I have had no instance in which clerks admitted since May 1855 have proved themselves unsuited for the service; but one clerk has been fined and admonished for repeated absence at the usual hour of attendance, another has been dismissed the service for intemperance, and a third has been reprimanded and reduced for insubordination, and for being concerned in bill transactions.

Twenty-two clerks have shown superior aptitude for business.

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### Port A.

One candidate for tidewaiter, passed as being educationally fit, whose former pursuits (that of a lawyer's clerk) were altogether foreign to those he would be called upon to perform as tidewaiter and boatman; the consequence was, that after being twice on night patrol duty, he got knocked up, and went upon sick leave for a week, more, I believe, from disgust with his new employment than anything else. If this man stick to his office (which pecuniary necessity may compel him to do) he will never take to it congenially, and will always be at the best but an indifferent officer. This individual was certainly good at spelling and correct grammatical writing, but it does not strike me that these two things are absolutely requisite, in a high degree, for the proper and efficient performance of water-side duty.

Two of the other candidates were rejected because they could not spell correctly (although both could write and cipher very fairly), but who in other respects were pre-eminently qualified for the office of tidewaiter. Both had been bred to the sea from boyhood in Her Majesty's revenue cruisers, had been in the practice of rummaging ships, were experienced boatmen, active and athletic, and had been accustomed to rough it by night-watching. In the case also of one of these, he had been an extra tidewater for the last three years at this port, and had commended himself to the approbation of the surveying officers as being a superior hand in the performance of every required duty, and is still employed as a glutman.

It seems obvious, therefore, that these, the passed lawyer's clerk, and the rejected preventive men, are not altogether in their right places.

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### Port B.

As regards the office of tidewaiter, it must, I imagine, be admitted that something very different from mere school training is requisite, namely, the power to endure that exposure and to exercise that watchfulness, at all hours and seasons, which the office calls for. If, added to these indispensable physical qualities, the officer have, on admission, such a moderate share of education as will enable him to keep an ordinary tidewaiter's book, you have all that can reasonably be wished for. I do not mean to say that the mental acquirements demanded by the rules of the Civil Service Commissioners of the candidate for office are higher than are needed for the desired end; and I think it not unlikely that in England those rules will have the effect of securing better educated tidewaiters than were formerly admitted, but I fear it will be at the cost of a larger amount of sick pay. In England it certainly is not the lowest and most hardy classes that have even an elementary education; it is the class above them, namely, the skilled mechanic, or out-door clerk, who already earns his 20 *s.* or 25 *s.* per week. Now when such men accept a tidewaiter's appointment, we often find their health succumbs to the arduous nature of his new employment. Therefore, if to secure a better educated class of men for tidewaiters (which I admit the civil service examination to be likely to effect in England), we should be obliged, as we find we are, to ascend in the scale of society, and among the less robust and less hardy classes, we shall find, I apprehend, that our gain in intelligence is balanced by the loss in usefulness; that a great expense for sick pay, or for the employment of extra men to take the places of officers off duty from sickness, will follow.

I beg

I beg to say that I have not observed any of very superior aptitude, but there is one instance now at this port of unsuitableness, in the person of a tidewaiter. He is rather an intelligent person, but unequal to the fatigue and exposure of his office, and he has consequently been on the sick-list for the last four months. Appendix, No. 2.

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PORT C.

I HAVE very fully considered the question relating to the qualifications, business habits, and usefulness, of those clerks who entered the service in this department since the year 1855, as compared with those who entered it previous to that year, and who, of course, did not undergo any examination under the regulations of the Civil Service Commissioners, and I beg to state that I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that under the present system we get better educated young men, but I do not think that they, on the whole, exhibit as good business habits as those who entered before 1855; nor do I think that they are at all more steady, or as easily managed as the latter.

In this department, many young men have been admitted, and are now as good and useful clerks as need be (indeed, there are none better in the service) who, if they had been examined according to the present system, would never have been allowed to enter the service; proving I think, that industry, good conduct, and a willingness to learn, overcome many defects of education.

We have clerks under both systems, who, although clever, are by no means valuable, either simply because they want proper business habits, or require looking after, and therefore cannot be depended upon.

As regards the general question, whether the officers, as a body, are found to possess more intelligence and usefulness in the discharge of their duty, than the class of persons admitted previously to May 1855, I would observe that, as respects tidewaiters, they are inferior physically but educationally superior, and therefore, having reference to the duty required from them, they are, on the whole, inferior.

* * * * *

As regards porters, with whom tidewaiters and weighers may compare, physical endurance with moderate education is the fitness desirable, and education advanced more than ordinarily would be deemed objectionable, rather than the contrary.

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PORT D.

As regards persons admitted to the office of tidewaiter, &c., I am not prepared to report, that I consider the regulations in question have provided the service with men of a class superior to those previously admitted. I cannot give a solitary instance where such has proved the case; and from recent experience at this port, I am led to the conclusion, that, generally speaking, parties who are competent to undergo the examination required by the Civil Service Commissioners, are not suited for the hard work and physical exertion required from men holding these appointments. We have had since December 1858, two vacancies for tidewaiters and boatmen, and up to the present time there have been six nominations for these appointments. Three of the parties nominated passed their examinations; but when they were placed on probation, two were found, both from their former mode of life and want of bodily strength, to be totally unsuited for the duty, and the general conduct of the third was such as to render him quite ineligible for the service: and on the other hand, two candidates who failed to obtain the necessary certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners appeared, as far as I could judge, both from their appearance, previous mode of occupation, and the character they bore, to possess in all other respects the necessary qualifications.

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PORT E.

I HAVE conferred with the tide surveyors, and they agree with me in opinion that, on the average, the men admitted under the new system are not better officers than those admitted previously. In one or two instances there are men of superior education, and well fitted for higher appointments, but not on that account the more fitted for those they now hold; neither can I say that any have been found altogether unsuited for the service.

I have, however, had several complaints by the tide surveyors that the men were above their work, and thought more of their dress and appearance when on patrol duty than of the service; and I believe that more than one have delicate constitutions.

How far these general complaints were just, I am unable to say, but I am strongly of opinion that the new system of examination has a decided tendency to bring officers of the day-pay class into the service unfitted for the duties they have to perform.

There are, I think, three desiderata in a tidewaiter: his education should have been such as to enable him to read and write tolerably, and do a simple addition sum correctly; his size and muscular power should be above the average, and he should have a constitution strong by nature, and rendered more so by his former habits and pursuits.

Appendix, No. 2.

He will then be able to keep his book well enough for all material purposes, will be an efficient guard when called upon to act against smugglers or wreckers, and will bear the severest weather without flinching when on night-watch or patrol.

The order in Council of 21 May 1855 has raised the educational test, but has not touched upon the question of physical aptitude for such offices as those now under examination, and I am of opinion that the higher the educational standard, the less likely it is that we shall get men in other respects fitted for out-door officers. If the examination were also competitive, the lower grades of the service would doubtless soon be filled by clerks and shopmen to the exclusion of seamen, &c., but the present system of nomination, to a certain extent, prevents this.

The men admitted as tidewaiters since May 1855 were of the following trades, &c.: one seaman, three blacksmiths, two grocers, one clerk, one pipemaker, one weaver, one butcher, one shoemaker, one tailor.

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### Port F.

THE officers who have been admitted to this department since the 21st May 1855 have been found to possess, as a rule, a better education, but less intelligence and usefulness than those admitted previous to that date.

I cannot learn any instance where an officer admitted since that date has shown any superior aptitude for business.

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### Port G.

I CANNOT (partly from the limited time the new system has been in operation) specify any individuals in particular, who have yet exhibited marked superiority over those who were admitted before the date in question; but at the same time, my observation and experience leave no doubt on my mind that the test of examination now in force as regards education, is securing for the service persons who, after further servitude, will show a still higher degree of superiority, compared with those admitted under the former regulations.

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### Port H.

PETITION from Tidewaiters that a portion of their Duties may be dispensed with, and that they may have more time at Home.

REPORT from the Tide Surveyor.

IN conclusion, I beg to observe that this petition has been forwarded to the honourable Board, without the knowledge or consent of the majority of the tidewaiters, and that I have every reason to believe it has been sent by one or more of the officers who have entered the service within the last three years; who, I presume, find the duties they have to perform to be of a different character to what they expected, and who, it appears, study their own personal comfort and convenience more than the interests of the service; and that I have been very frequently requested (and have always complied) to allow officers, when recovering from sickness, to go on watch or cart-following (the very duty of which they complain), to recruit their health previous to being put to general duty.

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REPORT from a Member of the Board as to Tidewaiters at Port I.

THE tide surveyor reports favourably of the tidewaiters; but regrets (and I fully concur with him) that the examination now required to be passed by these officers keeps out of the service the strong, hardy, and sturdy young man; referring to a tidewaiter now on probation, he said, "He does pretty well, sir, but he was a linen draper's assistant;" this is certainly not the class of man out of which to make a good tidewaiter.

## Appendix, No. 3.

PAPERS delivered in by Major *George Graham*, 30 April 1860.

### (No. 1.)

AGES and previous OCCUPATION of 55 Persons appointed by the Treasury to Clerkships in the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, who, at the Date of their Appointment, were aged 24 years and upwards.

| Years of Age. | Number of Clerks. | Previous Occupation or Profession. | Years of Age. | Number of Clerks. | Previous Occupation or Profession. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 2 | 1 writer for public press, 1 no occupation. | 31 | 1 | Occupation unknown. |
| 25 | 6 | 2 lawyers clerks, 1 clerk in Manchester trade, 1 private tutor, 1 banking clerk, 1 no occupation. | 32 | 1 | Surgeon. |
| | | | 33 | 1 | Supernumerary in Government office. |
| | | | 36 | 1 | Farmer. |
| 26 | 6 | 1 merchant's clerk, 1 private tutor, 1 supernumerary in Government office, 1 banking clerk, 1 railway clerk, 1 no occupation. | 37 | 1 | Surgeon. |
| | | | 38 | 3 | 2 supernumeraries in Government office, 1 no occupation. |
| 27 | 5 | 1 supernumerary in Government office, 1 reporter to public press, 1 railway clerk, 2 no occupation. | 39 | 2 | 1 mercantile clerk, 1 estate agent's office. |
| | | | 40 | 1 | Fruiterer. |
| | | | 41 | 2 | 1 merchant, 1 mercantile clerk. |
| 28 | 5 | 2 supernumeraries in Government office, 1 surgeon's assistant, 1 woolstapler, 1 not known. | 42 | 2 | 1 solicitor, 1 bookseller. |
| | | | 43 | 2 | 2 surgeons. |
| | | | 44 | 1 | Wine merchant. |
| 29 | 4 | 2 supernumeraries in Government office, 1 surgeon, 1 supernumerary in Government office. | 45 | 1 | Drawing-master and architect. |
| | | | 46 | 2 | 1 insurance office clerk, 1 farmer. |
| 30 | 4 | 1 supernumerary in Government office, 1 silversmith's assistant, 1 lawyer's clerk, 1 woolstapler. | 50 | 2 | 1 merchant, 1 accountant. |
| | | | | 55 | |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accountant | 1 | Mercantile clerks | 3 | Surgeons | 5 |
| Architect and drawing-master | 1 | Merchants | 2 | Surgeon's assistant | 1 |
| Banking clerks | 2 | Press, writers for | 2 | Wine merchant | 1 |
| Bookseller | 1 | Private tutors | 2 | Woolstaplers | 2 |
| Estate agent's office | 1 | Railway clerks | 2 | Unknown | 2 |
| Farmers | 2 | Silversmith's assistant | 1 | No previous occupation | 6 |
| Fruiterer | 1 | Solicitor | 1 | | 55 |
| Insurance office clerk | 1 | Solicitor's clerks | 3 | | |
| Manchester warehouse clerk | 1 | Supernumeraries, Government office | 11 | | |

## (No. 2.)

AGES and PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS of the 106 Persons who have been appointed by the Treasury to Clerkships at the Census Office, 1851.

| Years of Age. | Number of Clerks. | Previous Occupation. |
|---|---|---|
| 14 | 1 | No occupation previous to appointment. |
| 15 | 1 | Wine merchant's clerk. |
| 16 | 5 | 2 solicitor's clerks, 3 no previous occupation. |
| 17 | 6 | 1 law clerk, 1 law stationer's clerk, 4 no previous occupation. |
| 18 | 6 | 2 solicitor's clerks, 4 no previous occupation. |
| 19 | 5 | 1 scholastic, 4 no previous occupation. |
| 20 | 3 | 1 supernumerary in Government office, 2 no previous occupation. |
| 21 | 5 | 2 solicitor's clerks, 1 law stationer's clerk, 1 engineer's clerk, 1 no occupation. |
| 22 | 6 | 1 supernumerary, Government office, 2 solicitor's clerks, 1 merchant service (the sea), 2 no occupation. |
| 23 | 3 | 1 supernumerary, Government office, 1 reporter to newspaper, 1 no previous occupation. |
| 24 | 7 | 1 supernumerary, Government office, 3 law clerks, 1 lead merchant, 1 medical assistant, 1 teacher of Italian. |
| 25 | 5 | 2 supernumeraries, Government office, 1 surgeon, 1 merchant's clerk, 1 parochial clerk. |
| 26 | 1 | Draper's clerk. |
| 27 | 5 | 1 solicitor, 1 law clerk, 2 scholastic, 1 colliery agent. |
| 29 | 4 | 2 supernumeraries in Government office, 1 farmer, 1 railway clerk. |
| 30 | 2 | 1 solicitor's clerk, 1 master of workhouse. |
| 31 | 2 | 1 supernumerary, Government office, 1 barrister. |
| 32 | 3 | 1 supernumerary, Government office, 1 merchant clerk, 1 grocer. |
| 33 | 3 | 1 farmer, 1 book-keeper, 1 overseer in West Indian plantation. |
| 34 | 4 | 1 supernumerary in Government office, 1 dissenting minister, 1 literary pursuits, 1 clerk in East India House. |
| 35 | 2 | 1 solicitor, 1 railway clerk. |
| 36 | 5 | 1 West India planter, 1 clerk in Bank of England, 1 tailor, 1 steam-packet agent, 1 mercantile clerk. |
| 38 | 3 | 1 supernumerary in Government office, 1 solicitor, 1 wood engraver. |
| 40 | 1 | Solicitor's clerk. |
| 42 | 4 | 1 supernumerary in Government office, 1 dissenting minister, 1 engineer, 1 provision merchant. |
| 44 | 1 | Wine merchant. |
| 45 | 2 | 1 supernumerary in Government office, 1 scholastic. |
| 47 | 3 | 1 bookseller, 1 dissenting minister, 1 merchant's clerk. |
| 49 | 2 | 1 Government officer, 1 coal merchant. |
| 50 | 1 | Supernumerary in Government office. |
| 52 | 1 | Scholastic. |
| 57 | 1 | Provision merchant. |
| 58 | 1 | Clerk in London Docks. |
| 60 | 2 | 1 dissenting minister, 1 silk merchant. |
| | 106 | |

## RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barrister | 1 | Lead and glass merchant | 1 | Steam-packet agent | 1 |
| Book-keeper | 1 | Literary pursuits | 1 | Surgeon | 1 |
| Bookseller | 1 | Master of workhouse | 1 | Surgeon's assistant | 1 |
| Clerk, Bank of England | 1 | Mercantile clerks | 5 | Supernumerary clerks, Government office. | 22 |
| Clerk, London Docks | 1 | Merchant service (the sea) | 1 | | |
| Coal merchant | 1 | Newspaper reporter | 1 | | |
| Colliery agent | 1 | Overseer, West India plantation. | 1 | Tailor | 1 |
| Dissenting ministers | 4 | | | Teacher of Italian | 1 |
| Draper's clerk | 1 | Parochial clerk | 1 | West India planter | 1 |
| East India House clerk | 1 | Provision merchants | 2 | Wine merchant | 1 |
| Engineer | 1 | Railway clerks | 2 | Wood engraver | 1 |
| Engineer's clerk | 1 | Scholastic | 5 | No previous occupation | 16 |
| Farmers | 2 | Silk merchant | 1 | | |
| Grocer | 1 | Solicitors | 3 | TOTAL | 106 |
| Law stationer's clerks | 2 | Solicitor's clerks | 15 | | |

(No. 3.)

PARTICULARS respecting the filling up of 21 Situations in the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, Somerset House, on Vacancies which occurred between May 1855 and April 1860.

| Total Number of Situations to be filled up. | Number of Candidates Nominated and Examined.* | Civil Service Commissioners' Certificates. | | Number of Nominees appointed and joined for Duty. | How disposed of. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Granted. | Refused. | | Voluntarily retired. | Removed. | Ill on joining and since dead. | Remaining on Establishment. |
| 21 | 44 | 31 | 13† | 31 | 5 | 4 | 1‡ | 21 |

* Exclusive of some candidates who were nominated for competitive examinations.

† Others who were unsuccessful in competitive examinations are not taken into account.

‡ Appointed 22 March 1859; died September 1859.

General Register Office, Somerset House,
30 April 1860.

## Appendix, No. 4.

Appendix, No. 4.

### PAPERS delivered in by *Mr. Horace Mann.*

RETURN showing the Number of VACANCIES in the CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, in each of the last Five Years.

| PORT. | OFFICE. | Year 1855. | Year 1856. | Year 1857. | Year 1858. | Year 1859. | Average of the Five Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON - - | Clerk - - - - | 74 | 43 | 41 | 68 | 49 | 55· |
| | Landing waiter - - | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6· |
| | Gauger - - - | 5 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5·2 |
| | Weigher - - - | 47 | 17 | 23 | 18 | 29 | 26·8 |
| | Tidewaiter - - - | 51 | 34 | 22 | 34 | 21 | 32·4 |
| | Messenger - - - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3·4 |
| | Waterman - - - | 10 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 8·4 |
| | Watchman - - - | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2·4 |
| | Gatekeeper - - - | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2·8 |
| | Extra clerk - - - | 20 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 9·8 |
| | Extra weigher - - | 10 | – | – | – | – | 2· |
| LIVERPOOL - - | Clerk - - - - | 15 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 11· |
| | Landing waiter - - | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 11* | 5· |
| | Weigher - - - | 11 | 62 | 21 | 16 | 9 | 23·8 |
| | Tidewaiter - - - | 15 | 57 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 23· |
| | Boatman - - - | 1 | 3 | 9 | – | 7 | 4· |
| | Messenger - - - | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1· |
| | Extra clerk - - - | 4 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | 2·4 |
| | Extra weigher - - | 7 | 28 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 13·2 |
| OUT PORTS: (exclusive of Liverpool.) | Clerk - - - - | 33 | 35 | 26 | 18 | 21 | 26·6 |
| | Landing waiter - - | 25 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 21 | 16·4 |
| | Weigher - - - | 19 | 30 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 23·6 |
| | Tidewaiter - - - | 73 | 45 | 52 | 37 | 29 | 47·2 |
| | Tidewaiter and boatman | 45 | 54 | 30 | 36 | 37 | 40·4 |
| | Boatman - - - | 30 | 30 | 29 | 13 | 11 | 22·6 |
| | Messenger - - - | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | 1·2 |
| | Gatekeeper - - - | 1 | – | – | – | – | ·2 |
| | Principal coast officer - | 15 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 11·8 |
| | Extra clerk - - - | 10 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5·2 |
| | Extra tidewaiter - - | 2 | – | – | – | – | ·4 |

* These Vacancies have not been filled up.

*Note.*—Some of the vacancies included in this return were filled by the transfer of officers from other branches.

1 May 1860.

## Practical Working of the System of Open Competition.

It may be convenient for the Committee to have before them, in a definite shape, some suggestions as to the mode, or various modes, in which the principle of open, or nearly open, competition might be practically applied to the various classes into which the civil service is naturally divided. Such a concrete view of the subject may at least serve to place in the clearest light whatever difficulties or objections may lie in the way of the realisation of the scheme.

Taking the "Estimates" for the year 1859–60 as a basis of calculation, it will be found that the entire number of persons composing the Imperial Civil Service of the United Kingdom* is a little above 105,000, and that 102,350 of these may be distributed into six classes, viz.:—

I. Political and other superior staff officers, not having necessarily any previous connection with the Civil Service.

II. The general body of clerks, or persons occupying equivalent positions—including, on the one hand, the supplementary or mechanical assistants to the ordinary clerks, and, on the other hand, the superior officers who either rise from the rank of clerks or are appointed on account of "professional" acquirements.

III. Salaried officers below the rank of clerks, and who do not rise to that rank; such as the out-door officers in the Customs, letter-carriers, &c., in the Post Office, and messengers and porters in all the departments.

IV. Artisans, and others employed upon the manufacturing works of the Government; labourers, and other mechanical assistants.

V. Police, &c.

VI. Persons not exclusively connected with the civil service; as postmasters, superintendent registrars, and others.

All the persons included in these six classes are paid, wholly or partially, out of the imperial revenue, or are subject to the direct control of some branch of the central executive. There is, of course, a large number of officials paid out of local rates, and subordinate to some local authority; but these, though undoubtedly belonging to the civil service of the State, need not now be considered.

The apportionment of the whole number of 102,350 civil servants amongst these six classes is, approximately, as follows:—

| | | About |
|---|---|---|
| Class I. | Political officers, &c. | 50 |
| „ II. | General body of clerks and superior officers, &c. | 19,100 |
| „ III. | Inferior salaried officers (except police) | 16,000 |
| „ IV. | Artisans, labourers, &c. | 30,000 |
| „ V. | Police, &c. | 23,200 |
| „ VI. | Persons only partly civil servants | 14,000 |
| | | 102,350 |

I append a statement in more detail, which, though not prepared with reference to this Committee, will probably be useful; but the above figures will suffice for the present purpose. *See* Appendix, No. 5.

Of course, to some extent, both the classification itself and the apportionment of numbers into the different classes, are arbitrary; but the divisions are sufficiently correct for use, and any doubt as to the accuracy of the distribution is confined to Classes II. and III.

It may, perhaps, be at once conceded either that the principle of literary competition is inapplicable to the whole of Classes I., V., and VI., and to part of Class IV., or that the application of it to these classes is, for various reasons, inexpedient. Attention need, therefore, be directed only to Classes II. and III., and to a portion of Class IV., *i. e.*, to candidates for clerkships or similar positions, to applicants for the situation of tidewaiter or weigher in the Customs, letter carrier, &c., in the Post Office, and messenger in all departments, and to apprentices and other boys entering the dockyards or steam factories. It will

* Excepting the legal departments, as to which information is not readily procurable.

Appendix, No. 4.

will be found on examination that the persons thus enumerated (excepting about 3,600 professional officers) may be distinguished from the rest of the civil servants by the fact that, at the time of their entrance into the service, it is impossible, either on account of their youth or from other circumstances, that they should supply the same evidence of fitness for the special duties required from them as can be obtained with respect to the heads of political and judicial departments (who must have been for some years displaying in public their capacity for their functions), or with respect to artificers and others (who must have passed through an apprenticeship to their particular calling).

Beginning, therefore, with Class II., comprising every situation of the nature of a clerkship, it will be found that this class is susceptible of at least two subdivisions, requiring a different treatment under any plan of competition, viz.:

(*a*) Clerkships, the duties of which demand a considerable amount of intellectual ability; and

(*b*) Clerkships, the duties of which are chiefly of a mechanical and routine character, and such as can be efficiently performed by a subordinate class of persons, assisting, and superintended by, the superior class.

What should be the precise line, separating these two classes and determining the number of officers appropriate to each, may be a subject of dispute and possibly of future regulation; but the fact of the distinction is already recognised, and, in most of the departments, the subdivisions are more or less existing at the present time. Any scheme of competition, therefore, for recruiting the general body of clerks, should be framed with reference to this distinction; but it may be so framed and considered, without having previously determined the proportional extent of each subdivision relatively to the other.

Taking, then, what may be called, for want of a better phrase, the intellectual or upper division of clerkships (and putting out of view for the present a question which may be raised as to the highest political departments, such as the Foreign Office and the Treasury, for which, it might be urged, a special treatment is required in order to insure the appointment of none but persons of very superior attainments and high social position—putting that question in abeyance at present, and looking at all the superior clerkships together), the following Scheme (A.) may be suggested for filling up all the vacancies which might occur in this division during a certain fixed period, say six months.

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(A.)

SCHEME of Open Competitive Examinations for the Superior Class of Clerkships, &c., in all the Public Departments.

THE competitions for these situations might be held twice a year, simultaneously, in the following towns in various parts of the United Kingdom:—

*In England:*
*London.
Manchester.
Leeds.
*Durham.
Birmingham.
Bristol.
Plymouth.

*In Scotland:*
*Edinburgh.
*Glasgow.
*Aberdeen.

*In Ireland:*
*Dublin.
*Cork.
*Belfast.
*Galway.

[The places marked with an asterisk have universities, and would therefore possess the advantage of fit examination-rooms, and of officers who could, on emergency, perform such services in the way of superintendence as are now rendered in case of competition by Mr. Stoney and Mr. Longmore, in Dublin and Edinburgh. At the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, which are partly supported by public money, rooms ought to be obtainable without expense.] No person wishing to compete, in whatever part of the United Kingdom he might reside, would be put to any unreasonable difficulty or expense in presenting himself for examination at one or another of these centres.

Each competition would be for the assumed average of vacancies occurring in six months in all the departments in all parts of the United Kingdom (say 100).

An advertisement would be issued a month or six weeks before the examination day, mentioning the number of vacancies to be filled, and referring applicants for further particulars to the Civil Service Commissioners, who would have prepared appropriate printed notices, containing, in addition to the subjects of examination, full information as to the nature of the situations, the salary present and prospective, the course of promotion (by merit), the hours of attendance, the period of vacation, the amount and condition of pensions, and any other matters necessary to explain the terms upon which a successful competitor would have to accept his appointment.

Intending candidates would then send in their names, with certificates of character; or, if it should be considered important to have the guarantee of a responsible nominator, nominations (in a form to be supplied to applicants by the Civil Service Commissioners) should

should be received, up to a certain day named, from clergymen and other ministers of religion, principals of colleges, masters of endowed grammar schools, magistrates, heads of the civil departments, and such other classes of responsible persons as might be approved. [The form would contain a statement of the address of the candidate, of the situations for which he might intend to compete, and of the place at which he would present himself for examination; also a specimen of his handwriting.]

A fee might be charged on admission to compete; so that the candidates should be made to pay their fair proportion of the expenses of their examination. For the class under consideration, this fee might be 1 *l.*

The limits of age might in general be from 16 to 19, in order that no interval might elapse between departure from school and entrance upon official life; but special limits could be assigned for particular departments, if necessary.

The subjects of examination common to all the departments might be so chosen as to bring success in the competition within the reach of able and industrious scholars of good middle-class schools.

The Commissioners would have complete lists of competitors prepared some time before the examination day, and would send copies to the 12 local centres above-mentioned, together with a sufficiency of examination papers.

The examination would probably last for three days.

The performances of the candidates would be sent to the Civil Service Commissioners, and be examined and estimated at their office in London; and one general list of the candidates, in order of merit in the subjects above-mentioned, would be made for the whole of the United Kingdom.

The [100] candidates with the highest total of marks, who had passed a qualifying examination in each subject, would then be selected; and these would become entitled to the [100] clerkships or other situations belonging to the class now referred to, which might next become vacant; provided they should be able to pass satisfactorily, at a further examination, in such additional subjects (if any), as the various departments might have individually prescribed.

For the purpose of this further examination, the [100] selected candidates would have been at the outset furnished with information of the qualifications prescribed by all the departments for this class of appointments; and they might present themselves for examination in any of them, and also for examination in such other subjects (approved by the Civil Service Commissioners), as might prove the full extent of their acquirements. It would probably not be found necessary in the case of the majority of departments to prescribe as absolutely necessary any subjects beyond those included in the general scheme; but some of the very highest offices might desire to guard against the admission of any but persons of very superior education and social standing, and this further examination would provide the means of securing that object in combination with a plan of open competition. The effect most likely would be, that these offices would be recruited from the same social grade as at present; but the heads of the departments would obtain a wider range of selection.

After this further examination (and after due inquiry as to the age, health, and character of the candidates) a Table would be prepared of the marks gained by each of the [100] candidates both in the first and in the second examination; and this Table, when printed, would be forwarded to the departments in which vacancies might occur, together with another Table showing for what particular departments the respective candidates were qualified.—(*See* annexed Specimens.)

On the occurrence of a vacancy, the head of the department should be at liberty to make his choice from the whole list of successful candidates; selecting either the first or the last, or any intermediate candidate, according to the degree of importance he may attach to the qualifications shown in particular subjects, or to the amount of general ability displayed. It would not, of course, be incumbent on any candidate to accept the offer of a particular situation; he might choose to await the chance of a vacancy more agreeable to him. But any considerable inconvenience from refusals to accept the less eligible appointments would be obviated by an understanding that a candidate, by accepting an inferior appointment, would not lose his chance of a better, if a better were subsequently to become vacant, and the head of the department should desire to appoint him. In fact, the entire list should be available to the heads of departments at any future time. Whenever a vacancy might afterwards happen, they should be at liberty to appoint any one of the selected candidates on any previous list, whether already employed or not, provided he had passed in all the subjects prescribed for the department requiring him, and had not passed the prescribed limit of age. The effect would be that the best men (according to the judgment of the heads of departments) would, either in the first instance, or by a process of transfer from one office to another, be ultimately appropriated to the best places.

[This plan would not, it is true, prevent the possibility of a certain kind of nepotism; but the checks would be of considerable effect, and it would probably be unwise to withhold from all heads of departments the power of thus increasing the efficiency of their establishments, merely because some of them might be inclined to use such power occasionally for the purpose of advancing a relative or friend amongst the successful competitors, who would, at all events, have gained that honourable position after a fair contest, open to all comers. A further guarantee for fair treatment might be provided, by a regulation

Appendix, No. 4.

that all the proceedings should be gazetted and laid before Parliament. It would, no doubt, be a very likely consequence of this plan, that the candidates at the top of the list would not always be so well off as some of those lower down; but this can hardly be regarded as a disadvantage to the scheme, as it is, in my opinion, very undesirable that the system of competition should be supposed to stand or fall according to its success or failure in determining with minute accuracy the comparative merits of the selected candidates among themselves. It is enough to contend that the [100] selected are better than any other [100] available at the time, leaving their precise and relative value to be determined by the heads of the departments in which they will have to work. Another reason for pursuing this course is, that it would lessen, if not altogether prevent, the danger, much insisted on by opponents of competition, that the highest-placed competitors would consider the question of their comparative fitness to have been absolutely settled by their position on the list, would take the best situation as their rightful possession, and would be found in actual duty conceited and intractable. By the suggested plan, of not regarding exclusively the order of aggregate marks, the framers of the scheme of competition would be less obnoxious to a charge of pedantry, and the true theory, that success does no more than raise a presumption of fitness, would be in less danger of being overlooked by the candidates. One of the greatest of the advantages naturally connected with competition, is the much greater facility with which the heads of departments could dispense with the services of an inefficient clerk when holding office solely on account of assumed merit, than when possessing it by virtue of a patron's gift; and this advantage would be all the more surely realised if the candidate thus, at the very outset, received an unmistakeable intimation that success in the literary examination only entitled him to an opportunity of showing, in some office, but not in any particular office, his aptitude for official duties, and that both the particular sphere of his employment, and his continuance and promotion therein, must depend in general upon the judgment formed of him by the departmental authorities.]

It would only be necessary, further, to make provision for the few exceptional cases in which a half-yearly competition might furnish either an inadequate or a superfluous number of competent candidates for the vacancies occurring within the half-year. To meet such possible cases, it might be laid down,—

(1.) That if there should not be among the [100] successful competitors, any one possessing the special qualifications requisite for a particular office, the head of the department should be at liberty to nominate three or more candidates to compete specially for the situation.

(2.) That selected candidates unprovided with situations at the end of the half-year, should have the option of filling the first vacancies, occurring in the next half-year, for which they might be competent. In these cases, of course, the head of a department would have no choice but to take the candidate if he accepted the offer, but in many cases, the departments have no choice now, and this scheme would, on the whole, give them much more freedom of selection than they now possess; or, without giving the candidate an absolute right to an appointment, his chance of being selected might be continued for another six months.

(3.) If the number of situations becoming vacant in the half year should exceed the number of selected candidates, the residue might be either included amongst the prizes of the following examination, or, if it were absolutely essential to fill them without delay, the head of the department might nominate three or more to a special competition.

(4.) To obviate any delay in providing the successful candidates with work and remuneration, they might be permitted, or required, to serve on the supplementary staff in any office in want of assistance.

[If it should be thought that insuperable objections exist against the disposal, in the manner above described, of the situations in the high political departments, these might be separated from the general body of clerkships, and dealt with distinctly, according to Scheme (B.) mentioned subsequently].

## SCHEME (A.) of COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the Superior Class of Clerkships in all the Public Departments.

### TABLE I.

*** No marks are assigned in respect of any subject unless a competent or creditable knowledge be shown as to that subject.

| Order of General Merit. | Name of Candidate. | General Prescribed Subjects. | | | | | | | | | | Special Prescribed Subjects. * | | | | | | | | | | | Extra Subjects. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Arithmetic. | Handwriting. | Orthography. | Copying Manuscript. | English Composition. | English History. | Geography. | Either Latin or a Modern Language. | Either Mathematics. | Total. | Latin. | French or another Modern Language. | Précis. | Book-keeping. | Criminal Law. | Elements of the Law of Evidence. | Political Economy. | Conveyancing. | General Principles of Equity and Common Law. | History of the Constitution. | Plane Trigonometry. | Surveying. | Italian. | German. | Moral Science. | History of India. | Greek. | Aggregate Total. |
| | Maximum of Marks.† | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 900 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 1 | A. | 55 | 55 | 80 | 50 | 70 | 60 | 50 | L. 80 | – | 500 | – | F. 85 | 55 | 50 | – | – | 0 | – | – | – | – | – | 75 | 75 | – | – | 80 | 1,000 |
| 2 | B. | 70 | 85 | 65 | 80 | 85 | 70 | 70 | F. 75 | – | 690 | 60 | – | – | – | 75 | 65 | – | 55 | 70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 975 |
| 3 | C. | 95 | 100 | 100 | 85 | 100 | 75 | 80 | – | 65 | 700 | 85 | F. 50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 65 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 950 |
| 4 | D. | 80 | 80 | 80 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 70 | F. 100 | – | 650 | 80 | – | 65 | 80 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | – | – | 925 |
| 5 | E. | 85 | 80 | 70 | 65 | 70 | 60 | 50 | – | 70 | 550 | – | – | 70 | 65 | – | – | 70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 75 | 70 | – | 900 |
| 6 | F. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | – | 100 | 800 | – | – | – | 75 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 875 |
| 7 | G. | 65 | 65 | 80 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 50 | L. 55 | – | 500 | – | F. 50 | 50 | – | – | 60 | – | 55 | 65 | 70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 850 |
| 8 | H. | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 95 | – | 65 | 750 | 75 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 825 |
| 9 | I. | 85 | 70 | 90 | 70 | 65 | 70 | 60 | – | 90 | 600 | – | G. 50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 85 | 65 | – | – | – | – | – | 800 |
| 10 | J. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | L. 100 | – | 450 | – | F. 100 | 65 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 75 | – | – | – | 85 | 775 |
| 11 | K. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | L. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | M. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | N. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | O. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Q. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | R. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | T. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* These are the subjects now actually prescribed by certain offices. They are given here only for the purpose of illustration.

† For the sake of convenience in calculation, the maxima have been supposed to be the same (100) for all the subjects.

The "General Prescribed Subjects," according to proficiency in which the [100] successful candidates would be selected, should be chosen so as to bring success within the reach of able and industrious scholars of middle-class schools. The "Special Prescribed Subjects" given above are those now actually prescribed by the departments. The "Extra Subjects" put down are only given as specimens; the number might be extended by the addition of any other subjects in which a selected candidate might wish to be examined in order to prove his ability and the profitable employment of his time at school and subsequently.

The subjects above assumed to be "Special Prescribed Subjects" are those now actually in force; but probably a greater uniformity might be introduced with any change of system. On the other hand, if it should be considered desirable to place further impediments in the way of admission to the highest offices of persons of inferior social position, it would be easy to add another prescribed subject (say Greek), which would effectually bar the door to all who had not received a thoroughly liberal education, inconsistent with any other than a good social standing.

SCHEME (A.)—*continued.*

TABLE II.—Showing for what DEPARTMENTS the UNDERMENTIONED SELECTED CANDIDATES are respectively Qualified; and also the Number of Marks obtained by each:—(1), in the Subjects prescribed as requisite for the particular Department; and (2), for all the Subjects taken up.

| Name of Candidate. | Admiralty (Whitehall). | | Home Office. | | Foreign Office. | | Parliament Office. | | House of Commons (Committee Clerks). | | Board of Trade. — Commander in Chief's Office. — India Office. — Science and Art. — Treasury. — War Office. — Woods' Office. | | Admiralty Registry. — Adjutant General. — Audit Office. — Charity Commission. — Colonial Office. — Exchequer. — General Register Office. — Lunacy Commission. — Quartermaster General. | | Civil Service Commission. — Ecclesiastical Commission. | | Admiralty (Somerset House). — Education Office. — Office of Works. | | Inland Revenue (Solicitor's Office). — Post Office (Solicitor's Office). — Treasury (Solicitor's Office). | | Paymaster General's Office. | | Inland Revenue. — Royal Mint. | | Public Record Office. | | Customs (Solicitor's Office). | | Metropolitan Police Office. | | Factories Inspectors' Office. | | All other Offices having Superior Clerks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. |
| A. | 640 | 1,000 | 585 | 1,000 | 640 | 1,000 | – | – | – | – | 555 | 1,000 | 555 | 1,000 | 640 | 1,000 | 605 | 1,000 | – | – | 605 | 1,000 | 500 | 1,000 | 690 | 1,000 | 500 | 1,000 | 635 | 1,000 | 635 | 1,000 | over age. | |
| B. | – | – | 835 | 950 | – | – | 830 | 950 | 725 | 975 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 725 | 975 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 660 | 975 | – | – | – | – | 600 | 975 |
| C. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 785 | 950 | – | – | – | – | 700 | 950 |
| D. | 795 | 925 | 730 | 925 | 715 | 925 | – | – | – | – | 715 | 925 | 715 | 925 | 795 | 925 | 795 | 925 | – | – | 795 | 925 | 730 | 925 | 875 | 925 | 730 | 925 | 730 | 925 | – | – | 650 | 925 |
| E. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 620 | 900 | – | – | 685 | 900 | – | – | – | – | 615 | 900 | – | – | – | – | – | – | under age | | 550 | 900 |
| F. | – | – | – | – | – | – | 570 | 850 | 610 | 850 | 610 | 850 | 555 | 850 | 605 | 850 | – | – | 620 | 850 | – | – | 875 | 875 | – | – | 500 | 850 | – | – | – | – | 800 | 875 |
| G. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 825 | 825 | – | – | – | – | 500 | 850 |
| H. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 750 | 825 |
| I. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 600 | 800 |
| J. | 615 | 775 | 550 | 775 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 615 | 775 | 515 | 775 | 615 | 775 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 550 | 775 | – | – | – | – | 450 | 775 |
| K. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix, No. 4.

Supposing this scheme to be accepted as practicable and satisfactory, it would provide for the recruitment of all the superior class of clerkships; unless (as previously suggested) exception should be taken to its applicability to a certain small number of the very highest departments, such as the Treasury, and the Foreign Office, and a few others of similar position. If, with respect to these, it should be thought necessary or desirable to confine the selection to a particular class of society, there are several ways by which this could be done consistently with the principle of competition, more or less limited; as, *e. g.*:

1. The standard of examination for these appointments (whatever number might be considered to belong to this exceptional class) might be made much higher than that fixed for all other appointments, and reliance might be placed upon the operation of such a standard to exclude, even in the face of open competition, all below the desired level of social rank. It is found that such an exclusion is practically accomplished by the standard set up for the Indian Civil Service examinations; the successful candidates being, almost without an exception, young men who have passed through the usual course of education at one of the universities.

2. If, however, the security offered by a high scale of examination should be deemed insufficient, by itself, for the object sought, the subjoined Scheme marked (B.) might possibly answer the purpose.

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(B.)

(ALTERNATIVE) SCHEME of Competitive Examinations for Superior Clerkships, &c., in the highest Offices; *e. g.* those which are always presided over by Cabinet Ministers, (with the exception of the Post Office), and those connected with the Two Houses of Parliament.

THE following scheme is presented as an alternative course, in case it should be felt that a purely open system of competition for these offices is undesirable or impracticable.

The offices to which the scheme may be applicable would have to be arranged, but it may be supposed to apply to the—

| | |
|---|---|
| Parliament Office. | War Office (Secretary of State's Branch). |
| House of Commons. | India Office (ditto). |
| Treasury. | Admiralty (Whitehall Branch). |
| Home Office. | Board of Trade. |
| Foreign Office. | Privy Council Office. |
| Colonial Office. | |

But some of these might possibly not put in a claim for exceptional treatment, or might limit their claim to a certain section of the establishment. The War Office, for instance, would hardly wish to have the exceptional scheme applied to the whole of its large staff of clerks.

Competitions for situations in the above offices might be held, say yearly or half yearly, for an assumed average number of vacancies (say 20), each head of a department nominating as many candidates as he might think fit. In order to insure the *bonâ fide* character of the examinations, no candidate should be admitted till he had passed a preliminary examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, for which he might at any time present himself, it not being at all important that the examination in each case should be precisely identical. And, in order that the competition should be sufficiently large, the final examination should not be held until the proportion of competent candidates should have reached at least four to a vacancy.

The limits of age might be 18 to 23, in order to admit graduates from the universities.

The subjects for the general examination might be the same for all the offices, and such as to insure the selection of no persons but those who have received a first-class education, each department having the power of prescribing additional subjects of examination according to its individual wants. Probably, however, the scheme would be so constructed as to obviate the necessity of such additions, except in very rare cases.

Appendix, No. 4.

A fee of 2 *l.* should be paid on admission to compete.

The examination might be held in July every year, at the same time and place as the India Civil Service examinations, the examiners and papers for which might be made to some extent available.

The competitors should first be examined in the prescribed subjects common to all the departments, and the first [20] competent candidates in these subjects should be taken as selected for the [20] vacancies which may next occur in any of the above departments.

The [20] selected candidates (having satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners as to age, health, and character) should then be further examined in the special subjects (if any) prescribed by particular departments; and they might, also, be allowed to show their proficiency in other subjects beyond those prescribed.

*See annexed Specimen.*

At the conclusion of this further examination, a Table of marks (including marks both for the special prescribed subjects, and also for the voluntary extra subjects) should be prepared and forwarded to each of the departments constituting the class under consideration. In this Table would be distinguished the departments for which the Civil Service Commissioners considered each candidate to have passed a qualifying examination.

On the occurrence of a vacancy in any department, the head of it should be at liberty to offer the appointment to whichever of the successful candidates (competent for his office) might seem to him most eligible, even though the person fixed upon might have previously accepted a situation in another department. Such a latitude of choice to both parties might facilitate the proper distribution of candidates according to their special qualifications, while the publicity of the competition, and the existence of an interested body of critics upon each exercise of such patronage, would suffice to prevent any gross case of favouritism. As a further security for the fair working of the plan, all the proceedings should be gazetted, and reported to Parliament.

If, in consequence of the exhaustion of the list by previous selections, or from any other circumstance, there should be a situation vacant without any qualified competitor to fill it, this exceptional case might be dealt with exceptionally, by means of a special competition for the particular situation, each of the heads of departments nominating a candidate to compete; or the appointment might remain vacant until after the next periodical competition.

If, at the end of the half-year, or other period, for the vacancies occurring in which the competition were intended to provide, there should remain any selected candidate unprovided with a situation, he might have the option of filling the situation next becoming vacant for which he might be qualified according to the table of marks; or, without giving him an absolute right to an appointment, his chance of being selected might be continued for another six months, his name being placed on the list of successful candidates.

Delay in getting the successful candidates to work might be altogether prevented by allowing them [requiring them would, perhaps, be better] to serve in the supplementary staff attached to one or another of the offices.

## SCHEME B.—TABLE I.

SCHEME of COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for superior Clerkships, &c., in the highest Offices (*i. e.* those which are always presided over by Cabinet Ministers, except the Post Office, and those connected with the two Houses of Parliament).

*** No Marks are assigned for any Subject unless a competent or creditable knowledge has been displayed of that Subject.

| Order of General Merit. | Name of Candidate. | General Prescribed Subjects. | | | | | | | | | | Special Prescribed Subjects. | | | | Extra Subjects. | | | | | | | Aggregate Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Arithmetic. | Handwriting. | Orthography. | Précis. | English Composition. | History of England and the Constitution. | Geography. | Latin. | French. | Total. | Comparison of Copies with Originals. (H. of C.) | Mathematics. (Parl. Office). | Euclid (I. III.) (Treasury). | Political Economy. (Factories). | Greek. | German. | Italian. | History of India. | Law. | Bookeeping. | Moral Science. | |
| Maxm. of Marks. | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 900 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 1 | A. | 50 | 55 | 100 | 90 | 70 | 95 | 70 | 80 | 85 | 695 | – | – | – | 60 | 85 | 85 | – | – | – | 75 | 75 | 1,000 |
| 2 | B. | 90 | 85 | 70 | 50 | 60 | 80 | 90 | 70 | 75 | 670 | 60 | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 60 | 75 | 60 | 60 | 975 |
| 3 | C. | 75 | 75 | 50 | 70 | 70 | 60 | 60 | 55 | 50 | 565 | 90 | 80 | 80 | – | 50 | – | – | – | 85 | – | – | 950 |
| 4 | D. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 700 | 75 | – | 50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 100 | – | 925 |
| 5 | E. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 550 | 50 | – | – | – | 100 | 100 | – | – | – | – | 100 | 900 |
| 6 | F. | 80 | 80 | 80 | 60 | 85 | 75 | 55 | 75 | 60 | 650 | – | 60 | 90 | 75 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 875 |
| 7 | G. | 60 | 70 | 100 | 65 | 80 | 60 | 60 | 55 | 55 | 605 | – | – | – | 100 | – | – | – | 75 | – | 70 | – | 850 |
| 8 | H. | 80 | 65 | 85 | 80 | 70 | 55 | 50 | 65 | 60 | 610 | 50 | 75 | 90 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 825 |
| 9 | I. | 100 | 75 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 800 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 800 |
| 10 | J. | 75 | 75 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 85 | 70 | 70 | 655 | – | – | – | – | 55 | – | – | – | 65 | – | – | 775 |

## SCHEME B.—TABLE II.

SHOWING the CANDIDATES qualified for the undermentioned Offices; and also the Marks obtained by each, both in the prescribed Subjects and in the Aggregate.

| Order of General Merit. | Name of Candidate. | Treasury. | | Foreign Office. | | Home Office. | | Colonial Office. | | War Office. (Secretary of State's Branch). | | India Office. | | Admiralty (Whitehall Branch). | | Parliament Office. | | House of Commons. | | Board of Trade. | | Factory Inspectors. | | Privy Council Office. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Marks for | | Marks for | | Marks for | | Marks for | | Marks for | | Marks for | | Marks for | | Marks for | | Marks for | | Marks for | | Marks for | | Marks for | |
| | | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. | Prescribed Subjects. | Aggregate. |
| 1 | A. | – | – | 695 | 1,000 | 695 | 1,000 | 695 | 1,000 | 695 | 1,000 | 695 | 1,000 | 695 | 1,000 | – | – | – | – | 695 | 1,000 | 755 | 1,000 | – | – |
| 2 | B. | – | – | 670 | 975 | 670 | 975 | 670 | 975 | 670 | 975 | 670 | 975 | 670 | 975 | – | – | 730 | 975 | 670 | 975 | – | – | – | – |
| 3 | C. | 645 | 950 | 565 | 950 | 565 | 950 | 565 | 950 | 565 | 950 | 565 | 950 | 565 | 950 | 645 | 950 | 655 | 950 | 565 | 950 | – | – | – | – |
| 4 | D. | 750 | 925 | 700 | 925 | 700 | 925 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 775 | 925 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 5 | E. | – | – | 550 | 900 | 550 | 900 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 600 | 900 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 6 | F. | 740 | 875 | 650 | 875 | 650 | 875 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 710 | 875 | – | – | – | – | 725 | 875 | – | – |
| 7 | G. | – | – | 605 | 850 | 605 | 850 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 705 | 850 | – | – |
| 8 | H. | 700 | 825 | 610 | 825 | 610 | 825 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 685 | 825 | 660 | 825 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 9 | I. | – | – | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 10 | J. | – | – | 655 | 775 | 655 | 775 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

Appendix, No. 4.

I come now to the other division of the class of clerkships, viz., the inferior, or supplementary division; the members of which are employed upon work which is either in itself of a simple and mechanical nature, or which becomes so after it has once been methodised and made matter of routine. This division would comprehend the whole of the existing supplementary staff of clerks employed (under various designations) in the different departments; and to these might be added certain other classes of officers who, though not occupying precisely the same position, need not possess higher general qualifications, such as the clerks in provincial post offices, the assistants of excise, and the out-station clerks in the War Department and Admiralty. The scheme of competitive examinations for this division might be as follows:

(C.)

COMPETITIONS for Class II. b.; viz., for the entire body of supplementary clerkships; and also for Provincial Clerkships in the Post Office, for the situations of Assistants of Excise, and for out-station clerkships in the War Department.

These competitions might be held at the same times and places as the competitions for the superior clerkships.

The fee on admission to compete might be 10*s.*

The subjects of examination might be as follows:

1. Writing from dictation, and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Copying from MS.
4. English composition.

The limits of age might vary according to the circumstances of different departments, if there should be any real necessity or advantage. [At present there are all sorts of variations, for which it is difficult to see a sufficient reason. For Post Office provincial clerkships the limits are 17-24; for out-station clerkships in the War Office, 18-25; for Excise officers, 19-25; and for supplementary clerks nearly as many different limits as there are departments.] For the great body of the indoor supplementary clerks I would suggest that the limits might be 15-17; the adoption of which would, I think, secure the following among other advantages:

(*a.*) The Government would obtain efficient services of this simple kind at a much more economical rate than at present.

(*b.*) The youths appointed would enter the service, in general, immediately after the termination of the customary period of schooling in the class of society to which they would belong. An interval of idleness diminishes materially the chances of a lad's being afterwards industrious and useful.

(*c.*) They would enter at an age when they would be much more tractable and docile than older persons.

(*d.*) There would be less difficulty felt in discharging those whose conduct or capacity might not be thoroughly satisfactory during the earlier years of their service; as they would still be in a favourable position, as far as age is concerned, to begin a new career elsewhere.

(*e.*) These limits would obviate all risk of the entrance of persons who had failed in other pursuits.

The prizes of these competitions would be, all the situations of this class which might become vacant during the next half-year (or other period) in the whole of the United Kingdom (say 100 situations).

The course as to nominating candidates, completing lists, despatching examination-papers to the local centres, receiving the performances of the candidates, preparing tables of marks, selecting the first [100] competitors, examining them in extra subjects—supplying the departments with a final list of the selected candidates, would be the same as that described with respect to the superior clerkships, constituting the other division of this class.

If it should at any time be considered advisable to adopt a plan which I venture to think would prove in its operation very advantageous to the public, viz., that of engaging, for the simpler duties of a mechanical nature, the services of a fluctuating class of boys, whose employment should necessarily terminate at the end of three or four years, the scheme above presented would be available for such boy-clerkships. It would only be necessary to vary the advertisement by offering, instead of [100] supplementary clerkships, [50] supplementary clerkships and [50] boy-clerkships. The heads of departments would

would then select from the list either clerks or boys according to the requirements of their offices, as previously settled by the Treasury. There can scarcely be any doubt of the fact that, from the necessities of many parents, a large number of fairly educated boys are constantly leaving school at the age of 14 or 15, without any immediate prospect of employment; and there seems no reason why the Government should not (for a very small remuneration) obtain the advantage of their services, upon the mechanical work of the offices, during the interval which must elapse before they could obtain any more definite position elsewhere.

In explanation of this suggestion, I beg to append to these schemes a memorandum on the subject prepared a short time ago. (See Appendix, No. .)

The competitions already described would recruit the whole of class II., comprising al kinds of clerkships, whether of the superior or the supplementary division, and whether called by the name of clerkships or not.

The principal subdivisions of the next class (III,) comprising all salaried officers below the rank of clerks and not rising to that rank are:

(*a*) Tidewaiters and Weighers in the Customs.

(*b*) Letter Carriers and Rural Post Messengers in the Post Office (when receiving as much as 10*s*. a week in England, and 8*s*. in Scotland or Ireland); and

(*c*) Messengers, &c., in all the departments.

The competitions for these appointments might be held periodically at the same local centres and at the same time as those chosen for the competition for clerkships. Other such centres could be added without difficulty if these should be found to be inaccessible to any considerable number of persons wishing to compete; or the competition might be only for the situations within a certain distance of these local centres, leaving the others to be filled up, as each becomes vacant, by individual competitions conducted in the locality. There would be no difficulty of this sort, however, with respect to any situations except those of Letter Carriers in remote towns, and Rural Post Messengers. The other appointments are of sufficient value and attractiveness to make the journey to one of the selected centres a matter of no consequence compared with the value of the chance of gaining a prize. Schemes marked (D.), (E.), and (F.) would therefore provide for all the situations of this class.

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(D.)

COMPETITIONS for the situation of Tidewaiter or Weigher in the Customs, and Messenger in all the Departments.

These competitions might be held at the same times and places as the competitions for clerkships (Scheme A).

The fee on admission to compete might be 5*s*.

The subjects of examination might be as follows:—

1. Writing from dictation, and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules and the different weights and measures).
3. Easy English composition.

There might also be for this class of situations, requiring more than usual physical capacity, a medical examination by which the comparative physical excellence should be estimated and made to tell upon the general results of the competition; so that the chosen candidates should be those who presented the best combination of mental with physical ability. Or, for the situation of Tidewaiter, it would be perfectly practicable, if otherwise expedient, to confine the competition to the particular class of men found best fitted physically for the duties, viz., mariners.

The limits of age might, probably, be from 20 to 25. [The existing limits for tidewaiters and weighers are 20–25, and for messengers generally 21–35; but as the reasons which probably influenced the selection of these limits would no longer remain under a system of open competition, it might be as well to secure the services of these officers at an age as early as is consistent with the requisite physical ability.]

The prizes would be, all the situations of this class which might become vacant during the next half-year (or other arranged period) in the whole of the United Kingdom.

The course as to receiving names or nominations, and inquiring into age, health, and character, and all subsequent proceedings, would be the same as that suggested for clerkships (Scheme A); except that there would, probably, be no need for any "further examination." The aggregate list of successful candidates, according to the above list of subjects, would be sent to the Board of Customs and to the heads of every department requiring messengers, and these authorities would select from the list, according to their judgment, as to what appointments were, on the whole, most convenient and useful for the service.

Appendix, No. 4.

[In making this selection, they would, no doubt, give due consideration to the differences of locality in which the successful candidate might reside, so as to appoint to local situations the candidates resident in the neighbourhood, if there should be any such upon the list, and if they were on other accounts eligible. It might happen, no doubt, that this could not always be done, and that an Englishman would sometimes be sent to invade a port or office in Ireland or Scotland; but, probably, Irishmen and Scotchmen would rather submit to this consequence of an aggregate competition, by which the whole of the vacancies in all parts of the United Kingdom (including, therefore, those in London and Liverpool) would be offered to residents in those countries, than accept the alternative of Irish vacancies for the Irish, Scottish vacancies for the Scotch, and English vacancies for the English. But it would be very easy to arrange the competition so as to bestow the situations of a country or district exclusively upon the successful candidates examined within such country or district, if such a plan should appear the more desirable one.]

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(E.)

COMPETITIONS for the Situation of Letter Carrier and Auxiliary Letter Carrier, in Large Towns (when the Weekly Wages amount to 10 *s.* in England and 8 *s.* in Scotland or Ireland).

[A completely satisfactory scheme for filling Post Office situations by means of competition could, of course, only be settled after careful consultation with the heads of that department, in order that it may be adapted to meet the requirements of a service so varied and peculiar as respects the character of its officers, their duties, their remuneration, and their distribution over the face of the country. The following scheme is given as an outline, which might be modified and expanded according to circumstances.]

The competitions might be held in the 13 towns selected for the competitions previously referred to. At the half-yearly periods, they would follow immediately after the conclusion of the others, so that the same rooms and machinery might be employed for both; but they might be held quarterly if necessary.

The vacancies to be competed for, should be those occurring in the towns in which the examinations would be held; but to these might be added the vacancies in contiguous towns, in some cases. Thus, the Bradford vacancies might be filled up from the list of successful competitors at Leeds, and perhaps also those of York and Hull. So, the Durham competition would supply candidates for Newcastle; the Manchester competition would provide for Liverpool; the Bristol competition for Bath; the Plymouth competition for Exeter. By this means, then, 13 competitions would provide for the great majority of these situations.

[The vacancies in the smaller towns might be filled up by means of separate competitions in the manner described in the next scheme, (F).]

The limits of age might remain nearly as at present, viz., for London letter carriers, 18-21; for country letter carriers, 17-24.

The subjects of examination might be as follows; a competent knowledge being required of each subject:—

1. Reading MS.
2. Handwriting.
3. Orthography.
4. Elementary Arithmetic.

The comparative physical ability of the candidates might also be estimated by a medical examiner and receive its due weight in determining the selection.

The fee, on admission to compete, might be 5 *s.*

If the principle of nomination should be applied, the mode of nomination would be, as already described, by magistrates, ministers of religion, school managers, and other responsible persons.

A separate list of successful candidates (with their names, addresses, and other particulars respecting them) would be made for each town, or chief town of a group, and forwarded to the Post Office authorities, who would determine the order in which the successful candidates should be appointed to vacancies, and would apply for certificates as occasion should arise.

Of course, the measures already adopted for ascertaining the physical competence and general character of candidates would be put in force for that purpose before the Commissioners would issue their certificate of qualification in any case.

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(F.)

COMPETITIONS for the situation of Letter Carrier, or Auxiliary Letter Carrier in Small Towns, and for that of Rural Post Messenger (when the Weekly wages amount to 10 *s.* in England, and 8 *s.* in Scotland or Ireland.)

Competitions for these situations might be held on the occurrence of every (or nearly every) vacancy, under the direction of the postmaster of the locality, or the postmaster of the nearest convenient town, by means of examination-papers transmitted from the office of the Civil Service Commissioners.

On the occurrence of a vacancy (or in anticipation of it) the postmaster would take steps to make the fact known throughout the neighbourhood, either requesting candidates to send in their names and testimonials, or announcing that nominations of persons (between 17 and 24 years of age) to compete for the situation would be received by him, up to a day named, from any clergyman or other minister of religion, magistrate, or manager of a public or charitable day, evening, or Sunday school. The postmaster himself might also be entitled to nominate candidates. The nomination should be made in a form obtainable from the postmaster, on the application of persons intending to nominate.

A fee of 5 *s.* might be reasonably exacted from each candidate admitted to compete; which (or a certain proportion of it) might be paid to the postmaster as a remuneration for his trouble in the matter, and to defray any expenses which he may necessarily have incurred.

At the expiration of the time allowed for nominating candidates, or receiving their own applications, the postmaster would send (through the chief office) to the Civil Service Commissioners a list of the names and addresses of the persons nominated and admitted, together with the forms of nomination, &c.; and would suggest a day convenient for the examination. The Commissioners would then forward examination-papers to the postmaster, and orders of examination to the candidates, together with forms to be filled up by them, with particulars of their position and antecedents.

The Postmaster, on the day appointed, would set before the candidates the examination-papers in the following subjects:

Writing from dictation;

Elementary arithmetic;

and would also test them as to their ability to read MS. [If the candidates should be too numerous to be all examined at the same time in the room at the postmaster's disposal, he might take them in detachments, different papers being supplied to him of the same degree of difficulty.]

The course already mentioned for testing the comparative physical fitness of candidates might also be pursued in these cases.

After the examination, the postmaster would send the performances [and the forms (A.)] to the Civil Service Commissioners, together with a statement of the marks given by him to each candidate for his reading MS., and of the marks assigned to each by the medical practitioner.

The subsequent proceedings would be nearly the same as at present. When the Civil Service Commissioners had selected the best candidate, they would require from him evidence of age, and physical competence for his work, and general character, and would themselves cause application on the last point to be made to his previous employers.

Some arrangement could doubtless be made which would obviate the necessity of holding a second examination in the same locality for another vacancy occurring there within a short time after the first. The list obtained from the competition already held could probably be made available (under certain conditions), for filling up the immediately succeeding vacancies.

[There would probably be no difficulty in general in obtaining a sufficient number of competitors even for these low-paid situations. The postmaster of Cambridge reported, some time ago, that he had 23 applications for a stamper's place. Exceptional cases might, however, arise, and could be dealt with exceptionally, single candidates being nominated and examined as at present.]

Appendix, No. 4.

The only other situations which it would be necessary to provide for, in case of the establishment of a system of open competition, are those of the dockyard apprentices and factory boys under the Admiralty. These apprentices are boys between the ages of 13 and 15, apprenticed to shipwrights or caulkers in the different yards; the factory boys are boys of the same age who enter the steam factories to be trained for the position, ultimately, of naval engineer. These situations are at present disposed of by limited competition among the nominees, in the former case, of the superintendent, and, in the latter case, of the Board of Admiralty. By a recent change these examinations are now conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners; so that the only additional alteration necessary would be the removal of the restriction of nomination as at present exercised. The scheme marked (G.) would be applicable to these appointments.

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(G.)

COMPETITIONS for entry as Apprentices in Her Majesty's Dockyards, and as Boys in the Steam Factories.

THE arrangements for these competitions might remain as at present, with the exception of an alteration in two points; viz. (1.) The power of nominating boys to compete should not be confined to the superintendents exclusively, or to the Admiralty exclusively, but should be entrusted to the several classes of responsible persons already mentioned in connection with the previous schemes; and (2.) a fee of 5 *s.* should be required from all competitors.

The other arrangements now in force, and proposed to be retained are —

Limits of age - - - - - 13 to 15.
Times of examination - - - - January and June.

Places of Examination.

| *Dockyards:* | *Steam Factories:* |
|---|---|
| Chatham. | Keyham. |
| Devonport. | Portsmouth. |
| Deptford. | Sheerness. |
| Pembroke. | Woolwich. |
| Portsmouth. | |
| Sheerness. | |
| Woolwich. | |

*Subjects of Examination.*

Reading.
Orthography.
Handwriting.
Arithmetic.
Grammar.
English Composition.
Geography.
Euclid and Algebra.

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[It need, perhaps, hardly be said that these schemes are only intended as outlines of possible methods of conducting open competition. Doubtless, they are liable to objections of detail, and would be susceptible of considerable improvement at the hands of the practical officers of the departments concerned. There will also, of course, be exceptional cases of peculiar appointments for which competition would not be precisely suitable; and these must be treated exceptionally.]

## COST OF THE NEW SYSTEM.

An estimate of the probable expense of carrying out the entire plan of open competition may be made, with, at all events, some approach to accuracy.

The present establishment of the Civil Service Commissioners, consisting of two unpaid commissioners, a secretary, a registrar, six clerks, six youths as copying clerks, with messengers and contingent expenses, costs something under 3,400 *l.* a year; to which must be added 1,400 *l.* for continuous examiners in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and about 1,000 *l.* for occasional examiners, engaged from time to time, making in the whole 5,800 *l.* (exclusive of rent, repairs, printing, and stationery.)

The extension of business in various ways, consequent upon open competition (including travelling expenses of examiners and clerks), might possibly raise the total expenditure of the central establishment to 6,000 *l.* or 7,000 *l.*, and that for examiners, permanent and occasional, to between 4,000 *l.* and 5,000 *l.* To this must be added about 300 *l.*, for hire of rooms at the 13 local centres, and about 500 *l.* for superintendence at the local examinations, making an aggregate of 11,500 *l.* or 12,000 *l.* a year, exclusive of rent, repairs, stationery, and printing.

Against this, there would be a set off in the amount received from fees. This amount would depend upon the number of candidates examined, which, whatever might be the case at first, would soon, I should anticipate, settle down into a tolerably uniform average of five or six to each vacancy. The combined influence of contracted limits of age, and of the information which the whole community would speedily acquire as to the chances of success would probably prevent the proportion from rising higher.* The number of vacancies per annum may be stated, roughly, at six per cent., of the entire establishments, in the case of clerks, and about 10 per cent. of the whole body of inferior officers. According to the statement given above of the total numerical force of these two classes, the yearly vacancies in the ranks of the clerks (after allowing for a certain number of professional officers), would be about 1,000, and those in the ranks of the inferior officers (after making an allowance for rural post messengers, and others, receiving less than 10 *s.* or 8 *s.* a week, who are not considered to be serving in an established capacity) might be about 1,500. Taking the fee at an average of 15 *s.* for the former class, and at 5 *s.* for the latter, we should have at the rate of five candidates for each vacancy.

| | £. |
|---|---|
| 5,000 competitors, at 15 *s.* - - - - - | 3,750 |
| 7,500 „ at 5 *s.* - - - - - | 1,875 |
| | £. 5,625 |

From which would have to be deducted the amount of fees abandoned to the local postmasters, in certain cases, previously referred to.

The result, on the whole, would probably be that the share of the Government, in the expense of the examinations, would remain about the same as at present, and that the extra cost would be defrayed by the competitors. This, perhaps, may be regarded as a not inequitable apportionment of the burden between the two parties.

May 1860. (signed) *Horace Mann.*

* "In France, an examination is held over the whole country once a year for admissions into the *école polytechnique*, and the whole thing has settled down into a system, so that the new candidates have settled down to six for one place."—*Mr. Galbraith.*

## Appendix, No. 5.

### PAPERS delivered in by Mr. *Horace Mann*.

TABLE showing the Number of Persons employed in the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of the CROWN, (excluding Law Courts and Law Offices).

[*Note.*—The Figures are obtained from the Estimates for 1859-60, and the Finance Accounts for 1858-9, except where otherwise stated. The Figures in *Italics* are inferences only.]

| | Heads of Departments. | | Sub-heads of Departments and Heads of Branches, &c. | Clerks, &c. | Inferior Officers. | | Temporary | | Women. | Professional Officers. | | Artisans and Labourers. | Persons permanently but not wholly Employed. | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Political. | Non-Political. | | | Messengers, Office-keepers, &c. (In-door). | Other (Out-door). | Clerks. | Inferior Officers. | | Superior. | Inferior. | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL of all DEPARTMENTS - | 34 | 156 | 1,485 | 13,629 | 2,257 | 36,566 | 389 | 6 | 742 | 1,920 | 1,921 | 30,437 | 14,713 | 104,884 | |
| I. PARLIAMENT: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. House of Lords - - - | – | 3 | 14 | 24 | 28 | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 74 | The numbers are from the "Civil Service List." |
| 2. House of Commons: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Department of Clerk - | – | 3 | 8 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 39 | "Principal Clerks" are taken as "Sub-heads." The following payments are necessarily disregarded: Journal Office - - - £. 400; Compiling Votes - - - 150; Stationers - - - - 1,200; Divisions - - - - 500 |
| (*b*) Department of Speaker - | – | 1 | 6 | 5 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 14 | Examiner of Standing Orders, Taxing Office, Librarian and Assistant Librarian, and Deliverer of Votes are taken as Sub-heads. Disregarded: Abstracts and Index, 1,000 *l.* |
| (*c*) Department of Serjeant-at-Arms. | – | 1 | 2 | – | 28<br>*9* | – | – | *6* | – | – | – | 3 | – | 34<br>*15* | Deputy Serjeant and Assistant Serjeant are taken as Sub-heads. Additional Cleaners, 600 *l.*, omitted. |
| 3. Shorthand Writer - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | The 4,000 *l.* paid is taken as the remuneration of a tradesman, who provides for the work. |
| II. TREASURY - - - - | 7 | – | 7 | 56 | 29 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 99 | |
| (*b*) Solicitor's Office - - - | – | – | 1 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 12 | |
| (*c*) Law Adviser (Slave Trade) - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | |
| III. ADMIRALTY - - - | 7 | 3 | 84 | 1,130<br>*16* | 97 | 1,486<br>*503* | 17<br>*42* | – | 60 | 626 | 1,158 | 14,724<br>*824* | 1 | 19,393<br>*1,854* | *See* Supplementary Table for details. |
| IV. WAR DEPARTMENTS - - | 2 | 2 | 73 | 2,028 | 264 | 2<br>*99* | 143<br>*111* | – | 267 | 817<br>*38* | 429 | 11,315<br>*1,946* | 634 | 16,016<br>*2,194* | - - ditto. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **V. COLONIAL DEPARTMENT:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Colonial Office | 2 | 2 | 3 | 39 | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 57 | Chief Clerk and Précis Writer are taken as Sub-heads. Assistant Librarian and Registrar are taken as Clerks. About eight Copyists are taken as Eight Clerks. Five Home Service Messengers, as Messengers. Numbers from Civil Service List. |
| 2. Emigration Office | – | 3 | 26 | 54 | 16 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 5 | 107 | Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Accountant and Emigration Officers are taken as Sub-heads. Numbers from House of Commons' Paper, No. 238, Session 2, 1857. |
| 3. Colonial Establishments | – | 24 | 6 | 4 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 59 | – | – | – | 96 | The Civil Services of Colonies which pay their own expenses are not included. Disregarded: Salaries, Indian Department, Canada, 1,127 *l.*, and Establishments, Labuan, 1,115 *l.* |
| **VI. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Foreign Office | 2 | 2 | 5 | 67 | 16 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | 95 | Chief Clerk, Superintendent of Treaty Department, Translator, Librarian and Sub-Librarian are taken as Sub-heads. Foreign Messengers are taken as Clerks. Home Messengers are taken as Messengers. Numbers from Civil Service List. |
| 2. Diplomatic Service | – | 25 | 34 | 81 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 140 | Ambassadors and Ministers are taken as Heads. Secretaries are taken as Sub-heads. Attachés are taken as Clerks. Number of Unpaid Attachés (48) from Foreign Office List. |
| 3. Consular Service | – | – | 276 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | 2 | 284 | Disregarded: Expense of Interpreters and Guards in the Levant and Barbary, &c., 7,500 *l.* |
| 4. Slave Trade Commissions | – | – | – | 5 | 7 | – | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | – | 25 | |
| **VII. INDIA DEPARTMENT:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. India Office | 2 | 17 | 36 | 158 | 62 | – | – | – | 14 | – | 1 | – | 7 | 297 | Numbers from House of Commons' Paper, No. 40, of Session 1859. |
| 2. Civil Service in India | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Omitted from this Table. |
| **VIII. HOME DEPARTMENT:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) GREAT BRITAIN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. *Home Office* | 2 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 7 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 42 | Chief Clerk, Librarian, Clerk for Criminal Business are taken as Sub-heads. |
| (*b*) Inspectors of Mines | – | – | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | |
| (*c*) Inspectors of Anatomy | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | |
| (*d*) Inspectors of Reformatories | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | Numbers from Civil Service List. |
| (*e*) Inspectors of Constabulary | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | |
| (*f*) Vaccine Establishment | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | Inspector and Registrar are taken as not wholly employed. Presidents of Colleges, Physicians and Surgeons (to whom a payment is made) are omitted. |
| (*g*) Queen's Prison | – | – | 2 | 3 | 11 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 2 | 21 | |
| (*h*) Burial Act Office | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | Numbers from Civil Service List. |
| (*i*) Inspectors of Factories | – | – | 19 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21 | |

TABLE showing the Number of Persons employed in the Civil Establishments of the Crown—*continued.*

| | Heads of Departments. | | Sub-heads of Departments and Heads of Branches, &c. | Clerks, &c. | Inferior Officers. | | Temporary | | Women. | Professional Officers. | | Artisans and Labourers. | Persons permanently but not wholly Employed. | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Political. | Non-Political. | | | Messengers, Office-keepers, &c. (In-door). | Others (Out-door). | Clerks. | Inferior Officers. | | Superior. | Inferior. | | | | |
| VIII.—HOME DEPARTMENT—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (A) Great Britain—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. *Convict Service* - - - | – | 3 | 21 | 72 | 834 | – | – | – | 107 | 33 | 49 | 100 | 2 | 1,221 | Steward is taken as Clerk. Scripture Reader and Schoolmaster are taken as Inferior Professional. Compounder is taken as Inferior Professional. Warders, Assistant Warders, Watchmen, Gatekeepers, Messengers, Guards, Store Warder, and Superintendent at Perth, are taken as Inferior Officers, In-door. Manufacturer, Agricultural Instructor, Foreman of Works, Farm Bailiff, Trade Warders, Superintendent of Manufactures, and Discipline and Trade Warders, are taken as Artisans and Labourers. |
| (*b*) Prisons Board, Scotland - | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 30 | – | – | – | 34 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 90 | |
| (*c*) Inspectors of Prisons - - | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | |
| (*d*) Inspector of Military Prisons | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Appointment held with others. |
| 3. *Metropolitan Police* (*London*): | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Police Courts - - - | – | – | – | 23 | 54 | – | – | – | – | 23 | – | – | – | 100 | The number of Clerks from Civil Service List, which agrees with Return in Superannuation Report, 1856. Number of Ushers, &c. from Superannuation Report, 1856. The Civil Service List gives five as at Bow-street alone. There are 11 Courts. |
| (*b*) Commissioners' Office - - | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | |
| ii. Public Carriage Office | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iii. Metropolitan Buildings | – | – | – | 1 | – | 4 | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | 10 | |
| (*c*) Receiver's Office - - | – | 1 | – | 5 | 3 | – | – | – | 6 | 3 | – | 2 | – | 20 | |
| (*d*) Police Force - - - | – | – | – | – | – | 6,264 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 74 | 6,339 | |
| 4. *Metropolitan Roads Commission* | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | Numbers from the Civil Service List. |
| 5. *County Roads, South Wales* - | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | |
| 6. *Bible Board, Scotland* - - | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (B) IRELAND: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. *Chief Secretary's Office* | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 14 | – | – | – | 7 | 1 | – | – | – | 42 | The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is included here. Private Secretary is taken as Clerk. |
| (*b*) Directors of Prisons | – | 3 | 10 | 15 | 216 | – | – | – | 47 | 20 | 15 | 30 | 11 | 367 | |
| (*c*) Inspectors of Prisons | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | |
| (*d*) Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 | |
| (*e*) Loan Fund Board | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | Numbers from Civil Service List and Correspondence of Civil Service Commission. Inspector and Secretary are taken as Sub-heads. |
| (*f*) Inspectors of Anatomy | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 2 | |
| 2. *Police (Dublin)*: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Divisional Police Courts | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | 20 | |
| (*b*) Police Departments | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 13 | Supervisor of Taxes and Registrar of Carriages are taken as Clerks. |
| (*c*) Police Force | – | – | – | – | – | *1,759* | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *1,759* | Estimated as in same proportion to expense as in the Constabulary. |
| 3. *Constabulary*: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Inspector General's Office | – | 1 | – | 21 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 22 | Numbers of Clerks from Civil Service List. |
| (*b*) Receiver's Office | – | 1 | – | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12 | Numbers of Clerks from Civil Service List. |
| (*c*) Constabulary Force | – | – | 5 | 293 | – | 12,117 | – | – | – | 72 | – | – | 2 | 12,489 | Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors are put with Clerks. |
| 4. *Board of Supervision of Dublin Hospitals.* | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | |
| 5. *Registry of Deeds* | – | 1 | 2 | 51 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 54 | Numbers from Commons' Paper (512) 1858, and Correspondence of Civil Service Commission. |
| (C) UNITED KINGDOM: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. *Registration*: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Registrar General's Office, England. | – | 1 | 9 | 67 | 8 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | 7 | 628 | 713<br>*15* | Inspectors and Superintendents are taken as Sub-heads. Labourers and Charwomen, 504 *l.*, are taken as Seven Labourers, five Charwomen. Numbers of Superintendent Registrars from Return in Superannuation Report, 1856; they are taken as not wholly employed. |
| (*b*) Registrar General's Office, Scotland. | – | 1 | 3 | 13 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 18 | District Examiners are taken as Clerks. |
| (*c*) Registrar General's Office, Ireland. | – | 1 | – | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | |
| (*c. ii*) Agricultural Statistics Office. | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | Disregarded, Enumeration Charges, 660 *l.* |

TABLE showing the Number of Persons employed in the Civil Establishments of the Crown— *continued.*

| | Heads of Departments. | | Sub-heads of Departments and Heads of Branches, &c. | Clerks, &c. | Inferior Officers. | | Temporary | | Women. | Professional Officers. | | Artisans and Labourers | Persons permanently but not wholly Employed. | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Political. | Non-Political. | | | Messengers, Office-keepers, &c. (In-door). | Others (Out-door). | Clerks. | Inferior Officers. | | Superior. | Inferior. | | | | |
| VIII. HOME DEPARTMENT—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (c.) United Kingdom—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. *Poor Law:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) England - - - | 2 | – | 17 | 42 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 68 | Private Secretary is taken as Clerk. |
| (*b*) Ireland - - - - | – | 2 | 15 | 36 | 5 | – | 8 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 67 | Chief Clerk is taken as Sub-head. Not included, "Extra Clerks, other occasional services, Firelighters and Servants, 1,130 *l.*," except extra Clerks, eight, the number being from Civil Service List. |
| (*c*) Scotland (Board of Supervision). | – | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | General Superintendents are taken as Sub-heads. |
| 3. *Record:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Record Office - - | – | 1 | 1 | 34 | – | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | 55 | – | 98 | Fifty-five Messengers and Workmen are taken as Artisans. Disregarded: Expense of forming short Abstracts of State Papers, and editing, 1,600 *l.* |
| (*b*) State Paper Office - - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*c*) Record Branch of Pay Office, Ireland. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Three persons; included in Pay Office, Dublin. |
| (*d*) Officers at Record Tower, Dublin. | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | Keeper is taken as Clerk. Porter and Messenger, as one person. |
| 4. *Patent Office* - - - - | – | – | 2 | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 21 | Curator of Museum, and Secretary to Superintendent are taken as Clerks. |
| 5. *Charity Commission* - - - | – | 3 | 8 | 27 | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | 44 | Inspector, Chief Clerk, Accountant are taken as Sub-heads. Record Keeper is taken as Clerk. Disregarded: Services beyond those of the Establishment, Law Stationers, extra copying Clerks, &c., 650 *l.* |
| (*b*) Charitable Bequests Commission, Ireland. | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 | Numbers from Civil Service List. |
| 6. *Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission.* | – | 4 | 3 | 14 | 5 | – | – | – | 1<br>3 | 5 | 4 | – | – | 36<br>3 | Resident Assistant Commissioner is taken as Head. Assistant Commissioner is taken as Sub-head. Board Clerk is taken as Sub-head. Record Keeper and Assistant is taken as Clerk. Disregarded: Services beyond those of the Establishment, for Copying, 2,300 *l.*, Law Stationer, 350 *l.*, Law Stationer, 40 *l.* |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. *Friendly Societies Registry* - | – | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 9 | Registrar, Scotland, and Registrar, Ireland are taken as not wholly employed. Disregarded: Allowance for Clerks, 50 *l.*, in Ireland and in Scotland. |
| 8. *Medical Council* - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | |
| IX. PRIVY COUNCIL, &c.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Privy Council Office - - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 14 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 29 | Receiver of Clergy Returns taken as Sub-head. |
| 2. Local Government Office - | – | – | 1 | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 4 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 15 | Numbers from Civil Service List. |
| X. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION | – | – | 2 | 6 | 4 | – | 6 | – | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | 23 | Permanent Examiners, London taken as Superior Professional. |
| XI. TRADE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. *Board of Trade* - - - | 2 | – | 9 | 65 | 13 | – | – | – | 1 | 8 | – | – | – | 98 | Registrar, Accountant, Chief of Statistical Department, Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller of Corn Returns are taken as Sub-heads. |
| (*b*) Seamen's Registry - | – | – | 3 | 49 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 58 | Registrar, Deputy Registrar, and Chief Clerk are taken as Sub-heads. |
| (*c*) Registry of Joint Stock Companies. | – | – | 2 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | |
| (*d*) Registry of Designs - | – | – | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 8 | |
| 2. *Trinity House* - - - - | – | – | 2 | 30 | 8 | – | – | – | 7 | 2 | 1 | 631 | 32 | 713 | Elder Brethren, Scientific Adviser, Lighthouse Agents are taken as not wholly employed. Superintendents of Storehouses are taken as Clerks. Numbers from Report of Superannuation Commissioners. |
| 3. *Northern Lighthouses* - - | – | – | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | 126 | – | 137 | Superintendent of Light-keepers is taken as Mechanic. Missionary is taken as Professional. Accountant and Book-keeper are taken as Clerks. Numbers from Report of Superannuation Commissioners. |
| 4. *Port of Dublin Corporation* - | – | – | 2 | 9 | 6 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | 155 | – | 176 | Superintendent and Chief Clerk are taken as Sub-heads. Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Accountant, Examiners of Light Dues are taken as Clerks. Storekeeper is taken as Messenger. Numbers from Report of Superannuation Commissioners. |
| 5. *Fishery Board:* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scotland - - - - - | – | – | 1 | 30 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 37 | Commander of Cutter and Naval Superintendent are taken as Superior Professional. Engineers, 100 *l.*, taken as two Mechanics. The Crew of Cutter are not given, perhaps in Navy. Fishery Officers are taken as Clerks. |
| Ireland - - - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Two Officers; these are included in Public Works Office, Ireland. |

TABLE showing the Number of Persons employed in the Civil Establishments of the Crown—*continued*.

| | Heads of Departments. | | Sub-heads of Departments and Heads of Branches, &c. | Clerks, &c. | Inferior Officers. | | Temporary | | Women. | Professional Officers. | | Artisans and Labourers. | Persons permanently but not wholly Employed. | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Political. | Non-Political. | | | Messengers, Office-keepers, &c. (In-door). | Others (Out-door). | Clerks. | Inferior Officers. | | Superior. | Inferior. | | | | |
| XII. EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Education Office, Great Britain | 1 | – | 69 | 55 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 127 | Disregarded: Extra copying, 1,400 *l.* |
| 2. Department of Science and Art | – | – | 14 | 25 | 36 | – | – | – | 6 | 37 | 5 | 24 | – | 147 | Disregarded: Incidents, extra copying, 400 *l.* |
| | | | | | | | | | *5* | | | *32* | | *37* | |
| 3. National Gallery | – | 1 | 1 | – | 12 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | 19 | Curators are taken as Messengers. |
| 4. British Museum | – | – | 9 | 55 | 122 | – | – | – | 7 | 10 | – | 14 | – | 217 | Numbers of Attendants, Women and Artisans, from Civil Service List. Other numbers from Commons' Paper, 1858 (390). |
| 5. National Portrait Gallery | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | Numbers from Civil Service List. |
| 6. University of London | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 26 | 31 | |
| 7. Queen's University and Colleges, Ireland. | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 60 | – | – | 5 | 73 | Number of Porters and Inferior Officers not ascertained. |
| 8. National Education Office, Ireland. | – | 1 | 74 | 43 | 15 | – | 1 | – | 22 | 5 | 97 | 5 | 7 | 270 | Disregarded: Expense of Agricultural Schools, including Salaries, 7,960 *l.* |
| | | | | | | | | | *23* | | | | | *23* | |
| 9. Education Commission | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | |
| XIII. OFFICES OF FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Treasury (*see* II.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Exchequer<br>(*b*) Weights and Measures Office | – | 2 | 2 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | 20 | Chief Clerk and Accountant are taken as Sub-heads. Senior Clerk and Superintendent, Weights and Measures are taken as Clerks. |
| 3. Audit Office | – | 5 | 11 | 78 | 10 | – | 19 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 123 | Inspectors are taken as Sub-heads. |
| 4. Mint | – | 2 | – | 11 | 9 | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 31 | 81 | Superintendent of Coining and Assayer is taken as Superior Professional. Resident Engraver and Assistant are taken as Inferior Professional. Registrar is taken as Clerk. |
| 5. National Debt Office | – | 2 | 2 | 31 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | 42 | |
| 6. Paymaster General's Office | – | – | 3 | 46 | 7 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 59 | First Class Clerk, 1st section, Paymaster in Hanover, and Assistant Paymaster General are taken as Sub-heads. Book-keeper taken as Clerk. |
| 7. Paymaster of Civil Services (Ireland). | – | 1 | 3 | 13 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | Chief Clerk and Accountant are taken as Sub-heads. |
| (*b*) Record Branch | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Scotland), Financial Branch. | – | – | 1 | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 12 | Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer is taken as Superior Professional. |
| XIV. OFFICES OF RECEIPT AND OF CONTROL OF SOURCES OF REVENUE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Customs - - - - | – | 6 | 192 | 1,581<br>*114* | 95 | 3,145 | – | – | – | 13 | 5 | – | 1 | 5,155<br>*114* | For details as to these Departments, *see* Supplement to the Table. |
| 2. Inland Revenue - - | – | 6 | 154 | 4,949 | 56 | 93 | 5 | – | 29 | 6 | – | 141 | 390<br>*264* | 5,829<br>*264* | |
| 3. Post Office - - - | 1 | – | 130 | 1,618 | 12 | 10,968 | – | – | 33 | 4 | 2 | 47 | 11,620<br>*934* | 24,435<br>*934* | |
| 4. Office of Woods - - | – | 2 | 22 | 25 | 6 | – | –<br>*5* | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | 59<br>*5* | Disregarded: "Servants' Wages and Sundries," 380 *l.* [The number of Surveyors, Clerks to Surveyors, Woodmen, &c., employed in the collection of the Land Revenues, cannot be ascertained.] Number of Receivers (17), from Commons' Paper, 1856 (337). |
| (*b*) Land Revenue Record Office. | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | |
| XV. OFFICES OF EXPENDITURE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Office of Works - - - | 1 | – | 6 | 32 | 12 | 126 | – | – | – | 19 | 39 | 1<br>*177* | 1 | 237<br>*177* | Accountant, Chief Examiner of Accounts, Clerk of Furniture, and Examiner of Furniture Accounts are taken as Sub-heads. Superintendents of Parks are taken as Inferior Professional. The number of Out-door Inferior Officers [124] is from Commons Paper 1856 (337); *it* is not supposed to include the Labourers. In 1851 (Commons' Paper, 1851, (374) the payments for Inferior Officers in the Park, &c., amounted to more than 23,000 *l.*, which, if we allow 100 *l.* a year for each of the 124 Park Keepers, &c., would pay 177 Labourers 60 *l.* a year each. |
| 2. Stationery Office - - | – | 1 | 1 | 27 | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 8 | 36 | – | 76 | Number of Clerks from Civil Service List. |
| (*b*) London Gazette - - | – | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 6 | Numbers from Civil Service List. |
| (*c*) Edinburgh Gazette - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | |
| (*d*) Dublin Gazette - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | |

| Disregarded: | £. |
|---|---|
| Persons in charge of Houses of Parliament - - - - - | 510 |
| Establishment at Kingstown Harbour - - - - - | 935 |
| Servants' wages and sundries - | 350 |
| Law stationer's clerks - - - | 800 |
| Solicitor, for his Clerks - - | 1,428 |
| Law Stationer's charges, Solicitors' Branch - - - - - | 1,200 |

TABLE showing the Number of Persons employed in the Civil Establishments of the Crown— *continued.*

| | Heads of Departments. | | Sub-heads of Departments and Heads of Branches, &c. | Clerks, &c. | Inferior Officers. | | Temporary | | Women. | Professional Officers. | | Artisans and Labourers. | Persons permanently but not wholly Employed. | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Political. | Non-Political. | | | Messengers, Office-keepers, &c. (In-door.) | Others (Out-door). | Clerks. | Inferior Officers. | | Superior. | Inferior. | | | | |
| XV. OFFICES OF EXPENDITURE—*cont^d.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Public Works Loan Office<br>4. West India Relief Commission | – | – | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 7 | 14 | Solicitor and Lodge Keeper are taken as not wholly employed. Secretaries to Commission in Aid are taken as not wholly employed. Accountant is taken as Clerk. |
| 5. Office of Works, Ireland | – | 3 | 2 | 33 | 3 | – | 4 | – | 1 | 7 | 6 | – | – | 59 | Chief Clerk is taken as Clerk. Two Draughtsmen and four Clerks of Works are taken as Inferior Professional. Disregarded: 550*l.*, Allowance to Solicitor for Clerks, &c., and 242*l.*, Temporary Messengers and Housekeeper's Assistants. |
| (*b*) Fisheries Board | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | |
| (*c*) Valuation of Ireland | – | – | – | 39 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 85 | – | – | 124 | These numbers are those of persons who had been employed five years and upwards in 1856. Commons' Paper, 1856 (337). The complete numbers would probably be 20 per cent. above them. The number of the persons employed under this department in connexion with the operation of the Reproductive Loan Fund, cannot be ascertained. |
| XVI. ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Ecclesiastical Commission | – | – | 3 | 28 | 3 | – | 21 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 55 | |
| 2. Ditto – – ditto (Ireland) | – | – | 2 | 20 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 5 | – | 2 | 34 | Numbers from Civil Service List. |
| 3. Queen Anne's Bounty Office<br>(*b*) First Fruits Office | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | Numbers from Imperial Calendar. |

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE, giving the Details for the larger Departments.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DETAILS OF WAR DEPARTMENTS; | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| War Office | 2 | 2 | 9 | 351 | 83 | – | 6<br>*111* | – | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | – | 467<br>*111* | Two Private Secretaries are taken as Clerks. Queen's Messengers are taken as Clerks. 33 Temporary Messengers, Doorkeepers, Boys, &c., are taken as Messengers; the Boys and Doorkeepers are probably not temporary. £.15,000 is taken for Temporary Clerks, and would give, at the rate of 135*l.* a year, 111 Temporary Clerks. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commander in Chief's Office - | – | – | 3 | 25 | 6 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 35 | |
| Adjutant General's Office - - | – | – | 1 | 16 | 5 | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 29 | |
| (*b*) Recruiting Department - | – | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 10 | The numbers are taken from the Civil Service List; the Estimates have only the amount, 1,756 *l.* |
| Quartermaster General - - - | – | – | 1 | 8 | 4 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 18 | As to number of Messengers, *see* Civil Service List. |
| In Ireland: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army Medical Department - | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | |
| Commander in Chief - - | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | |
| Deputy Adjutant General - | – | – | 1 | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 11 | |
| Deputy Quartermaster General | – | – | 1 | 5 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 10 | |
| Military Store Service - - - | – | – | 10 | 245 | 13 | – | 28 | – | – | – | 9 | – | – | 305 | Principal Military Storekeeper and Military Storekeeper are taken as Sub-heads. Storeholders are taken as Office-keepers. |
| Barrack Establishment - - - | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | |
| Engineer Establishment - - | – | – | – | 85 | 122 | – | 71 | – | – | 1 | 180 | 1 | – | 460 | |
| Manufacturing Departments - - | – | – | 4 | 32 | 14 | 2 | 24 | – | – | 12 | 21 | 11,248 | – | 11,357 | Constructors, Proof Masters, Examiner of Ordnance Projectiles, Managers and Master Workers, are taken as Inferior Professional. |
| Manufacturing Department (Supplementary Vote). | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *1,946* | – | *1,946* | The first Vote was for 626,153 *l.* for 11,248 men; the second Vote for 108,375 *l.* would, at the same rate, give 1,946 men. |
| Officers on the Staff of the Army, and similar Officers on the Regimental Establishments; viz. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commissariat Officers, Medical Officers, Chaplains, Purveyors, Paymasters and their Clerks. | – | – | 15 | 451 | – | – | – | – | – | 705 | 25 | – | 1 | 1,197 | Commissary General, Deputy Commissary General, Purveyor in Chief, are taken as Sub-heads. |
| Educational and Scientific Branches | – | – | 6 | 14 | 8 | – | – | – | 59 | 87 | 36 | 65 | 13 | 288 | Schoolmasters in Regimental and Garrison School are taken as Inferior Professional. Professors and Masters in Royal Military Academy are taken as Superior Professional. |
| Ditto - - ditto - Schools - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 204 | – | 155 | – | 103 | 462 | Acting Schoolmasters and Soldier Assistants are Soldiers. Trained Schoolmasters have been Soldiers, but they have to resign and re-enlist as Schoolmasters on other terms: they are included here. The number of Schoolmasters, not Soldiers, in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers cannot be estimated. The number of Acting Schoolmistresses cannot be estimated. Schoolmistresses in training are taken as Schoolmistresses. |

TABLE showing the Number of Persons Employed in the Civil Establishments of the Crown—*continued.*

| | Heads of Departments. | | Sub-heads of Departments and Heads of Branches, &c. | Clerks, &c. | Inferior Officers. | | Temporary | | Women. | Professional Officers. | | Artisans and Labourers. | Persons permanently but not wholly Employed. | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Political. | Non-Political. | | | Messengers, Office-keepers, &c. (In-door). | Others (Out-door). | Clerks. | Inferior Officers. | | Superior. | Inferior. | | | | |
| DETAILS OF WAR DEPARTMENTS—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judge Advocate General's Office | * | – | – | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 7 | * The Judge Advocate General, here classed with professional officers, is also a political officer. |
| Military Prisons | – | – | – | – | – | *99* | – | – | – | *38* | – | – | – | *137* | Warders in military prisons received pensions under Superannuation Act, 4 & 5 Will. 4. The numbers here given are in the same proportion to whole expense as in Chatham Convict Prison. One chaplain and one medical officer are allowed to each prison. |
| Ordnance Survey and Topographical Department. | – | – | 18 | 763 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 517 | – | 1,298 | Numbers from Commons' Paper, 1856 (337), and Report on Topographical Department, 1860. |
| Chelsea College | – | – | 1 | 10 | 4 | – | 3 | – | 29 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 53 | *Note.*—The distinction between soldiers and civil officers is sometimes very slight and difficult to define; a few cases may be stated:—the Commander in Chief, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, &c., are taken as belonging to the military service. Persons engaged in special capacities (as directing the manufacturing branches), but borne on the strength of the Engineers or Artillery, and receiving their full regimental pay, are taken as soldiers. The clerks in Military Staff Offices, called Military Clerks and Soldier Clerks, are, though removed from their former regiments, under the same obligations as to service as private soldiers, and may be sent back to a regiment in case of misconduct; they are taken to be soldiers. They receive pay in the form of regimental pay, with an addition, and are pensioned as Non-commissioned Officers of the Line. Schoolmasters (trained) must re-enlist as schoolmasters, and it would seem are not liable to be returned to regiments in case of misconduct. They are pensioned on a special scale. These are taken as civilians. |
| Kilmainham Hospital | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 12 | 3 | – | – | – | – | |
| TOTAL of WAR DEPARTMENTS | 2 | 2 | 73 | 2,028 | 269 | 2<br>*99* | 146<br>*111* | – | 308 | 824<br>*38* | 431 | 11,315<br>*1,946* | 634 | 16,016<br>*2,194* | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DETAILS OF CUSTOMS:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| London | – | 6 | 66 | 877 | 60 | 1,252 | – | – | – | 12 | 5 | – | – | 2,278 | |
| Ditto, Crew of "Vigilant" | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 23 | |
| Liverpool | – | – | 18 | 194 | 8 | 709 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 930 | |
| Provincial Establishments | – | – | 108 | 510 | 27 | 1,184 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1,830 | Provincial Establishments.—The details are taken from Commons' Paper, 1856 (414), with certain corrections from the Customs Third Report. The abolition of the Quarantine Establishments at Portsmouth and Rochester is assumed from the change in numbers at those places. Comptrollers are taken as clerks. Since the date of the return followed, certain alterations have been made beyond those which can be followed— |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 94 | The reductions being - - 71<br>And the increases - - 165<br>Net increase - - - 94 |
| *Extra Clerks* | – | – | – | *114*† | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *114* | † This number is estimated. There were 121 in 1848. |
| TOTAL of CUSTOMS | – | 6 | 192 | 1,581<br>*114* | 95 | 3,145 | – | – | – | 13 | 5 | – | 1 | 5,155<br>*114* | The number of Extra and Glut Officers (other than clerks) cannot be estimated. |
| **DETAILS OF INLAND REVENUE:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| England | – | 6 | 108 | 3,175 | 39 | – | 5 | – | 25 | 4 | – | 115 | – | 3,477 | |
| Ditto, Port of London | – | – | 2 | 27 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 36 | |
| Scotland | – | – | 21 | 983 | 2 | 93 | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | 5 | – | 1,108 | |
| Ireland | – | – | 23 | 764 | 11 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 18 | – | 818 | |
| Hop Office | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | *264* | *264* | This was the number in 1856. It is doubtful whether these can be taken as permanently employed. |
| Distributors and Sub-distributors of Stamps. | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 390 | 390 | Numbers from Commons' Paper, 1834 (364). Of these, 59 were Distributors and 331 Sub-distributors. The number of men of the same class in Ireland is not included in the 390, not having been ascertained. |
| TOTAL of INLAND REVENUE | – | 6 | 154 | 4,949 | 56 | 93 | 5 | – | 29 | 6 | – | 141 | 390<br>*264* | 5,829<br>*264* | |

TABLE showing the Number of Persons employed in the Civil Establishments of the Crown—*continued.*

| | Heads of Departments. | | Sub-heads of Departments and Heads of Branches, &c. | Clerks, &c. | Inferior Officers. | | Temporary | | Women. | Professional Officers. | | Artisans and Labourers. | Persons permanently but not wholly Employed. | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Political. | Non-Political. | | | Messengers, Office-keepers, &c. (In-door). | Others (Out-door). | Clerks. | Inferior Officers. | | Superior. | Inferior. | | | | |
| DETAILS OF POST OFFICE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| London | 1 | – | 28 | 580 | 9 | 2,269 | – | – | 21 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 490 | 3,406 | Inspectors of Mails are taken as Clerks. Superintendent of Mail Guards and Mail Office are taken as Inferior Officers. Superintendent of Mail Bag Apparatus is taken as Inferior Officer. Inspectors of Letter Carriers are taken as Inferior Officers. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | *400* | *400* | |
| Dublin | – | – | 5 | 87 | – | 181 | – | – | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 316* | Deputy Controller of Sorting Office is taken as Clerk. Inspector of Letter Carriers is taken as Inferior Officer. |
| Edinburgh | – | – | 5 | 65 | – | 150 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 27 | 252 | Deputy Controller is taken as Clerk. Inspector of Letter Carriers is taken as Inferior Officer. |
| Surveyors, Mail Guards, &c. | – | – | 17 | 83 | – | 202 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 303 | |
| Manufactory of Postage Stamps | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 34 | – | 37 | |
| Provincial Establishments, England | – | – | 60 | 587 | – | 5,993 | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | 8,163 | 14,807 | Postmasters in Provincial Offices, where the income exceeds 175 *l.* a year are taken as Sub-heads. All Letter Carriers, Porters, &c., receiving in England, 10*s.* a week and more, and in Ireland and Scotland, 8*s.* a week and more, are taken as wholly employed. They are examined by Civil Service Commissioners, and will receive superannuation. Letter Carriers at Sub-offices are all taken as wholly employed. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | *393** | *393* | |
| Ditto - - ditto - - Ireland | – | – | 2 | 64 | – | 837 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,436 | 2,339 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | *81** | *81* | |
| Ditto - - ditto - - Scotland | – | – | 6 | 81 | – | 1,315 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,385 | 2,787 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | *60** | *60* | |

* These persons (Assistants to Postmasters) are recognised as servants of the Post Office. They are estimated from the payments (any charge under 60 *l.* being taken as for one Assistant, and anything over 60 *l.* as for two). They are all taken as not wholly employed, though many of them might with more propriety have been called Clerks.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Establishments Abroad - - - | – | – | 5 | 70 | 3 | 21 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 82 | 181 | Packet Agents and Postmasters receiving less than 100*l.* a year have been taken (at a guess) as not wholly employed, and those receiving more, as Clerks. Deputy Postmasters General and Postmaster at Constantinople are taken as Sub-heads. |
| Medical Officers in Provincial Towns | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 7 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | The men employed on deliveries by Sub-Postmasters, and paid out of "Allowances for Delivery," are not included above. The number of Auxiliary Letter Carriers in London cannot be ascertained: the Post Office give a total for the salaries and allowances of Letter Carriers and Auxiliary Letter Carriers. The number (400) is an estimate. |
| DETAILS OF ADMIRALTY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commissioned Officers and Officers afloat and their Subordinates, Chaplains, Surgeons, Paymasters, Engineers, &c. | – | – | 15 | 565 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 473 | 1,086 | 149 | – | 2,290 | Fifteen Secretaries to Flag Officers are taken as Sub-heads. 175 "Clerks and Retinues," are estimated as 137 Labourers and 38 Clerks. *See* Navy List. 62 Naval Instructors are taken as Inferior Professional; they are Schoolmasters. Paymasters are taken as Clerks. 894 Engineers are taken as Inferior Professional. |
| Admiralty Office (Whitehall and Somerset House). | 7 | – | 9 | 269<br>*16* | 80 | – | 5<br>*28* | – | 2 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 402<br>*44* | Private Secretary is taken as Clerk. |
| Judicial Department - - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | |
| Coast Guard - - - - - - | – | – | – | 24 | 3 | 1,486 | *6* | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1,515<br>*6* | The officers borne on ships' books are not given here. Chief Officers and Inspectors are omitted, though some of them are at present civilians. |
| Scientific Branches - - - | – | – | 2 | 9 | 3 | – | – | – | 6 | 25 | 8 | 5 | – | 58 | Computers are estimated. |
| Naval Yards (and Steam Factories) | – | – | 32 | 151 | – | *382* | 5<br>*8* | – | 43 | 43 | 19 | 13,890 | – | 14,183<br>*390* | Master Shipwrights and Assistants are taken as Superior Professional. Timber Inspectors and Schoolmasters are taken as Inferior Professional. The number for Police (382) is obtained by a comparison of the cost with that of the Ordnance, where the numbers are given. |
| Naval Yards (Hired Men) - - | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Number not ascertained. |

TABLE showing the Number of Persons employed in the Civil Establishments of the Crown—*continued*.

| | Heads of Departments. | | Sub-heads of Departments and Heads of Branches, &c. | Clerks, &c. | Inferior Officers. | | Temporary | | Women. | Professional Officers. | | Artisans and Labourers. | Persons permanently but not wholly Employed. | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Political. | Non-Political. | | | Messengers, Office-keepers, &c. (In-door). | Others (Out-door). | Clerks. | Inferior Officers. | | Superior. | Inferior. | | | | |
| XXI. ADMIRALTY—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Victualling Yards | – | – | 8 | 25 | 1 | 88 | 4 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 627 | – | 666<br>88 | 88 Police. *See* Note above. |
| Ditto (Hired Men) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Numbers not ascertained. |
| Medical Establishments | – | – | 2 | 7 | – | 33 | 1 | – | – | 18 | 1 | – | – | 29<br>398 | Thirty-three Police. *See* Note above. 365 Nurses, Porters, &c. estimated by comparison with cost of similar persons in Royal Military Asylum. |
| Marine Infirmaries | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | – | – | – | 16<br>104 | 104 Nurses, Porters, &c. *See* above. |
| Transport Service | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1<br>8 | – | 2<br>8 | Eight Labourers, taken as at 18*s.* per week. |
| Barracks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | 4 | |
| Naval Establishments Abroad | – | – | 9 | 41 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 19 | 3 | 14<br>816 | – | 89<br>816 | The number of Labourers taken as in same proportion. |
| Works Department | – | – | 2 | 13 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | 24 | 12 | – | 58 | *Note.*—The Admiralty speak of—Medical Officers, Secretaries to Staff Officers, Paymasters, Naval Instructors, Engineers, and Chaplains, as belonging to the Civil Branch. |
| Greenwich Hospital | – | 3 | 5 | 22 | 2 | – | – | – | 4 | 26 | 6 | 13 | – | 81 | |
| TOTAL of ADMIRALTY | 7 | 3 | 84 | 1,130<br>16 | 97 | 1,486<br>503 | 17<br>42 | – | 60 | 626 | 1,158 | 14,724<br>824 | 1 | 19,393<br>1,854 | |

## Appendix, No. 6.

PAPER delivered by Mr. *Horace Mann*.

MEMORANDUM as to the Organisation of a SUPPLEMENTARY CLASS of "MECHANICAL ASSISTANTS" in the PUBLIC OFFICES. Appendix, No. 6.

A VERY considerable number of persons are now engaged in the Civil Service, who, under the various designations of "Supplementary Clerks," "Assistant Clerks," "Extra Clerks," "Temporary Clerks," "Copyists," &c., perform functions which are supposed to be of a more routine and mechanical nature than those which are assigned to the general body of clerks who form the fixed "establishments" of the different offices.

As nearly as I can ascertain, the present number of these supplementary officers is about 420. Their remuneration varies with the different offices to which they are attached; but the average rate at starting is hardly ever less than 30 *s.* per week, and in some departments there is a regular course of promotion up to a maximum of 200 *l.*, 300 *l.*, or 500 *l.* per annum. The following are some of the scales fixed in different offices:—

| | | Average 1858. £. |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury ("Supplementary Clerks") | 120 *l.* to 500 *l.* per annum | 242 |
| Board of Trade ("Junior Supplementary") | 100 *l.* to 150 *l.* „ | 107 |
| Ditto ("Senior ditto") | 150 *l.* to 300 *l.* „ | 185 |
| Office of Works ("Supplementary") | 100 *l.* to 140 *l.* „ | 119 |
| Poor Law Board ("Ditto") | 90 *l.* to 130 *l.* „ | 112 |
| Admiralty Registrar ("Ditto") | | 98 |
| Admiralty Marshal ("Ditto") | | 100 |
| Education Office ("Ditto") | 100 *l.* to 300 *l.* per annum | 128 |
| Colonial Office (day pay and piece-work) | | 182 |
| Home Office ("Extra Clerks") | | 121 |
| Privy Council Office ("Supplementary") | 100 *l.* to 180 *l.* per annum | 118 |
| Pay Office ("Temporary Clerks") | 100 *l.* to 120 *l.* „ | 120 |
| Post Office, Secretary's Office ("Supplementary") | 80 *l.* to 150 *l.* „ | 104 |
| Post Office, Circulation Department ("Extra Clerks") | 5 *s.* per day | 78 |
| Customs ("Treasury Extra Clerks") | | 78 |
| India Office ("Writers") | 80 *l.* to 200 *l.* and piecework | — |

Although it is probable that some supplementary clerks are really employed upon work requiring more than an ordinary amount of general intelligence and education, while probably many of the established clerks are employed upon work of the merest routine character, requiring nothing more than a certain mechanical expertness, yet the theoretical distinction between the two classes of officers is undoubtedly based upon the idea of a separation between intellectual and mechanical labour. The establishment staff is supposed to be occupied upon duties of a higher and less manual description than those appropriate to the supplementary staff.

The distinction contemplated is not a mere arbitrary one, but does undoubtedly exist in the work of almost all the departments, though the terms used to express it (viz. "intellectual" and "mechanical") are not altogether satisfactory, each being too narrow to include all the kinds of work intended to be classified under it. Thus, the term "intellectual" does not apply to many duties which, though of a very routine charaeter, must necessarily be assigned to officers of standing and experience on account of the responsibility connected with them; while the term "mechanical" suggests too exclusively the idea of manual labour, and does not embrace a large number of official processes which require a considerable amount of mental activity, and yet are quite within the capacity of the persons who would be selected to form a supplementary class.

Accepting these terms, however, in the absence of better, two questions of great importance, as bearing on the organisation of the Civil Service, arise, viz.:—

I. Is such a distinction now made between different classes of officers as to correspond thoroughly with the distinction actually existing in the duties to be performed?

II. What should be the class of persons by whom the mechanical part of the work is to be executed?

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I. Most of the following kinds of work might with advantage be assigned to the mechanical force acting under proper superintendence:

1. Simple copying (confidential matter excepted).
2. Indexes of names.
3. Arrangement of documents.
4. Entries in books (where the entry is little more than a simple transference from another document).
5. Filling up forms.
6. Docketing of letters.
7. Simple arithmetical work.
8. Reading proofs to another clerk.
9. Calling over tables of figures for the purpose of checking.

There is also much other work of a more complicated character which coud very well be done by the mechanical staff, after instruction; the business following such a uniform course, as to present no difficulty when the proper mode of procedure has been sufficiently shown in one or two instances. [Thus, in this office, it is the duty of one of our assistants to make digests of all the correspondence referring to candidates, in order to form an abstract which accompanies every candidate's file. In most offices this is work which would be performed by a junior clerk; but it is found that after a little preliminary instruction, the assistant is fully competent for the task, although it is not strictly of a mechanical nature. Others of our subordinate staff enter into tabular forms, summaries of the facts which each candidate states respecting his position and employment previous to his candidature. In this case the mechanical process is separated from the intellectual by the previous perusal of each candidate's account by an established clerk, who marks such of the particulars as are to be extracted, and indicates the interpretation to be put upon statements otherwise ambiguous.]

If this construction of the phrase "mechanical work" be allowed, it is probable that the great bulk of the in-door business of our public departments would be comprehended by this definition, and that the class of supplementary clerks would form numerically the prinpal portion of the force of most offices. The "intellectual work" would then consist purely of such as might demand real independent mental capacity, or involve considerable responsibility; and the number of officers in the superior class would be much reduced. On the other hand, more consideration would have to be given to that kind of ability which is implied by the successful supervision of a subordinate staff; an ability which unquestionably entitles its possessor to a place in the "intellectual" class of officers. And the higher estimate of this valuable quality would be, in every way, to the advantage of the public service; since it is frequently seen that much more is gained by the labours of a man who has the faculty of arranging work for others, and of making them perform it well and expeditiously (even though his whole time be devoted to this supervision), than is gained by the labours of an equally able man at his separate individual task. Indeed it is impossible to look at many of our public offices without being convinced of the great advantage of a change in this direction. Not only are many junior clerks employed upon work of the merest routine character, which could be much better done by mechanical assistance, but there is not, and cannot be, the same strictness of oversight with regard to the former as there could be with regard to the latter. Not unfrequently the junior clerk is, to a great extent, his own master; and even when he is subject to a nominal superintendence, it is useless to expect that this superintendence, by one of substantially the same official class as himself, can be nearly so effective as it would be if exercised over officers of a rank essentially different and inferior.

It may be objected to this plan of assigning the whole of the mechanical routine work to the hands of the subordinate staff, that it would involve the loss, to the members of the intellectual division, of what is essentially necessary, viz., an intimate acquaintance with the details of official business. I think that, under proper regulations, the effect would be exactly the opposite; since an acquaintance with such details would of course be demanded, and must be acquired, before the superintendent could direct the proceedings of his assistants, and check the accuracy of their work. The very nature of his duties would impose upon him the necessity of mastering all the details of the business to be executed under his control; and this mastery, extending to a variety of details, would be much more valuable than the familiarity with a single process acquired by a clerk whose attention is restricted to some particular detail, and who therefore does not perceive the relation of one detail to another, and their combined effect upon the entire scheme of work. It is quite desirable that the junior members of the intellectual staff should be able themselves to copy letters, check accounts, and make entries; and they should all be required to work upon such duties for a limited period (and occasionally throughout their career); but the clerk whose time is occupied for a series of years on one particular portion of such duties, or even for a long time upon each portion alternately, is not likely to become so good an organiser and administrator as one who has been observing the connexion of each portion with the whole. I am persuaded that many valuable improvements have been lost, or rather missed, by departments, in consequence of the absorption of the energies of able men in a very narrow section of the routine business of the office.

But,

But the advantages of the proposed division of labour do not end here. The financia results of the plan would be equally satisfactory. At present, the Government pays, in many cases, much too high a price for the services rendered to it. This is so whenever officers of the superior class are employed upon work of a mechanical description for a longer period than is necessary, to enable them thoroughly to master it. From the time they have acquired this mastery, whatever is paid to them for performing such work, over and above what would be paid to a mechanical agent, is so much loss to the State. The true theory of remuneration is then inverted, and the payment is not regulated by the market-value of the services, but by the position of the clerk, whose salary goes on rising from year to year, though no corresponding rise should take place in the importance of his duties. Much of the burden of these unnecessary increments would be removed by the substitution of supplementary for established clerks for work of a mechanical nature. The probable amount which would be saved cannot easily be estimated, as it must depend upon the number of reductions in the superior staff, and the terms upon which the subordinate agency is engaged; but I cannot doubt that it would be very large. (*See* further on the economical aspect of the question; *post.*)

II. The second question is, with reference to the composition of this force of supplementary assistants, What should be their character, position, and remuneration?

Various practical answers have been given to this question by different departments. In some, as at the Treasury, there is a regular permanent class of supplementary clerks (whose duties probably are not entirely mechanical) at salaries varying from 80*l.* to 300*l.* a year. Other departments have a similar staff of extra clerks at lower salaries; some engage persons expressly as copyists; some obtain assistants from law stationers (an unsatisfactory mode, as it involves the additional expense of the middleman's profit); some employ permanent officers upon piecework; and some (as at the India House) have a staff remunerated partly by salary and partly by piecework.

Such of these assistants as have a direct connexion with the various departments are subjected to an examination before admission, and must be within certain prescribed limits of age. The examination is generally confined to the simple qualifications of handwriting, spelling, and arithmetic; and the limits of age most generally fixed are from 17 to 30 years.

The following statement will give some indication of the cost at which this mechanical assistance is supplied to the State:—

*Nominally Supplementary Staff.*

| | £. |
|---|---|
| Adjutant General's Office (Ireland), (1) | 91 |
| Admiralty, Registrar and Marshal's Offices (7) | 690 |
| Board of Trade (33) | 4,468 |
| Civil Service Commission (6) | 276 |
| Colonial Office (15) | 894 |
| Commander in Chief's Office (5) | 600 |
| Customs (114) | 8,892 |
| Education Office (England), (47) | 6,005 |
| Education Office (Ireland), (10) | 900 |
| Emigration Office (?) | (?) |
| General Register Office (12) | 2,326 |
| Home Office (5) | 606 |
| India Office (?) | (?) |
| Judgments' Registry (Ireland), (4) | 1,062 |
| Paymaster General's Office (3) | 360 |
| Poor Law Board (8) | 895 |
| Post Office (23) | 2,263 |
| Privy Council Office (4) | 472 |
| Treasury (23) | 5,333 |
| | £. 36,133 |

To this should be added, for amount paid to "Temporary Clerks," generally engaged for mechanical duties*:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Admiralty (38) | 3,347 |
| Audit Office (20) | 2,860 |
| Office of Woods (11) | 1,270 |
| War Office (30) | 5,345 |
| | £. 48,955 |

This

* The number of temporary clerks here taken is the smallest number that has been employed within the last four years. It may be assumed that at least this number is constantly in the service.

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This makes the total number of persons engaged as "Supplementary," "Extra," or "Temporary" clerks, as to whom information is readily obtainable, 419; the amount expended upon their labour, per annum, being - - - - - £. 48,955

To this amount a further addition should be made for sums paid out of "Contingencies" for copying, &c., in the following departments, &c.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural statistics of Ireland - - - - - - | 1,050 |
| Charity Commission - - - - - - - - - | 500 |
| Commissary Clerk of Edinburgh - - - - - - | 500 |
| Copyhold Commission - - - - - - - - | 3,937 |
| Criminal prosecutions in Scotland, expenses of - - - - | 900 |
| Director of Chancery (Scotland) - - - - - - | 600 |
| Education Office - - - - - - - - - | 1,800 |
| House of Commons - - - - - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Insolvent Debtors' Court - - - - - - - - | 650 |
| Keeper of Sasines (Scotland) - - - - - - - - | 1,300 |
| Office of Works - - - - - - - - - | 600 |
| Poor Law Board, say - - - - - - - - | 1,600 |
| Poor Law Board (Ireland), say - - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Probate Court - - - - - - - - - | 2,000 |
| Registrar of Hornings - - - - - - - - | 80 |
| War Office - - - - - - - - - - | 15,000 |
| | £. 81,472 |

The effect of a reduction in the number of established clerks, and a corresponding increase in the number of supplementary clerks, such as those referred to in the foregoing statement, would consequently be, that a considerable expense would be saved, and that the work would be better and more expeditiously performed.

But it appears to me that if the plan of separating mechanical from intellectual labour is feasible, much greater changes might beneficially be made, involving a re-organisation of the supplementary staff and its establishment on a better and more uniform basis throughout the service.

At present I consider the mechanical assistance rendered to the Government is too highly remunerated. I believe it could be obtained at a less cost, and in better quality. The error already pointed out, of fixing the remuneration according to the position of the officer engaged, and not according to the work to be done, is just as obvious when you employ mature men upon work adapted for youths, as when you employ officers of the intellectual class upon work appropriate to those of the mechanical class. In each case the price given for the assistance is not regulated by its value to the Government or in the open market, but by the standing and position of the assistant. In the one case his age, in the other his position in society, must be paid for; the result being, that the State pays highly for what it does not want, and gets its real work done less efficiently than it could get it done for less expense.

The aptitude of youths, of the age 15 to 18, for work of a mechanical nature is so manifest, that it is surprising to find so little use made of them in the Government service. In all private employments the amount of boy-labour is very considerable. To work of a miscellaneous description (of which there is much in all offices) youths fresh from school bring a quickness and vivacity which it is vain to look for in men; and, under proper training and supervision (such as clerks of the superior class should be, and might be, competent to give), they would work with an accuracy not inferior to that of older officials. As to the important point of industry, there can scarcely be any comparison between a staff of mature, and perhaps married men, beset with cares and distractions foreign to their official duties, whom it is impossible to bring under strict rules of discipline; and a staff of youths, docile, tractable, not burdened with pecuniary responsibilities, and free from the obligation of keeping up, with the aid of newspapers, a current acquaintance with home and foreign politics. It is scarcely possible to overrate the importance of the single qualification of docility in the members of a mechanical staff. Lads taken in hand at 15 or 16 years of age can be trained to almost any habits and methods; but persons taken later in life are, if not wholly intractable, so wedded to their previously acquired manner of working, that they cannot, without immense difficulty, be made to alter and conform to what is desirable for the general scheme.

I am not without a certain amount of experience in the matter, as we have now in this office six youths of the respective ages, $18\frac{3}{12}$, $16\frac{7}{12}$, 16, $15\frac{1}{12}$, $15\frac{5}{12}$, and $15\frac{9}{12}$, who do nearly the whole of our mechanical work. The duties of two have been already described; another assists in the correspondence branch, copying letters and completing enclosures; and the other three are employed upon miscellaneous work, such as arranging and filing papers, issuing and receiving back documents required for reference, making indexes of the names of correspondents, preparing tabular statements, making duplicates, for record, of certificates, &c., issued by the Commissioners, reading over, with a permanent clerk, copies or digests of documents, for the sake of comparison and verification, &c.

We find no difficulty in getting these six youths to attend without any deviation punctually

ally at 10 o'clock every morning; and they are, from that time, kept constantly at work until 5 p. m., with scarcely an intermission for lunch, and without any interruption from newspapers. I believe that, by means of this assistance, we get the work done better than it would be done by junior clerks, or by older supplementary clerks, and I am sure that we get much more done. Care is, no doubt, required in the selection of the boys. Those referred to were chosen by me from time to time out of a number of applicants, after an examination in writing, arithmetic, and English composition, with a little geography and history. Strict inquiries were also made as to their character and connexions; and we have found their conduct to be exemplary.

I advocate an extensive substitution of labour of this kind in the place of much that is now employed upon mechanical work at a comparatively high rate of remuneration. This work is exactly fitted for youths, and they are precisely adapted for it; and there seems no reason why the State should not procure its labour in the cheapest market when that is also the best. The analogy of the commercial world is favourable to such a substitution, since few employers, there, neglect to avail themselves of the services of youths of 15, for the execution of whatever work is suitable for that age. Probably it would be considered as great an economical blunder to put a man of 30 to a task within the capacity of a boy from school, as to employ an experienced "buyer" to purchase every single ounce of tea, or a special pleader to draw every bill of exchange. The sound principle followed is, always to have servants appropriate to the service, and not to expend extravagant force upon easy tasks. A practical example of the course recommended may be found in the administration of the dock companies, who have always a large staff of youths, at wages of 10 *s.* to 20 *s.* per week, who perform, I believe, duties precisely similar to those required from many junior clerks in the Custom House. The same course is adopted, I am informed, by some of the railway companies, and by the Scottish banks.

This analogy and my suggestion go to the extent of requiring not only that boys should be selected for work suitable to boys, but that work suitable to boys should always be done by boys, and never by men. This is so in the private services. An errand-boy does not grow up into an errand-man, a news-boy into a news-man; nor are the messengers of the electric telegraph companies, and of the dock companies, ever found to be out of their teens. Such persons are not even generally retained under the same employer in a higher capacity. When the work ceases to be appropriate to them, *i.e.*, when they become too old for it, they are obliged to give way to younger applicants, and to seek some other occupation. To a great extent this is not so in the Government service. There the same care is not taken to preserve a constant relative fitness between the work and the worker; but a person once employed upon mechanical tasks is often retained for years upon the same tasks, with annually increasing remuneration; not because he performs the tasks better than before, nor because other persons could not perform them as well, but simply because he is older, and has more need of a larger income. This, it seems to me, is acting upon a false principle, and bringing the work to suit the machinery, instead of making the machinery to suit the work. It is like buying of a manufacturer whose cost of production is double that of another producer of as good a material: the position of the former of course makes it desirable that he should get a higher price than the latter, but does not furnish any reason why a purchaser should give it. It may be quite proper, with respect to the superior class of clerks, that length of service should be accompanied by increase of salary; because, if that class be really employed upon intellectual work, length of service implies enlarged experience and increased ability, and a mature officer is therefore worth more than a young one. But lapse of time brings no such advantage to the mechanical workers, who are generally as capable a month after their engagement as they would be 10 years subsequently. Another reason for the progressive emolument of the higher class is, that it is a part of the inducement which leads good men to enter the Civil Service. The paramount necessity of obtaining able men for the chief posts of administration involves the necessity of attracting young men of promise into the rank and file of the intellectual portion of the establishments. This is a reason which obviously has no force with regard to the class of persons engaged upon mechanical work, as they would not rise to duties of a higher kind.

All this points, then, to the substitution of a fluctuating for a permanent body of supplementary assistants. If the work is allowed to be boys' work, the assistants should cease to be employed upon it when they cease to be boys. Admitted at 15 or 16, they should be discharged at not later than 19 or 20. The Government would thus preserve a constant force of subordinate servants of the age appropriate to the service required from them. This is the course almost uniformly followed in the general labour-market of the country; and there can be no valid reason why the Government should not, equally with private firms, make the kind and cost of the labour which it accepts depend strictly upon the character of the work to be done. The proposition now maintained is, that an abundant supply of the particular labour required could be obtained, at a much cheaper rate than at present, by the enlistment of competent youths of 15 or 16 years of age, for definite periods of about four years' service.

Judging by the analogy of this office, the price to be paid for the services of such youths need not exceed 12 *s.* or 15 *s.* per week.

I have no doubt that, if the Government were to make known its intention of employing youths for the time, and on the terms suggested, the situations could be filled by very respectable and well-educated boys, the bulk of them belonging to the lower section of the middle class of society. The sons of persons in this class and section seldom remain at school beyond 15; most of them leave soon after 14. Even if there is nothing for them to do at

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home or elsewhere, it is found that, from motives of economy, parents are obliged to remove them from school at the age mentioned. This scheme, therefore, would be exactly adapted to the case of these youths, who would come to the work with their school attainments fresh and available, and would find in the regular labour of an office a training which would preserve their faculties from rust, and their industry from temptation. As to respectability, conscientiousness, and moral worth in general, I believe it would be found that a force thus selected would be greatly superior to the large proportion of persons who now perform the mechanical work of the departments. My experience of law stationers' clerks enables me to predict with confidence as to the comparison with the majority of that class; and it is not uncharitable towards the large body of temporary clerks always engaged in different offices, without hope of promotion, to presume that their very acceptance of temporary employment at the age when they are usually appointed, implies either previous idleness or previous failure in other pursuits; neither of which alternatives suggests a strong presumption of official ability and zeal.

The selection should undoubtedly be made by open competition, the examination being restricted to a few subjects, all bearing upon practical fitness for "mechanical" duties. It should therefore, of course, include handwriting, arithmetic (to fractions and decimals, but especially common addition), orthography, a simple exercise in English composition, reading aloud, and an exercise to test accuracy in making entries in books. To competitions of this sort candidates would come not only from many private schools, but also from the best of those under the inspection of the Committee of Council on Education; and thus many a clever youth would have an opportunity of advancement not otherwise obtainable. The age for entering such a competition should be between 14 and 16 or 17. These limits would confine the number of competitors within manageable bounds, at the same time that they would secure the appointment of fresh recruits at the most eligible age for the public service.

It may be questioned, of course, whether recruits of this promising description could be obtained on the terms mentioned (viz. 12 *s.* or 15 *s.* per week), for four or five years, with the certainty of dismissal at the end of that period. The experience of this office, to which I have referred, is unquestionably too limited to warrant any wide inference. No doubt, as a general rule, more in proportion must be paid for anything hired for a short term than for the same thing hired for a long term; and more would have to be paid for the five years, 15-20, if the service were to end there, than would have to be paid for the same five years, if the service were to continue for life, or for 20 or 30 years, just as more would have to be paid for a house rented for a short term than for a long one; but the true comparison is not between the price of a temporary supplementary clerk at 15-20, and the price of a permanent supplementary clerk at 15-20, but between the price of a temporary supplementary clerk at 15-20, and the average price of a permanent supplementary clerk throughout his whole period of service. The supposition now hazarded is, that the former would be less, and considerably less, than the latter; just as less would have to be paid for a house engaged for a short time in the dull season, than would have to be paid for the same house engaged for a term of years. The average cost per week of a supplementary clerk at the Treasury, for instance, is about 4 *l.* 13 *s.*; that of a supplementary clerk at the Board of Trade, 2 *l.* 12 *s.*; that of a supplementary clerk at the Education Office, 2 *l.* 10 *s.*; that of a supplementary clerk at the Poor Law Board, 2 *l.* 3 *s.*; that of an ordinary law stationer's clerk, employed for six hours per day, 36 *s.* And to this will have to be added, in many cases, the cost of superannuation. I believe that, notwithstanding the definite brevity of the engagement, a staff of competent youths between 15 and 20, could be constantly maintained at a much less expense than this, even if a certain sum in the way of bounty were given to each on his retirement after a minimum period of service. The assumption upon which this conviction is based is, that, though in the case of most youths, probably such a temporary engagement would be prejudicial rather than otherwise to their permanent future career, yet to many it would be welcome, as presenting a remunerative occupation of time for which there was no other prospect of useful employment. The number of youths so situated cannot be small; as parents in the under section of the middle classes cannot and do not keep their boys at school after 15. They are nearly always removed at that age, or earlier, even though no opening should appear for their introduction to business. The consequence is, that in many families, there is a fairly educated youth, whose time between 15 and 18 or 19, is at present absolutely wasted, either in idleness at home or in unremunerative employment in situations which can have no beneficial influence upon a future position in life. In many other cases the engagement in question would be found to be not merely consistent with, but even auxiliary to, the prearranged plan of a youth's permanent career; especially to such as might be intending to compete, on arriving at the proper age, for a higher situation in the Civil Service; who would thus secure a livelihood at the same time that, from the fixed hours of official employment, they would have ample time to prosecute the studies which would fit them for examination. In various other ways, also, such employment could not fail to be acceptable to a considerable number of eligible candidates; and the assumption is, that this number would be sufficiently large to make the price of this kind of labour considerably less than that now paid for the mechanical work of the public departments.

It would be useless, however, to expect that the scheme proposed would not be assailed with objections of a sentimental nature, founded on the supposed harshness of the necessary dismissal of the assistants at the end of their limited term. It would probably be said that the Government ought not to tempt youths to give up to its service the best years of their

their lives and then discharge them at an age when it would be too late for them to enter, with much prospect of success, an apprenticeship to any other business. It ought to be an adequate reply to such objections that any real hardship is impossible, as the ordinary commercial rules of supply and demand are as applicable to this species of bargain as to any other. If the terms offered by Government are unreasonable they will not be accepted, and higher offers must be made. Not a single year would elapse after the announcement of the scheme before the whole advantages and disadvantages of the employment would have been compared by the public interested, and the price of the service fairly adjusted. Whatever sacrifices might be made the Government would have to pay for them in the amount of wages. The theory put forward is, that in most cases there would be no sacrifice at all; that such an engagement would exactly suit the circumstances of many of the applicants, who would thus be employing usefully a period which they would otherwise be spending unprofitably; that those amongst them who might wish to enter the permanent Civil Service would, through their daily experience of the practical parts of the examination combined with evening study of the literary portion, obtain a positive advantage as compared with other competitors; and that those intending to engage in commercial pursuits, either in this country or after emigration, would (especially if they or their parents, &c. were presented on their discharge with a bonus proportioned to their length of service) be in a position certainly not inferior to that to which they would have attained had they not been employed by the Government. An extra allowance of 20 *l.* for each year of service to all such as should remain for (say) three years, would only raise the cost of each assistant to 60 *l.* per annum at the outside; and a sum of 60 *l.* or 80 *l.* applicable to the advancement of a youth of 19 or 20 would be felt to be no inconsiderable advantage, and might easily be made the foundation of subsequent prosperity. If the system of open competition for public appointments were in force, of course each assistant, on his discharge, might enter himself as a competitor; but, even pending the introduction of that system, the option of competing should be given by a nomination from the Government to such of the retiring assistants as might be reported to deserve encouragement. Probably by these and other methods, even the appearance of a hard bargain would be avoided, at the same time that the Government would get its mechanical work done much cheaper than at present; saving, also (an important item), the superannuation allowances of a considerable number of persons.

Supposing these sentimental objections to be overcome, it only remains to see what would be the financial results of the plan. These must, of course, depend upon the amount of mechanical work to be performed in the various departments. It would, as already allowed, be rash to conclude that all the persons nominally "supplementary clerks," are now engaged upon work strictly of this nature; but, as many more among the "established clerks" are employed upon purely routine work, it will be an under-estimate to take the total number of "supplementary clerks," and others of a like description, in the Estimates for 1858-59, and compare their emoluments with the sum which would be paid to a like number of youths under the proposed plan. Such a comparison would show a saving of about 30,000 *l.* per annum (exclusive of whatever might be saved by the avoidance of superannuations), without any detriment to the efficiency of the work done. A much larger sum, both in salaries and superannuations, would, of course, be saved if the force belonging to the "establishments" were to be completely revised, and re-organised on the basis of a thorough separation of mechanical from intellectual labour.

Civil Service Commission,
July 1859.

*Horace Mann.*

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1. *Generally.*

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